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A SURVEY
of the
MAJOR POLICE
FORCES of
ARGENTINA

SECTION III
Police Communications
in
Argentina

February 1966

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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SECTION III

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SURVEY

of the

MAJOR POLICE FORCES

of

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FOREWORD

This communication survey of the major police forces of Argentina was conducted by a telecommunications engineer from the Office of Public Safety (OPS) of the agency for International Development of the United States Government, at the request of the Ministers of Defense and Interior of the Argentine Government. Local arrangements for the survey were completed through the U. S. Embassy and USAID Mission in Argentina.

Field work on the communications survey was started in Argentina on December 7, 1965 and completed December 22, 1965.

The information contained herein was obtained as a result of extensive studies and field observations of the respective police forces, plus discussions with their officers and men and with various governmental officials, military personnel, representatives of the U. S. Embassy and USAID Mission in Argentina. This information is for the official use of the governments concerned in determining the feasibility of developing a joint police assistance program.

This report identifies certain deficiencies of the major police forces telecommunications systems and proposes recommendations for corrective action.

This report is not intended to be critical of any person or groups and it is recognized that while these security telecommunications systems are far from optimum in their capabilities, they do reflect considerable effort and ingenuity on the part of the officials concerned to provide essential communications in support of their overall mission. The security telecommunications organizations number among their members many fine, capable, intelligent, and highly motivated men.

The frank definition of telecommunications problems on the part of Argentine Government officials substantially assisted the conduct of the survey and the conclusions reached only confirm problems already recognized by Argentine Government officials.

The excellent cooperation received from all ranks of the respective police forces not only greatly facilitated the completion of the survey but permitted a more intensive inspection of their telecommunications operations. Special thanks are expressed to Inspector General Albert Maroni and Inspector Mayor Juan Ferreyca of the Federal Police, Commandante Mayor Cesio Lopez and Commandante Principal Eduardo Rizzo of the Gendarmeria, Prefecto Leon Grinstein of the National Maritime Prefecture, who furnished needed information and accompanied the OPS/W representative to many of the locations visited.

Paul Katz

January 25, 1966

GLOSSARY

Channel

A means of one-way transmission. Each channel is allocated a particular frequency band which is reserved to it.

Circuit

A means of both way communication between two points, comprising associated "go" and "return" channels.

Diversity

That method of transmission and/or reception, whereby, in order to reduce the effects of fading, a single received information signal is derived from a combination of, or selection from, a plurality of signals containing the same information.

Duplex Operation

Full Duplex - a type of operation in which simultaneous two-way conversations, messages, or information may be passed between any two or more given points.

Frequency Shift Keying (FSK)

A frequency-change signaling method in which the frequency or frequencies are varied in accordance with the signals to be transmitted and characterized by continuity of phase during the transition from one signaling condition to another.

Frequency Shift Keying, Voice Frequency Telegraph (FSK-VFTG)

Frequency, shift, voice frequency telegraph. Audio frequency telegraphic transmission for application on voice circuits.

High Frequency (HF)

Frequencies from 3-30 megacycles. Used for long distance communications.

Modulation, Amplitude (AM)

The form of modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is varied in accordance with the instantaneous value of the modulating signal.

Modulation, Continuous Wave (CW)

Interrupting the carrier at precise intervals permits the use of Morse code, a telegraphic alphabet or code consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces. The transmitting wave contains a fixed carrier with no intelligence and no sidebands.

Modulation, Frequency (FM)

The form of modulation in which the instantaneous frequency of a sine wave carrier is caused to depart from the carrier frequency by an amount proportional to the instantaneous value of the modulating signal.

Multiplex

A multiplex system combining a number of voice channels for simultaneous transmission over a wide band system.

Simplex

That type of operation which permits the transmission of signals in either direction alternately.

Transmission, Single Sideband (SSB)

That method of communication in which the frequencies produced by the process of amplitude modulation on one side of the carrier are transmitted and those on the other side are suppressed. The carrier frequency may be either transmitted or suppressed.

Very High Frequency (VHF)

Frequencies from 30-300 megacycles are used for line-of-sight communications.

Wideband System

A system with a multichannel bandwidth of 20 kilocycles or more.

SUMMARY

Through dedication and improvisation, the personnel concerned of the major police forces of Argentina have exerted considerable effort to provide essential telecommunications in support of their overall police mission. To a large degree, however, these efforts are being dissipated due to telecommunications problems dealing with logistics, operational procedures, lack of sufficient trained personnel, insufficient and antiquated equipment and inadequate budget support. Unless the telecommunications situation is corrected, even the minimal abilities now held by the police forces will be lost with the resultant decrease in police effectiveness.

In projecting further communications requirements for the Federal Police, National Gendarmeria, Maritime Prefecture, and the Provincial Police of Buenos Aires, all existing and proposed communications systems were examined to avert possible duplication or parallel systems. As a result, it was recommended and agreed upon that the Federal Police proposed radio teletype network connecting Buenos Aires with Cordoba, Tucuman, Comodoro Rivadavia and Bahía Blanca would be utilized by both the National Gendarmeria and the Maritime Prefecture to send their administrative traffic to these areas.

Areas Requiring Improvement

1. To send administrative and security traffic, the Federal Police presently operates a basic point-to-point HF-AM radio-phone and telegraph network, connecting their headquarters in Buenos Aires with the Zones and other subordinate activities. The telecommunications system at best provides slow service. An insufficient number of technical supervisory personnel, inadequate and obsolete equipment contribute to the general unreliability of this network.
2. For the most part, the VHF-FM equipment utilized by the Federal Police for motor patrol and tactical communications is antiquated, in poor condition, and of minimal usefulness.
3. During many of their border patrol operations, the National Gendarmeria and Maritime Prefecture are completely without a telecommunications capability because of the lack of suitable tactical radio telecommunications equipment.
4. Both the National Gendarmeria and the Maritime Prefecture operate country-wide communications networks. The majority of communications equipment utilized in these networks is World War II surplus, which dates back to 1945, and is beyond any form of practical rehabilitation.
5. The Provincial Police of Buenos Aires operates a HF-AM province-wide radio network as well as several token VHF-FM communications systems. These networks use a combination of antiquated VHF and HF equipment and do not provide the reliability required in support of police operations.

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RECOMMENDATION

To effect an efficient telecommunications capability, the major police forces are in need of:

1. Adequate budgetary support to sustain their telecommunications systems, and
2. Adequate and suitable telecommunications equipment with which to work.
3. Additional technically trained telecommunications officers to provide technical and operational guidance.
4. Modernization of existing facilities to provide the reliability and versatility essential to security operations.

By the incorporation of some relatively simple changes in the existing police communications systems and the acquisition of modern radio equipment responsive to the country's specific requirements, the police forces can, in conjunction with U. S. technical assistance, improve their potential dramatically.

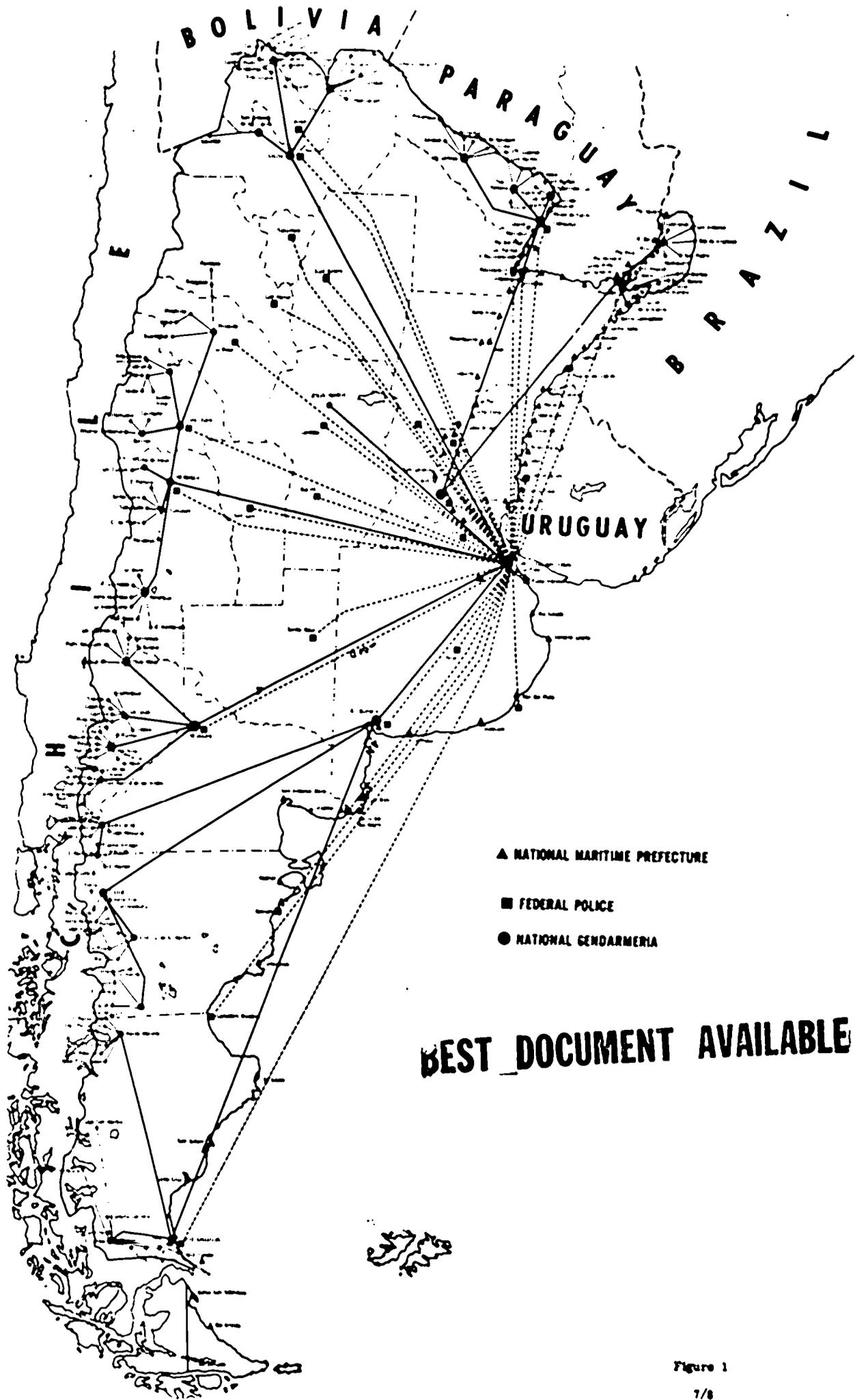
To effect an efficient telecommunications capability for the police forces, the GOA must provide additional personnel and sufficient funds to sustain existing equipment, and permit the gradual and systematic replacement of old and obsolete equipment, as well modernize present facilities. Given this GOA action, U. S. technical assistance is recommended in two phases:

Phase I - (1) Enables the Federal Police to meet their immediate requirement for an administrative and security telecommunications capability to provide rapid and secure transmission of command messages from the Central Headquarters, Buenos Aires, to the subordinate Zone Headquarters at Cordoba, Tucuman, Comodoro Rivadavia, and Bahia Blanca. (2) Provides lateral telecommunications with the National Gendarmeria and the National Maritime Prefecture headquarters and will permit utilization of this system for their administrative traffic. (3) Provides improvement of both the Federal Police country-wide telecommunications network and their tactical communications capability within Buenos Aires. (4) Provides the initial telecommunications capability for the National Gendarmeria and the National Maritime Prefecture Border Patrol operations. (5) Provides a telecommunications capability for the Provincial Police of Buenos Aires tactical operations and the improvement of Regional, City and Highway communications systems.

Phase II - (1) Provides for the orderly implementation of the Gendarmeria and the National Maritime Prefecture Border Patrol telecommunications systems. (2) Provides for the expansion and modernization of the Federal Police Radio Patrol Car system. (This part of Phase II is dependent upon the ability of the Federal Police to obtain sufficient budgetary support to purchase additional (radio) patrol cars and effect an efficient utilization of existing VHF-FM mobile equipment.)

In approximately four years this combination of Government of Argentina action and U. S. assistance should essentially meet the security forces' urgent requirement for secure, efficient, and rapid security telecommunications systems by providing a telecommunications system to sustain remote area posts and operations along the border and to permit effective planning and sound programs for training which will assure effective installation, maintenance, and operation of telecommunications systems in support of security operations.

SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS IN ARGENTINA



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FEDERAL POLICE
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CHAPTER 1

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

A. Mission

1. The Federal Police of Argentina is composed of approximately 22,500 officers, agents and civilians. It has basic responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the Federal Capital (Buenos Aires). In addition, it is responsible for the enforcement of laws dealing with Federal crimes and for certain intelligence activities in all parts of the country.

2. In 1897 the Government of Argentina established the first police communications capability by connecting the Buenos Aires Town Hall to their then eleven police stations via wire telegraph links. The mounting requirement for essential and reliable communications to meet expanding police operational needs led to the establishment of a Communications Directorate within the Federal Police organization.

3. The Communications Directorate was later established as a staff function under the Chief of the Federal Police to perform a dual function.

a. To provide a rapid and secure country-wide police telecommunications system in support of the overall Federal Police mission.

b. To provide the Federal Police with an effective communications service to support police operations in Buenos Aires.

B. Organization

The Communications Directorate (see figure 2) is headed by an Inspector General with a Deputy Chief who is an Inspector Major. Directly under the Inspector General is a study-and-project board which plans new systems and recommends improvement to existing communications operations. The following communications systems and personnel of the Federal Police are under the operational control and direction of the Communications Directorate:

1. An extensive telephone service in Buenos Aires for rapid verbal contact between all the Federal Police departments, precincts and other Government of Argentina security organizations.

2. A teletype service in Buenos Aires linking the Federal Police Headquarters, precincts, and other Government of Argentina security organizations.

3. A telegraph service linking the various offices by means of Morse signaling.

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4. A (country-wide) radio service linking all the Federal Police regional offices throughout the country.

5. A (Interpol) radio service linking the Federal Police Headquarters with other police agencies in France, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.

In addition, the technical responsibility for the design, installation, and maintenance of the Radio Patrol Car, call-box, and other tactical communications systems in Buenos Aires is assigned to the Communications Directorate.

C. Personnel

To provide the above services the Communications Directorate is authorized a total of 903 positions. At present only 803 positions are filled.

Officers	203
Sub-Officials and Agents	462
Civilians.	136

DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS

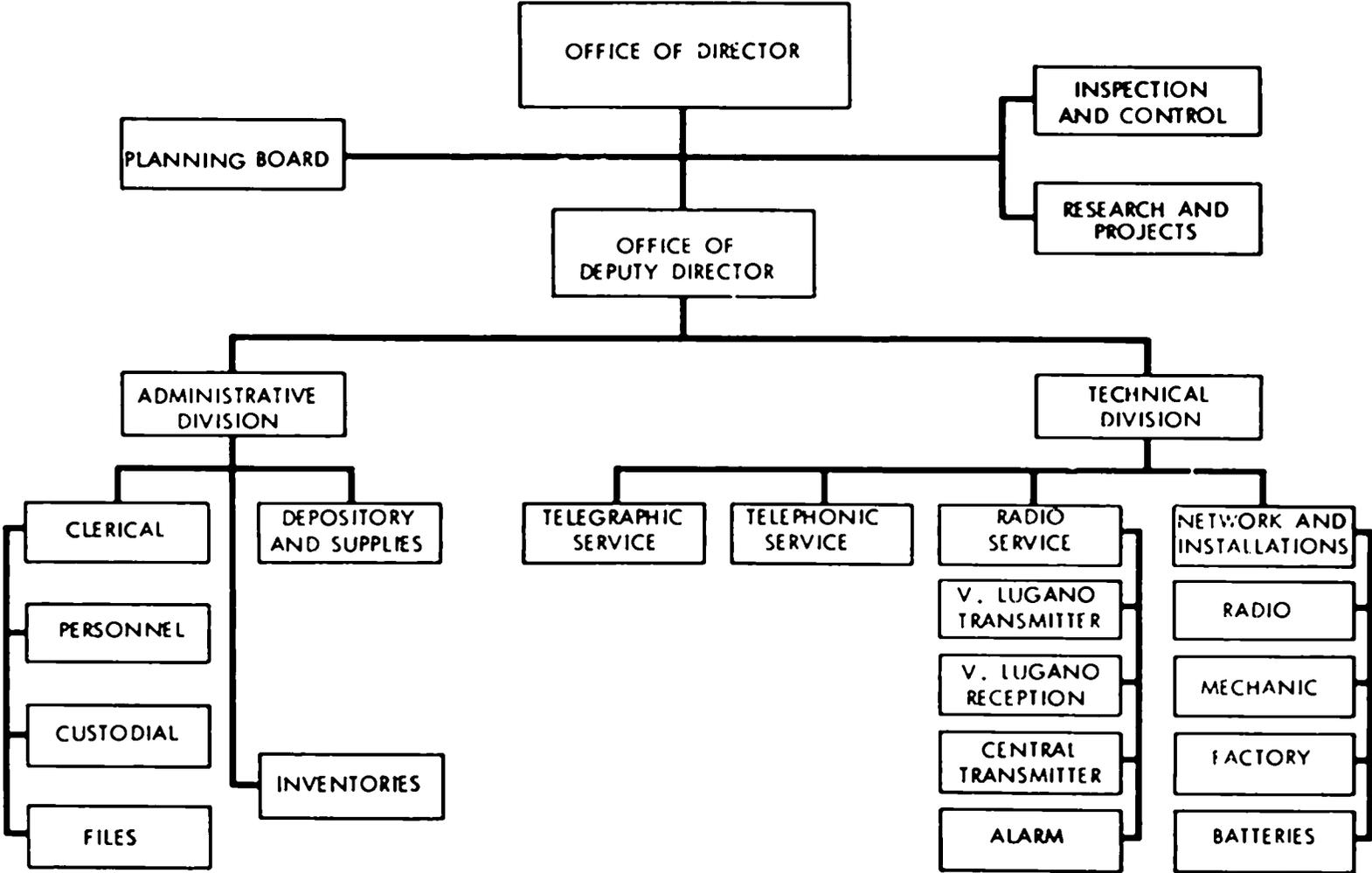


Figure 2

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CHAPTER 2

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. GENERAL

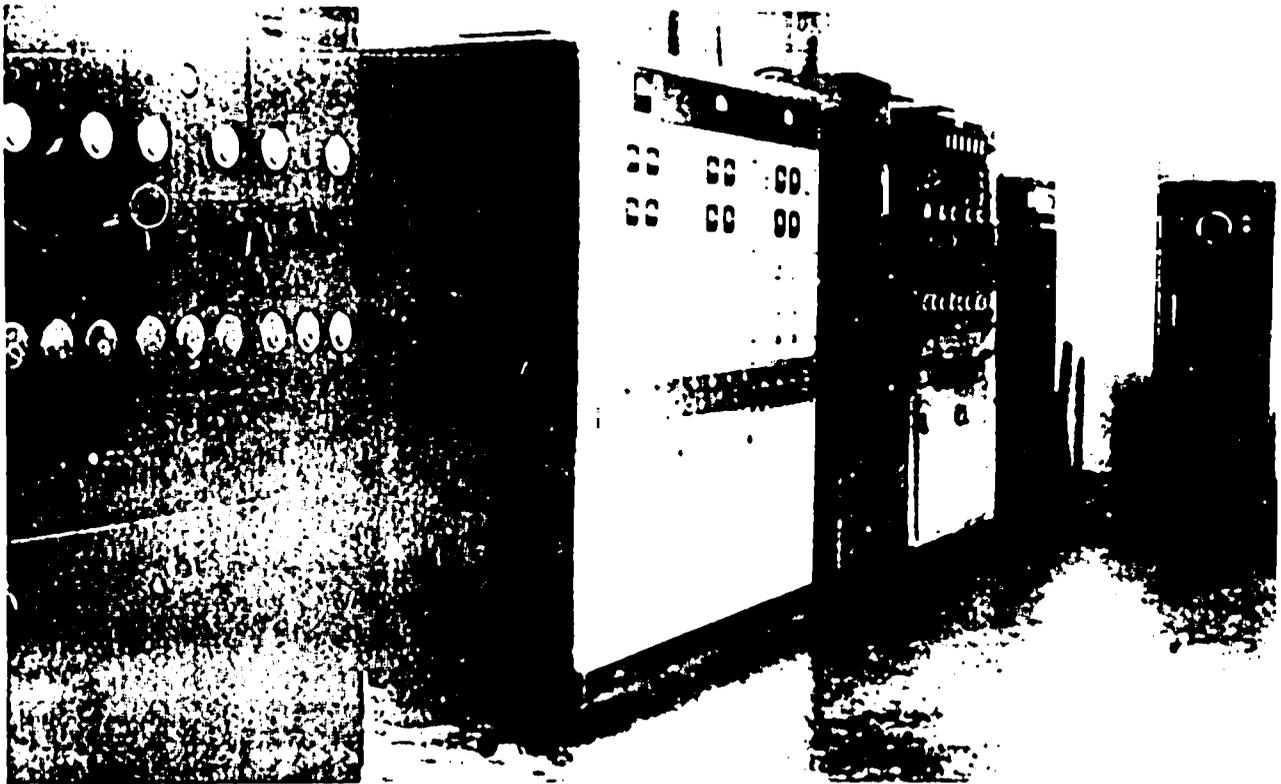
The Federal Police existing telecommunications systems reflect considerable effort and ingenuity on the part of the officials concerned to provide essential telecommunications in support of their overall police mission. While the management and technical competence of the Federal Police telecommunications organization is more advanced than many Latin American countries, the enormous communications responsibilities placed upon this organization without proper budgetary support have seriously limited their capability of providing rapid and reliable communications.

B. FEDERAL POLICE COUNTRY-WIDE ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO NETWORK

The country-wide police administrative radio network provides communications between the Federal Police headquarters in Buenos Aires and the 32 capitals and important cities of the provinces in which Federal Police regional offices are located. (See figure 1 and 3.) To permit simultaneous transmission and reception of messages (Duplex), the Federal Police are utilizing a separate transmitter and receiver site, both of which are located 6 miles from Federal Police Headquarters on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. These sites are interconnected by telephone lines, microwave, and VHF-FM links.

The Federal Police country-wide administrative radio network cannot provide the reliability or handle the traffic load required by an organization having such broad internal security responsibilities because:

1. Existing radio equipment for the most part is HF-AM of a design several years old and consequently less efficient than single sideband radio equipment currently available. (See equipment inventory.)
2. Communications over this HF-AM radio network is limited to certain hours of the day. These hours of operation are dependent upon the following technical factors:
 - a. Atmospheric and ionospheric conditions.
 - b. Frequency selection.
 - c. Interference from neighboring countries



ANTIQUATED HF-AM EQUIPMENT AT FEDERAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

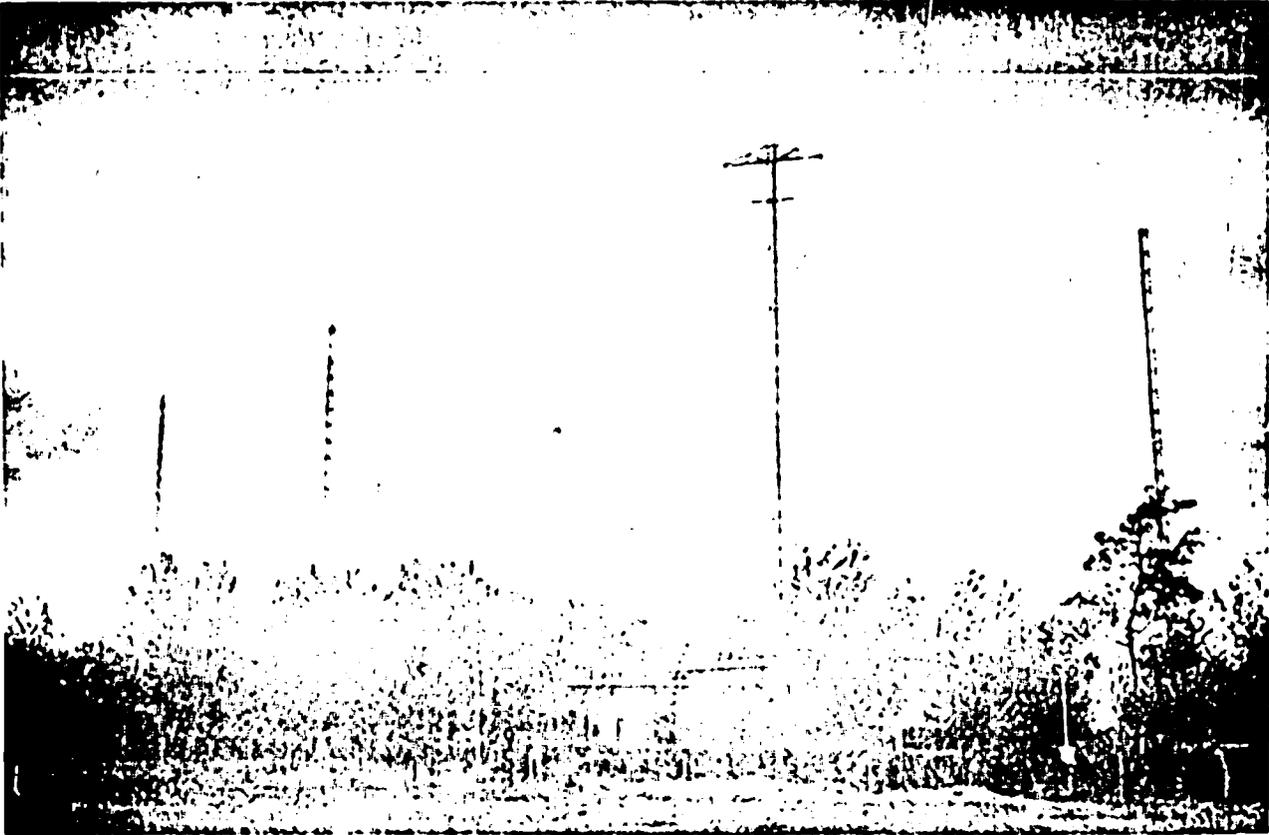
3. Primary use of the radio-telephone mode for this network further restricts the amount of traffic which can be passed. Some semblance of secure transmissions is obtained by the use of voice scramblers.

4. An insufficient number of qualified radio-telegraph (CW) operators precludes full utilization of this mode.

5. The existing use of separate receiver and operation sites to pass radio telephone messages requires continuous monitoring and manual adjustment at the receiver site. This results in a requirement for additional technical personnel and further contributes to overall systems unreliability.

6. An insufficient number of technical telecommunications officers at the field offices prevents the required continuous technical supervision over these facilities.

7. The Federal Police recently established a Single Sideband (SSB) Radio Network connecting the Police headquarters in Buenos Aires with their four field offices at Formosa, Comodoro Rivadavia, San Nicolas and Rio Gallegos. Although planned for, the lack of a sufficient budget at this time prevents the police from replacing their antiquated HF-AM equipment with the newer SSB type.



RECEIVER SITE AT VILLA LUGANO

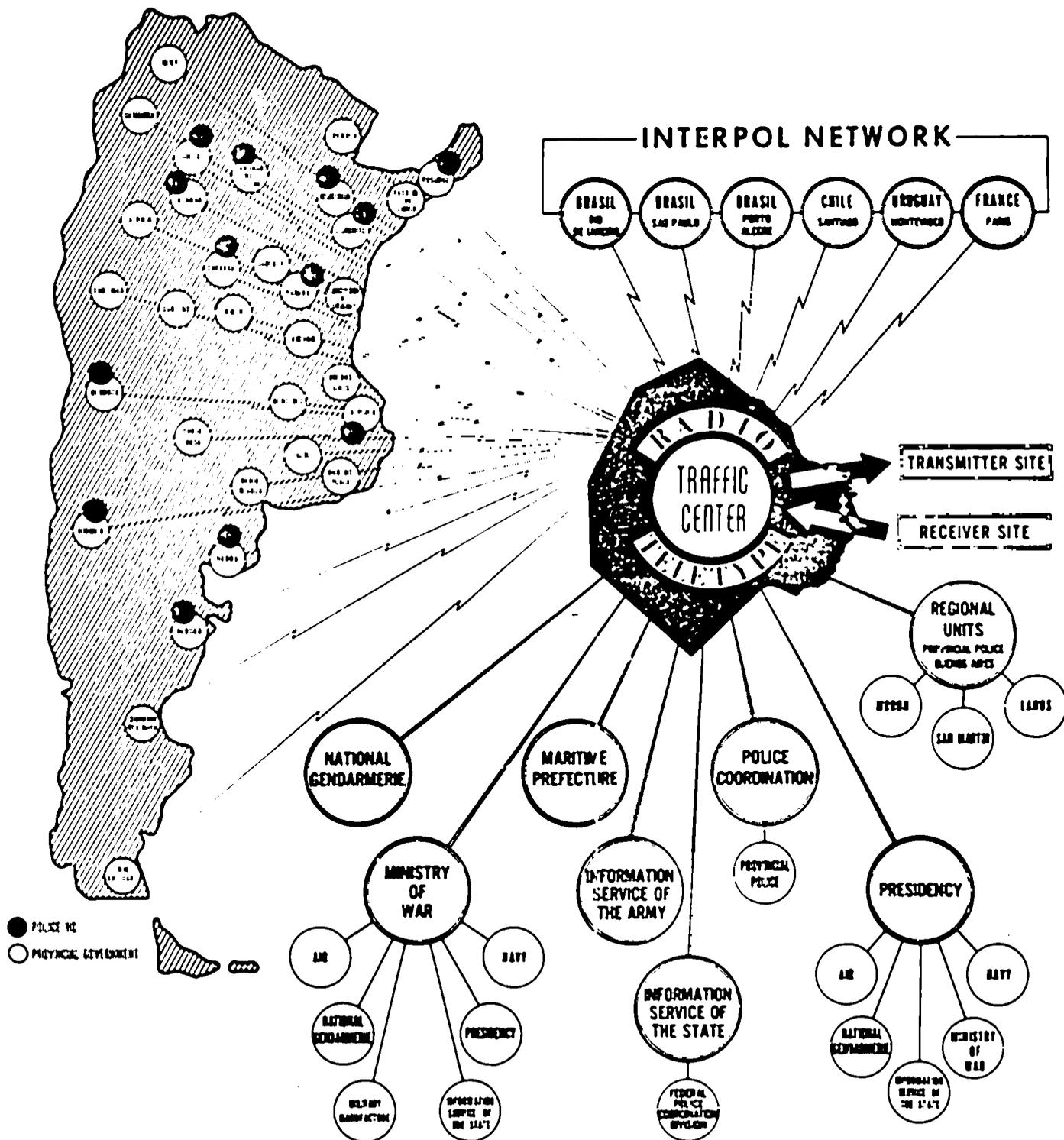
C. INTERPOL RADIO NETWORK

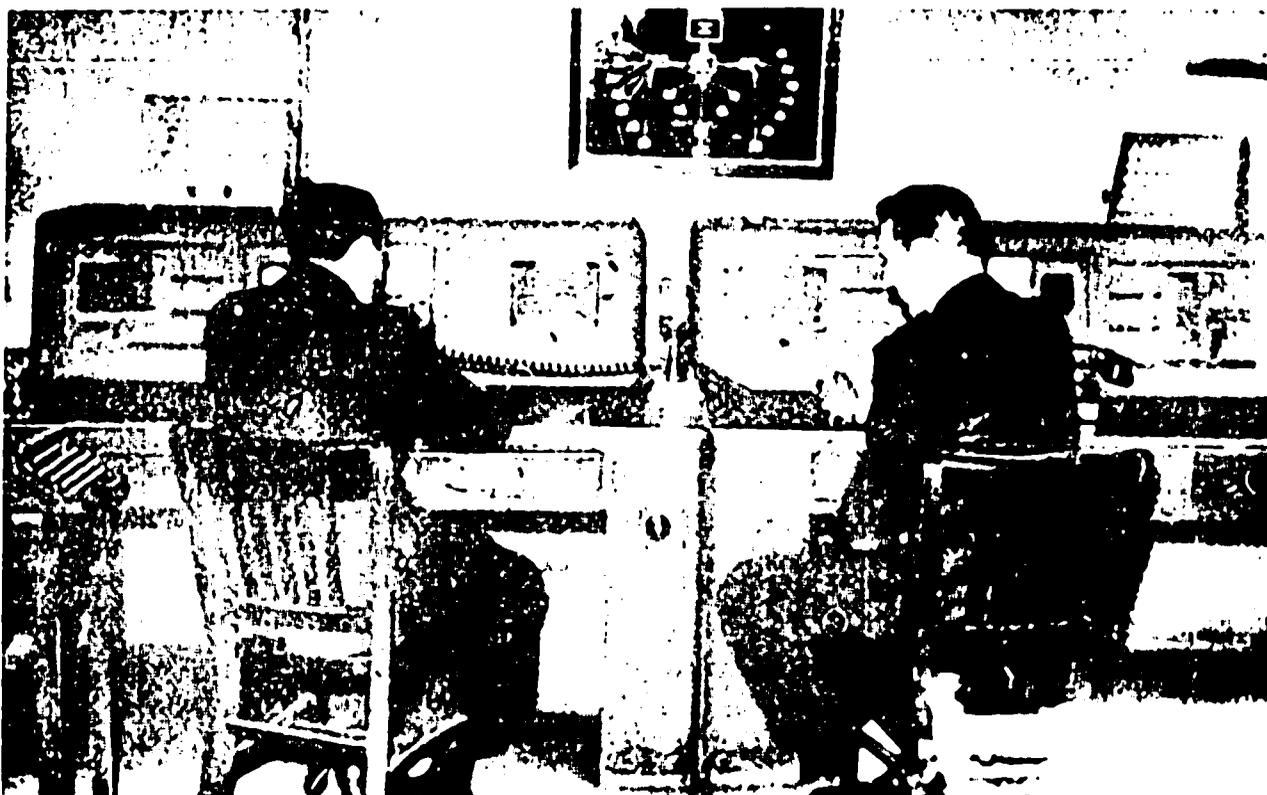
The Federal Police are presently operating an Interpol Radio Station and have been selected to act as the Interpol Regional Central Radio Station for South America. (See figure 3.) Communications over this network utilizes the same facilities and equipment as that employed for the Federal Police country-wide administrative network. However, all Interpol traffic is conducted in Radio Telegraph (CW). At present the Federal Police are in direct contact with police agencies in Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Interpol Headquarters at Paris. Plans are under way to include Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela.

D. FEDERAL POLICE RADIO PATROL CAR SYSTEM

1. Within the city of Buenos Aires the Federal Police operate a radio patrol car system. The present operational capability of the radio patrol car system is far less than that required to support Federal Police operations in Buenos Aires. Over 75 per cent of the radio equipment in use, both mobile and base, is obsolete and unreliable. For the most part the mobile radio equipment now in use has far exceeded its expected operational life and is subject to frequent breakdowns, requiring excessive servicing and parts replacement. Due to the antiquity of many of these radios, some parts are no longer manufacturer.

FEDERAL POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM





RADIO CENTRAL

2. The "Central" radio dispatcher control center, serves as the central office for the dispatching and control of radio patrol cars in Buenos Aires. It also maintains contact with the 50 police precinct stations, the special units, and with the Buenos Aires Provincial Police. Incoming calls from the general public requesting police assistance are handled in the "Central." The central police telephone number (37-1111) has been widely publicized for use in emergency situations. Although the "Central" is operated by the Directorate of Public Safety, it depends on the Communications Directorate for basic equipment and maintenance.

3. The "Central" is presently located in a small room at the police headquarters. The present facilities (shown above) are inadequate and do not offer sufficient space for an orderly control center. Incoming telephone calls are handled separately, not by the dispatcher, and therefore slow down possible police action.

4. Radio message forms now in use are not fully compatible with modern police operations. Tape recorders to record all incoming and outgoing radio traffic are not presently being used. The superior practice of sound recording all radio transmissions makes unnecessary the burden of maintaining a radio log.

5. The police are using magnetic type map boards to record the location of radio patrol cars operating in Buenos Aires. While this type of map board is the simplest and least expensive, it is not wholly satisfactory for radio patrol car operations in a large city as it imposes a requirement for additional personnel and cannot provide as rapid a display as that obtainable through electrical means.

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6. An emergency standby electrical generator is installed at the Federal Police headquarters building and goes into operation automatically when a commercial power failure occurs. Although the generator is many years old, it has been well maintained and therefore is still operational. This generator provides sufficient power to operate the radio transmitter and lights at important points in the headquarters building.

7. The vulnerability of the commercial electric power supply to sabotage, strikes, flood, storm, and other incidents makes it imperative that the police have a reliable and adequate emergency power source.

8. A great deal of credit should be given the Federal Police Communications Directorate personnel for their efforts to modernize their Radio Patrol Car Control Center, "Central," in spite of the restrictions imposed upon them through insufficient budgetary support. They are in the process of constructing a new "Central" which when completed will not only satisfy the police operational requirements but be a model for other Latin American police agencies to follow.

9. The ingenuity and technical capabilities displayed by the Federal Police in constructing the control consoles which are both complex and costly is noteworthy. The cabinets, relays, transformers, and amplifiers were all fabricated by police personnel, keeping the cost down to the bare minimum. One of the side advantages in constructing their own control consoles and which is deemed of major importance is the training acquired by police personnel and their familiarity with the equipment once it is placed in operation.



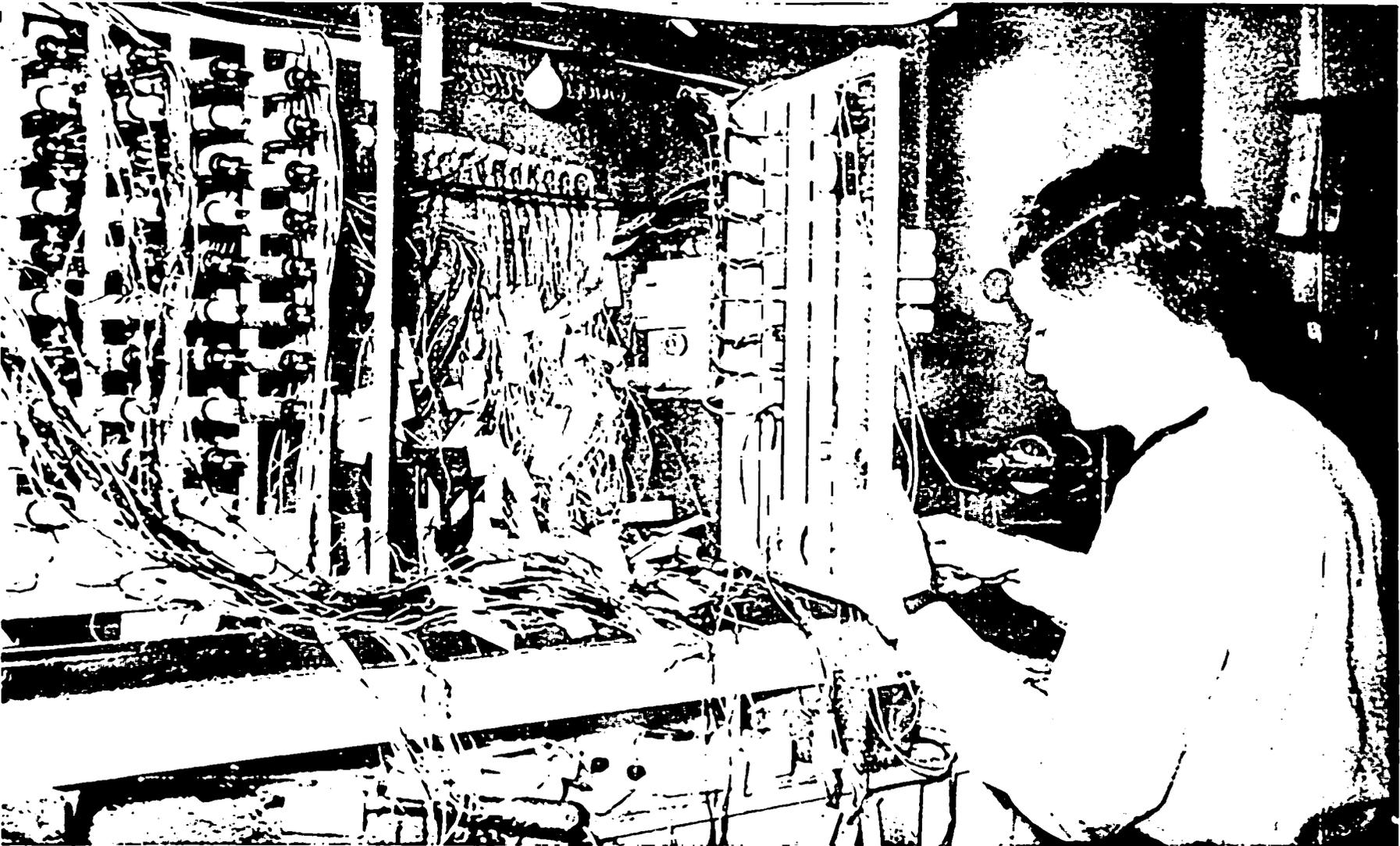
CONSOLE FOR RECORDING INCOMING AND OUTGOING MESSAGES

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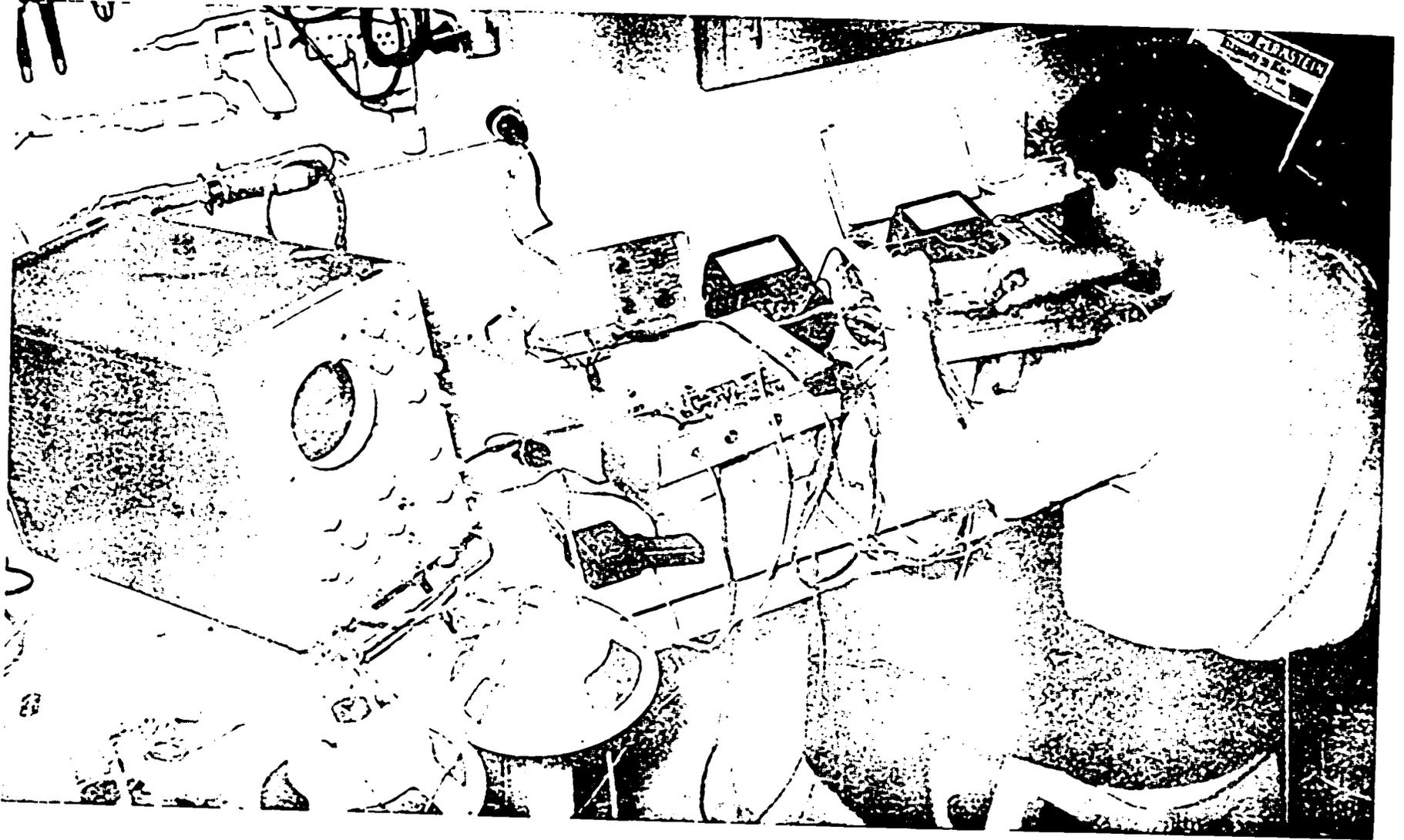


CONSOLE TO HANDLE INCOMING TELEPHONE CALLS AND DISPATCH PATROL CARS

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ASSEMBLING THE CONTROL CONSOLE



POLICE PERSONNEL CONSTRUCTING LINE AMPLIFIERS FOR CONTROL CONSOLES

E. TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS

Tactical communications in support of riot control forces and other tactical police elements is far from optimum. Units at the scene of a disturbance normally communicate with the "Central" through the mobile radio units in police vehicles. Although the police stock records indicate 163 portable VHF-FM transceivers are available, few of these radios are deemed suitable for police operations. The majority of these units were purchased in 1947 and have been subject to numerous modifications in an effort to keep them working. Since this equipment is of a design several years old, it consequently draws excessive current and requires special batteries not locally available. Tactical communications equipment is normally kept by the tactical police elements. However, because the radio equipment is antiquated and lacks reliability, all tactical communications equipment is presently being stored at the Communications Directorate supply room and issued only when emergencies occur.

F. FEDERAL POLICE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

1. Although commercial telephone service in Argentina is provided by a government agency, it is not satisfactory for tactical police use. The public nature of this service and the lack of alternate routing make it particularly vulnerable to sabotage, strikes and other disasters. This has been demonstrated in the past by the interruption of service during demonstrations and times of violence. As a result the Federal Police have established their own emergency telephone system which also provides service to all security elements of the GOA. (See Figure 4.)

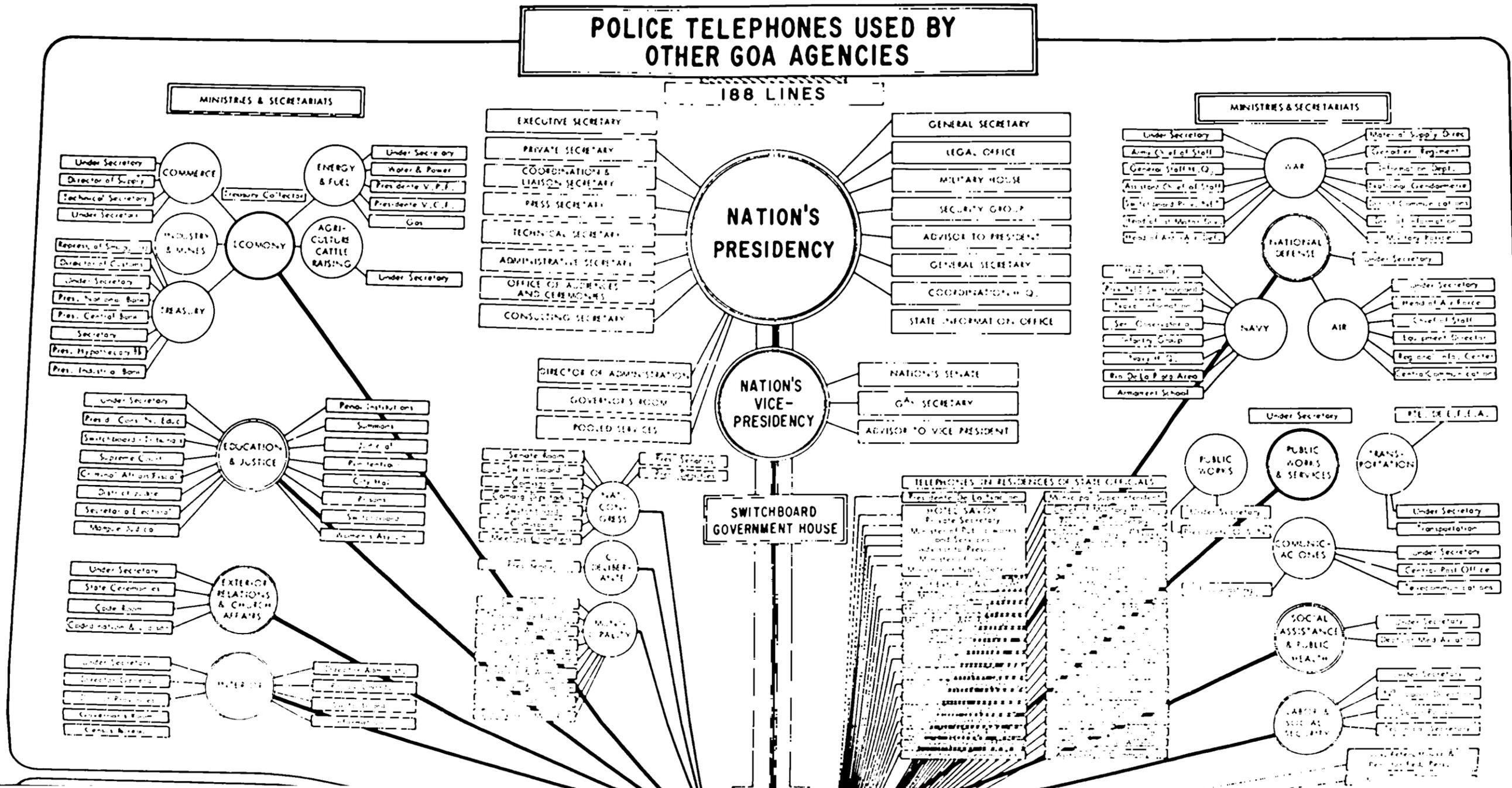
2. The Federal Police telephone service is composed of an automatic central exchange of 1,000 lines manufactured in 1950 by Ericsson, a Swedish company. It is well maintained and in good condition. It has approximately 2,000 subscribers and works by means of selectors with 500 lines linked to 500 sets using central battery, 100 telephones with local batteries (for connections with other ministries), 100 automatic connections with the precincts and other suburban police activities and 100 automatic connections with the public telephone networks, these last fitted with automatic transfer devices.

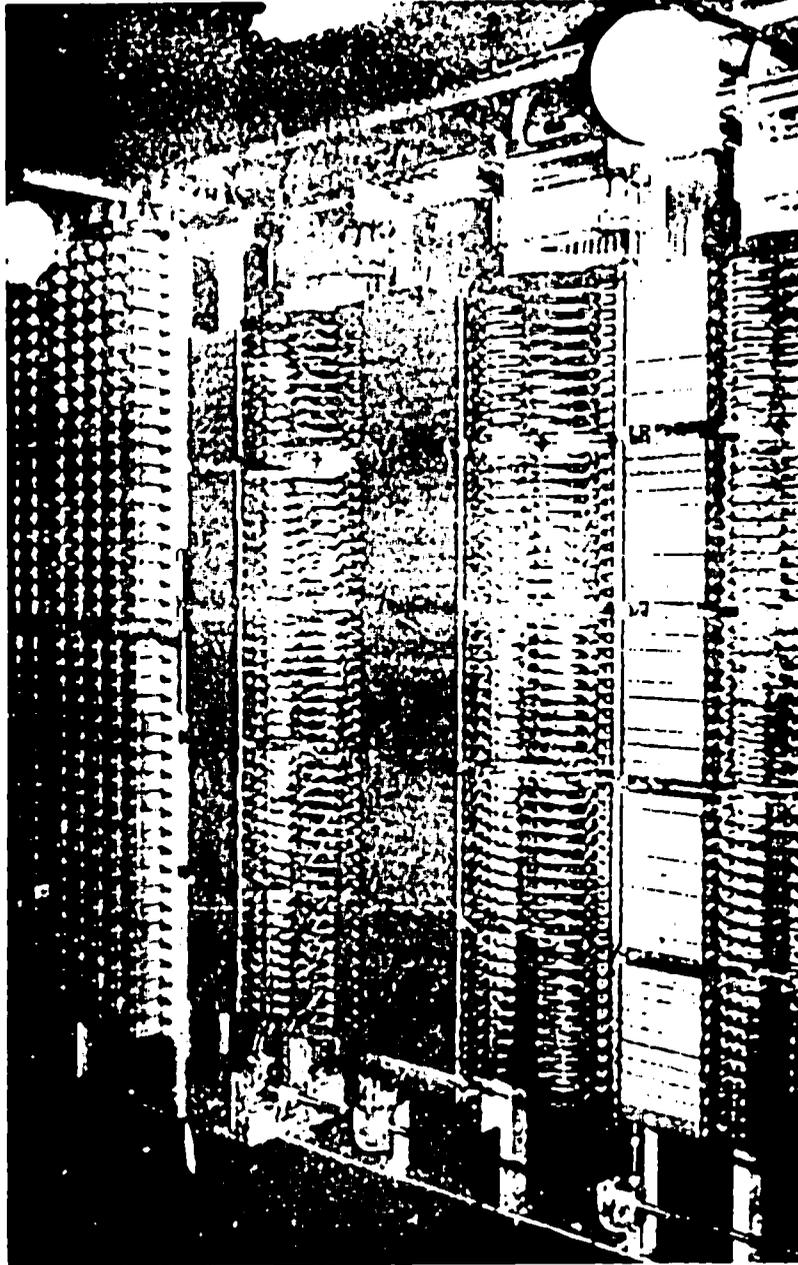
3. The central exchange has a multiple five-position manual switchboard so that all the lines linked to it are available simultaneously and permits interconnection among automatic, central battery and local battery circuits. The central exchange is connected to 10 smaller satellite exchanges, with a variable capacity of 100 to 150 lines distributed in the following buildings: residence of the President of Argentina, Churruca Police Hospital, Mounted and Traffic Police headquarters, the workshops and garages, the supplies department, the welfare center, the fire department, Justice Department, and the non-commissioned officers' school.

4. The entire telephone system including overhead and underground lines is installed and maintained by the Federal Police. (See Figure 5.) Over 25 percent of the Communications Directorate budget is expended to maintain the police telephone system. The police are projecting an expansion of the central exchange and a corresponding extension of the telephone network to meet their growing needs for new installations.

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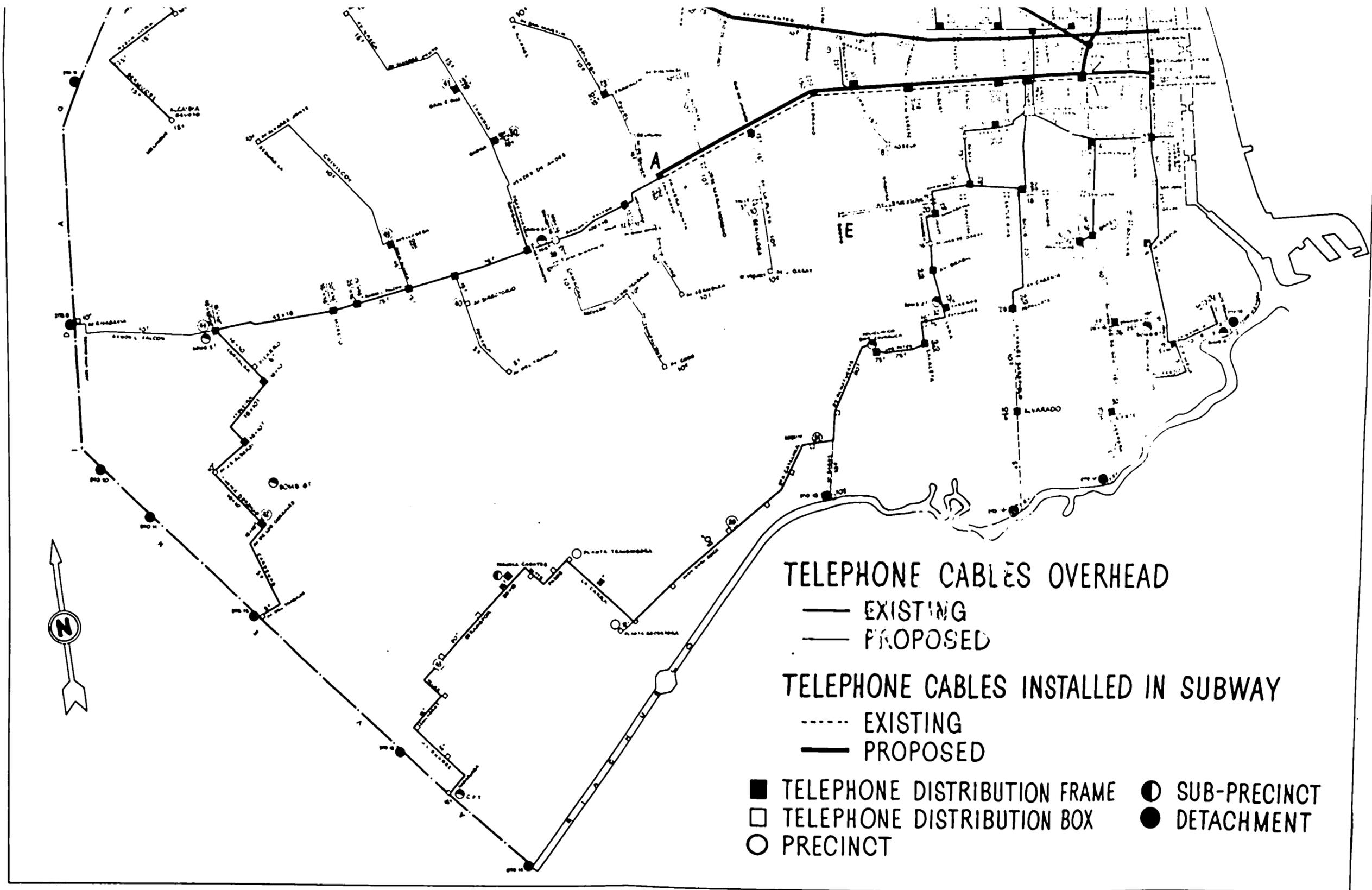
CENTRAL AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE

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POLICE TECHNICIAN REPAIRING OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINES



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Figure 5

G. FEDERAL POLICE TELETYPE SYSTEM

1. The Federal Police teletype network permits the interchange of written orders, directives and other documentary type of traffic between the Central Federal Police Headquarters and the external services of the Department as well as other Government of Argentina agencies.

2. Located at the Communications Directorate in the Central Federal Police Headquarters is the teletype room where 26 Olivetti teletype machines and 5 automatic tape transmitters manned by women are sending and receiving messages 24 hours a day. A total of 370 men and women are assigned to the network and working in 4 shifts of six hours each. The teletype machines are terminated into a 100-line manual switch-board where the incoming lines from the following services are connected. (See figure 6).

- 50 - Precincts
 - Mounted Police
 - Traffic Police
 - Churruca Hospital
 - Police Cadet School
 - Government's House
 - Direction of Supplies
 - Justice Department
 - Municipal Tribunal
 - Central Post Office
 - Prison
 - Jail processing suspects
 - Minor Official's school
 - City of Buenos Aires transportation system
 - Information Service of the State
 - Information Service of the Army
 - Maritime Prefecture
 - National Gendarmeria Headquarters
 - Police Coordination
 - Police Headquarters for the Province of Buenos Aires
 - Regional Unit "Lanus" - Provincial Police, Buenos Aires

FEDERAL POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IN BUENOS AIRES

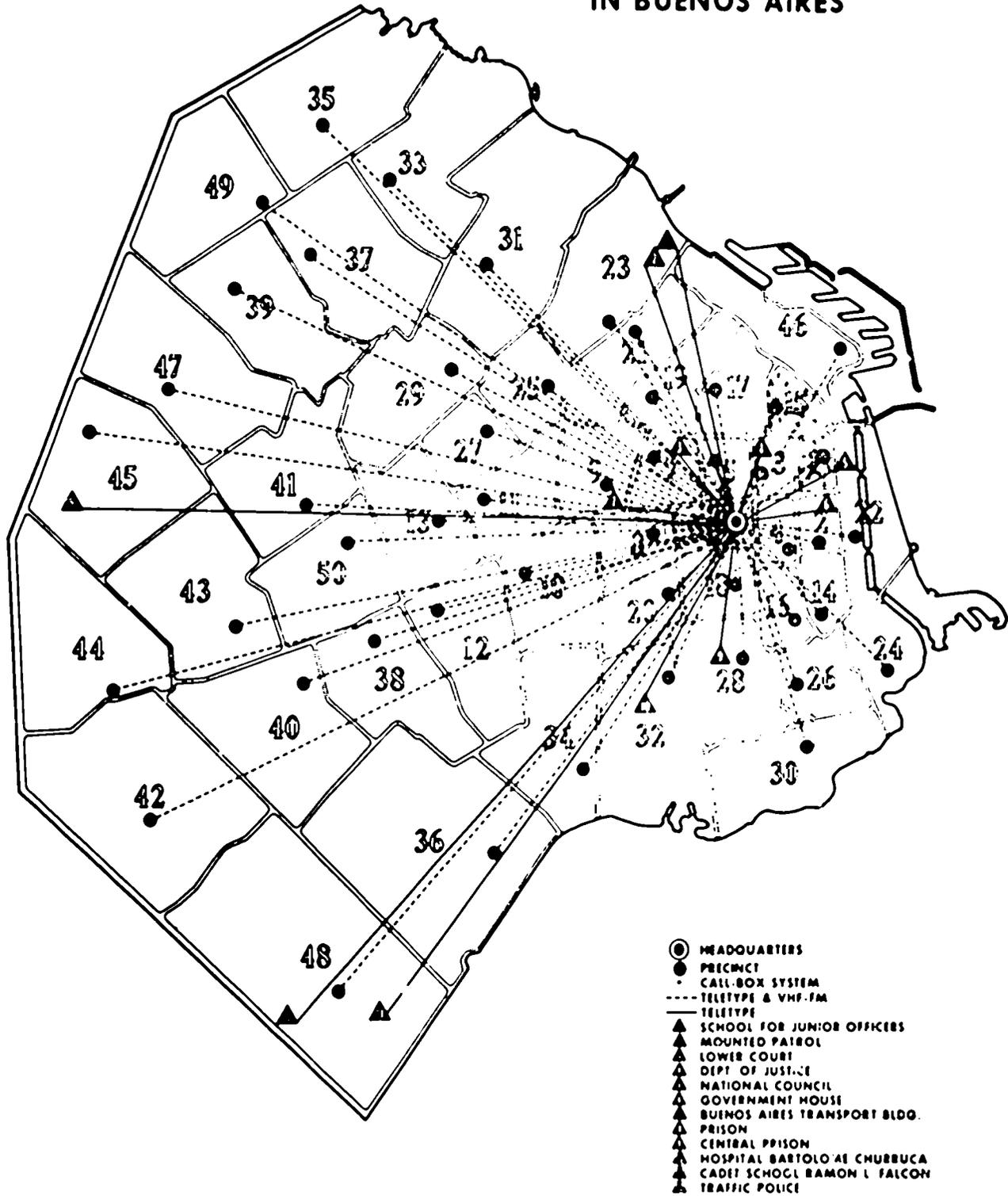


Figure 6

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

- Regional Unit "Moron" - Provincial Police, Buenos Aires
- War Secretariat
- Nation's Presidency

3. The police teletype service operates 120 teletype machines and handles approximately 18 to 20,000 messages a day; therefore, it includes a sorting and distribution center. All the correspondence from police offices is sent to the central telegraphic office which forwards it to the addressees, thus enabling a check to be made of the average daily quota of 20,000 telegrams and teleprinted messages.

4. There are two switchboards in the teletype room, one for telegraph and the other for teletype. Both underground and overhead police telephone lines are used. Interconnection of two or more offices which wish to work directly with each other requires that they first contact the central office. At present, this is done through telegraph lines connected to the manual switchboard of the central.

H. CALL-BOX SYSTEM

1. In Buenos Aires 20 new police call boxes have been strategically located in the streets of precinct areas 1 and 15 since 1962. (See figure 6.) These call boxes are part of a project to replace some 200 antiquated call boxes installed in 1933 which for the most part are inoperative. Because of size and cost of the program, it is being phased over a period of several years.

2. The new call box equipment provides for routine reporting by foot patrolmen through a call-box switchboard located at the local precinct headquarters. The switchboard operator can also contact foot patrolmen in the call box area by visual and audible signaling. The new call-box system can be powered by auxiliary batteries in case of electrical power failure. This system should provide a major improvement in communications for the foot patrolman. It is particularly true in the case in the areas adjacent to the center of the city where public phones are not readily available during the night.

I. FACSIMILE AND ALARM DEVICES

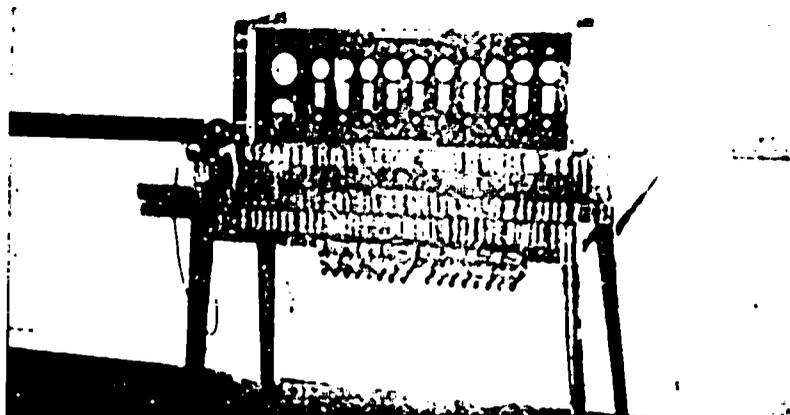
The Federal Police have been experimenting with facsimile devices since 1962 and are presently planning an automatic alarm system against theft and fire for banks and companies handling large amounts of currency. Both of these electronic systems are extremely valuable tools to police agencies in their efforts to combat crime. However, in view of the lack of a sufficient budget to permit implementation of the numerous basic police requirements, it appears that the most immediate need of the Federal Police is that of obtaining more modern and reliable tactical, patrol and administrative communications systems.

J. MAINTENANCE

1. The maintenance accomplishments of the Federal Police are remarkable in spite of the fact that many of their radios are of a design several years old and spare parts cannot be procured readily from local commercial



CALL BOX INCLUDING AUDIBLE AND VISUAL SIGNALING



PRECINCT CALL BOX SWITCHBOARD

sources. This situation presents a serious economic problem in assuring the continued operation of this equipment by the police. To keep the existing equipment operational, the police are required to make numerous modifications and in some cases fabricate the components required. In so doing, the Federal Police have developed a good maintenance capability and acquired several highly qualified technicians. These maintenance facilities and technical capabilities could be further advanced if additional budgetary support were made available to permit the acquisition of more modern electronic material.

2. The Federal Police have several maintenance facilities located at the Police Headquarters "Central," with installation and repair shops at the Police Garage and the Traffic Police Corps. These facilities are equipped to repair VHF and HF radios, teletype, telephone and other electronic equipment.

3. While sufficient test equipment and hand tools were available for normal maintenance requirements, several more sophisticated types of test instruments necessary to perform finer calibrations and adjustments to optimize communications equipment are not available.

K. LOGISTICS

The Federal Police Communications Directorate should be commended on their supply facilities and organization. Spare parts and equipment are properly stored and stocked at the telecommunications supply and maintenance area. They have established good control over the expenditure of supplies and carry an up-to-date inventory of all stock.

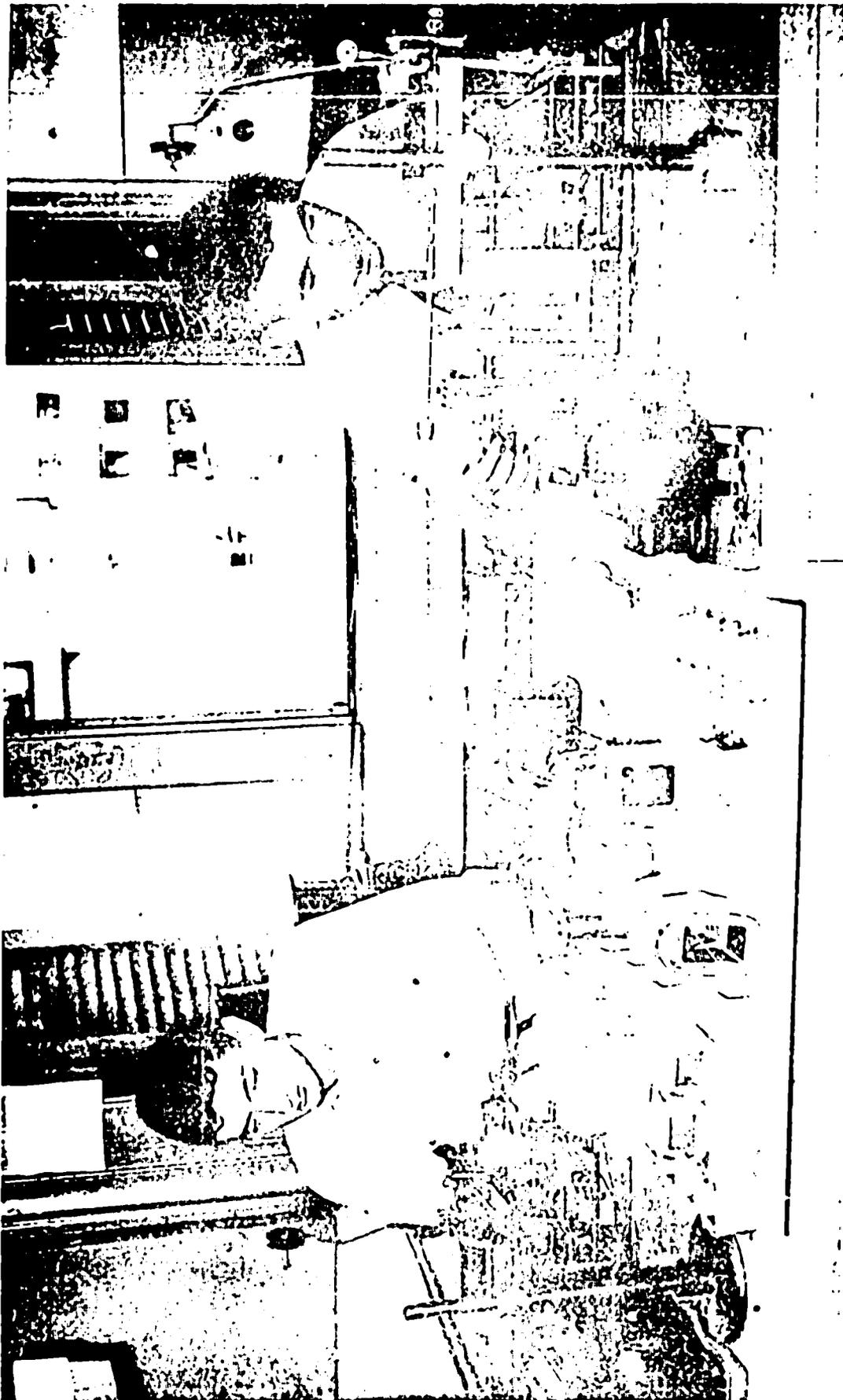
L. PERSONNEL

The total authorized strength for the Directorate of Communications personnel is 903. Of this total, only 803 positions are now filled and most of these persons are assigned to the Buenos Aires area. The lack of a sufficient number of technical personnel prevents the Federal Police from maintaining the necessary technical and administrative supervision over the national field radio stations.

M. TRAINING

1. A wide variation exists in the technical skills of police communications technicians. Some apparently have been selected on the basis of knowledge and educational background although others are now fairly well qualified by reason of many years of association and in-service training. The Federal Police have established in-service training to assure uniform efficiency among communications personnel.

2. The average police technician, however, needs advanced training in modern communications methods and equipment because, without this knowledge, he cannot hope to install and service, or obtain properly rated results from, new types of equipment now being produced. Several good electronic, technical schools and universities are available for local training.



POLICE PERSONNEL FABRICATING RELAYS AND TRANSFORMERS

3. One of the most critical shortages which the Federal Police is facing is the lack of well-qualified instructors for training radio technicians. This is especially true in single sideband and many other phases of modern communications technology.

4. Few members of the Communications Directorate have been exposed to formal training in management and administration of police telecommunications systems.

CHAPTER 3

FEDERAL POLICE TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

A. Federal Police Country-Wide Administrative HF-AM Radio Network

1. FIELD OFFICES

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year</u>
32	Philips transmitter	500	1948
32	RCA receivers CR-88	-	1948
32	RCA receivers SU116	-	1948
32	RCA voice scramblers	-	1948
32	Telemar voice scramblers	-	1956

2. TRAFFIC CENTER POLICE HEADQUARTERS

2	Philips transmitter	500	1948
1	Philips transmitter	1,000	1948
1	Telemar transmitter	500	1954
1	Collins microwave system		1957

3. TRANSMITTER SITE

2	Philips transmitters	100	1948
1	Telemar transmitter	500	1954
1	Collins microwave system		1957

4. RECEIVER SITE

6	RCA consoles triple-diversity Model DK-89 with 3 receivers CR-88	-	1948
1	Siemens receiver RB-2	-	1945
1	National receiver MC-240	-	1945

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<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year</u>
4. <u>RECEIVER SITE</u> (Continued)			
1	RCA receiver SU-116	-	1948
4	Telemar voice scramblers	-	1956
1	Collins microwave system	-	1957

B. Federal Police VHF-FM Communications Network

1. "CENTRAL" CONTROL CENTER POLICE HEADQUARTERS

5	Motorola transceivers	250	1947
3	Motorola transceivers	60	1959
6	Motorola transceivers	30	1947

2. RADIO PATROL CARS, MOTORCYCLES, FIRE DEPARTMENT AND AMBULANCES

100	Motorola transceivers Detachments, Comisarias	15	1947
121	Motorola transceivers for patrol cars	15	1947
107	Motorola transceivers for motorcycles	8	1960
40	Motorola transceivers Fire Department	30	1958
30	Motorola transceivers Police Ambulances	30	1959
43	General Electric transceivers for patrol car	25	1964

3. TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

100	Motorola transceivers	1	1947
57	Motorola transceivers H-13-2AL		1952
3	Motorola transceivers P-33-4		1958

4. PRECINCT AND OTHER FIXED STATIONS

86	Motorola transceivers	15	1947
6	Motorola transceivers	30	1947
3	Motorola transceivers	30	1958
2	Motorola transceivers	30	1959

C. Precincts, Detachments and Other Security Agencies

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year</u>
140	Olivetti teleprinters		1950

CHAPTER 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

The planning and subsequent implementation efforts proposed in this report could represent the initial phase of U. S. support in the improvement of the Federal Police telecommunications capabilities; implementation should be in concert with Government of Argentina priorities and resources. Successful implementation of this proposed telecommunications plan is, however, contingent upon definite measures to be undertaken by the Federal Police. These are enumerated below.

Government of Argentina police officials indicated to the survey team a willingness to contribute materially toward achieving the objectives described below.

Consistent with the above conditions, the following recommendations are proposed for implementation in two phases in accordance with the urgency of requirements and the Government of Argentina absorptive capacity.

A. Phase I of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. Country-Wide Administrative Radio Network

The Federal Police country-wide administrative and security radio network should be modernized to provide independent single sideband radio circuits with voice and teletype capabilities between the Federal Police Headquarters in Buenos Aires and subordinate Zone Headquarters at Tucuman, Cordoba, Bahia Blanca and Comodoro Rivadavia. This would provide a needed permanent written record of all security traffic and provide the reliability, speed, and accuracy required in police operations.

2. Tactical Communications

Tactical communications equipment for the riot squad and mounted police should be provided and this radio equipment should be physically located with the tactical police elements.

3. Technical Services

- a. A U. S. technician should be provided to assist the police in the prompt implementation of the proposed communications systems.
- b. This technician would be responsible for the necessary USAID administrative procedures to support the telecommunications

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

project and the overall coordination and planning with the Federal Police Telecommunications staff.

- c. This technician should assist in the basic planning of the proposed USAID project and implement the recommendations set forth therein.

4. Commodity Support

Phase I commodities should include the following:

- a. Single sideband transmitters and receivers, terminating equipment for voice and teletype circuits.
- b. Multiplex equipment for the required expansion of the existing Collins Microwave Wideband System which interconnects the Police Headquarters, receiver site (Villa Lugano), and transmitter site (Villa Soldati).
- c. FSK-VFTG diversity and non-diversity terminal units for both telegraph (CW) operations.
- d. Tactical VHF-FM communications equipment developed by the Office of Public Safety specifically for foreign police operations.
- e. Test equipment and special tools to establish a more effective maintenance capability in support of existing communications systems and those proposed in paragraph 1 and 2 above.

5. Participant Training

- a. Additional telecommunications staff officers should be trained. USAID should sponsor two participants for a Telecommunication Officer Management Course in the U. S. for a period of 9 months. This course should be similar to the one conducted at Pasadena City College, California. ^{1/}
- b. USAID should sponsor one participant to study city police radio patrol operations in the U. S. Such training would require a minimum of three months, but should not exceed six months. Participant should be the police officer who will be responsible for coordinating the utilization of a radio patrol car system.

B. Phase II of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. Country-Wide Administrative Radio Network

The police field radio stations not covered in Phase I should be modernized to provide single sideband radio circuits with voice and telegraph capabilities interconnecting the Zone headquarters with their respective field radio stations.

^{1/} Program Guide to Participant Training in Public Safety.

2. Radio Patrol Car System

The police motor patrol communications system in Buenos Aires should be expanded and modernized to facilitate immediate and proper police action when required.

3. Commodity Support

Phase II commodities should include the following:

- a. Single sideband transceivers for voice and telegraph circuits.
- b. Mobile and fixed station VHF and UHF communications equipment.
- c. Test equipment and tools to establish a more effective maintenance capability in support of communications systems proposed in paragraph 1 and 2 above.

4. Participant Training

USAID should sponsor one high-level police officer participant (not a telecommunications specialist) for U. S. institutional training and observation in how the operational elements of U. S. city police organizations utilize radio communications facilities in carrying out police tasks. On returning, he should be responsible for participating in the formulating of such operational plans and for establishing a formal program of training.

C. **Federal Police Self-Help Measures**

1. Country-Wide Administrative Radio Network

- a. It is recommended that the Federal Police assign telecommunications officers to the zone radio stations at Tucuman, Cordoba, Bahia Blanca and Comodoro Rivadavia where continuous technical and administrative supervision over the proposed radio teletype network will be required. These telecommunications officers should report to the Communications Directorate staff in Buenos Aires for technical support and direction.
- b. Teletype machines for the proposed radio circuits should be provided by the Federal Police.
- c. Funds should be made available for purchase of locally fabricated materials such as antenna towers, etc.
- d. An additional room at the receiver site (Villa Lugano) for use as the police operation center should be constructed. This will (1) reduce the number of technical personnel from that presently required, (2) permit a more rapid exchange of traffic with field radio stations, and (3) improve the systems reliability.

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- e. It is recommended that the Federal Police establish an efficient records and message-handling capability in conjunction with the proposed radio teletype circuits. Standard Operating Instructions have been prepared to assist the Federal Police in teletype operation and are included in this report under Annex I.
- f. It is expected that, when operational, the Federal Police radio teletype network service be made available to the National Gendarmerie and the Maritime Prefecture to supplement their tactical radio networks.

2. Telephone and Teletype Networks

- a. It is recommended that all subscribers of the Federal Police telephone and teletype circuits should be re-evaluated, keeping in mind a temporary elimination of those not involved in internal security operations. This should be maintained until such time as the Federal Police circuits can efficiently handle the additional traffic imposed by these other government agencies.
- b. It is recommended that efforts be made by the Federal Police to secure additional automatic teletype machines with tape perforators in order to increase the traffic capacity presently available. The installation of an automatic exchange and a 100-line switchboard to permit interconnection by dialing would increase the efficiency of the system by reducing the number of re-transmissions and the number of operators required.

3. Tactical Communications

It is recommended that all existing tactical communications equipment be evaluated at the time of implementation of this phase to determine its future service life. All equipment beyond economical repair should be scheduled for retirement; those units, operational but offering little reliability, should be sold or given to police schools for training purposes.

4. Radio Patrol Car System

- a. With the completion of the new control center "Central", it is recommended that the radio dispatchers at the control center record on IBM cards all complaints received and actions taken. The existing police electronic data processing equipment presently used to develop payroll information can be extended to process IBM complaint cards and develop factual information on the time, place, and type of crimes. Sample forms of IBM complaint cards are included in Annex II. ^{1/} Several colors are used for these cards to facilitate the preparation of statistical information.

^{1/} IBM complaint cards currently in use by the Chicago Police Department Communications Center.

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- (1) It is recommended that the police consider replacing their existing magnetic map boards with a more efficient device. Map boards displaying the areas of individual patrol responsibility should be equipped with a system of lights, which when actuated by the radio dispatchers instantly record the in-service or out-of-service status of each radio car.
 - (2) The use of three-position switches would enable the lights to be turned on bright (to indicate the availability of the radio patrol car), to burn dimly (to indicate that the vehicle has been dispatched on a call), or to be turned off (to indicate the vehicle is out of service).
 - (3) A panel of lights could be readily placed on the side of the map board and to burn in the above-described manner to indicate the availability of officers of higher rank who may be driving in radio-equipped vehicles and officers from divisions other than patrol (detectives, traffic, juvenile, etc.).
- c. The Federal Police should focus efforts toward maximum utilization of existing equipment to effect a more efficient City Police Communications System, and establish a suitable standardization plan for the gradual and systematic replacement of old and obsolete equipment.
 - d. To permit the Phase II proposed expansion of the Radio Patrol Car System in Buenos Aires, the Government of Argentina should agree to provide a sufficient budget to the Federal Police to allow for the acquisition of additional (radio) patrol cars.
5. Alarm Devices
- a. It is recommended that the banks and companies desiring a theft and fire alarm service be prepared to absorb the entire funding requirements.
 - b. If the above recommendation is satisfied and an alarm service implemented, the following information should be available at the control center "Central."
 - (1) A file containing the name and telephone number of proprietors of business establishments protected by burglar alarms.
 - (2) Prepared broadcasts which can be used on robbery alarms.
 - (3) Floor plans for establishments protected by burglar alarms
6. Budgetary Support
- a. It is recommended that the Communications Directorate receive a combination of Government of Argentina and U. S. assistance to permit the gradual and systematic replacement of old and obsolete radio equipment.

- b. Future telecommunications equipment procurement by the Federal Police should be developed in concert with the Public Safety telecommunications program. Procurement should be based on a continuing study of present and future police operational requirements, suitable tests, and engineering evaluation.

7. Training

To alleviate the shortage of well-qualified instructors, especially in single sideband and other phases of modern communications technology, it is recommended that the Federal Police arrange for an instructor-training course for police personnel. This course should be a joint venture with the National Gendarmerie and the National Maritime Prefecture. A portion of this training could be given by the proposed U. S. technician.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PART II
BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL POLICE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

CHAPTER 1

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

A. Mission

1. The Provincial Police of Buenos Aires is composed of approximately 20,000 officers, agents, and civilians and is responsible for public order and security in the entire province, including the highly developed areas surrounding the Federal Capital (Buenos Aires). Its main headquarters is located at La Plata, a city of over half a million inhabitants located about sixty kilometers southeast of Buenos Aires.

2. The Directorate of Communications and Transportation of the Provincial Police performs a staff function under the Deputy Chief of Police:

a. To provide an essential and reliable telecommunications service by operating and maintaining a province-wide police communications system in support of the overall Provincial Police mission.

b. To provide the Provincial Police a city and highway radio patrol car system and a tactical communications capability.

B. Organization

The Directorate of Communications and Transportation is headed by an Inspector General of Police. Directly under the Inspector General is the Communications Branch.

C. Personnel

Whether or not the Provincial Police has sufficient numbers of qualified technical personnel could not be determined by the OPS representative during the limited time available.

CHAPTER 2

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. General

1. The Office of Public Safety representative regrets that the time available for this survey was not sufficient to deal in depth with the many communications problems and needs of the Buenos Aires Provincial Police. Visits to Provincial Police communications facilities other than at La Plata were not possible; consequently, no evaluation or concrete recommendations could be made of the overall police facilities, personnel, or maintenance capability.

2. The Provincial Police communications facilities now being utilized at La Plata are inadequate. Operational areas were neat and well organized; however, the radio equipment utilized is antiquated, provides marginal service, and contributes to the overall systems unreliability.

3. Many areas of the Buenos Aires Province are still being serviced through a wire telegraphy network. The Provincial Police use of commercial simplex telegraph lines and telegraph equipment over 100 years old to send police messages is believed an indication of the poor reliability and problems they are experiencing with their HF radio circuits.

4. To permit an exchange of police-type information, the Federal Police have provided the Provincial Police a wire teletype circuit connecting the Provincial Police headquarters in La Plata with the Federal Police headquarters in Buenos Aires. The Provincial Police are also tied into the Federal Police HF-AM radio network where, when necessary, they can communicate with other provincial police forces.

B. Provincial Police Regional Radio Network

1. An HF-AM radio network provides voice and radio telegraph communications between the Provincial Police headquarters in La Plata and the subordinate commands at the following six regions: Junin, San Nicolas, Mar Del Plata, Azul, Bahia Blanca, and Pehuajo. Communications is also maintained with the security guard of the islands located along the Pakana River.

C. Provincial Police VHF-FM Radio Networks

1. Within the Provincial Capital, La Plata, and other important cities, the Provincial Police operate several token VHF-FM radio patrol car systems. In addition VHF-FM base station radio equipment is presently utilized by each of the ten regional provincial police headquarters to communicate with their Comisarias. The present operational capability of these systems is far less than that required to support Provincial Police operations.

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2. The majority of the radio equipment in use, both mobile and base, is obsolete and unreliable. The radio transceivers are mostly U. S. manufacturer, around 20 years old and has far exceeded expected operational life. As a result, this equipment is subject to frequent breakdowns requiring excessive servicing and parts replacement. Due to the antiquity of many of these radios, some parts are no longer manufactured.

3. The Provincial Police, in an effort to modernize their facilities, recently purchased several locally fabricated VHF-FM radios. Due to budgetary considerations procurement was made on the basis of obtaining the maximum amount of radio equipment for the funds available rather than ordering equipment which would best handle existing and future police operational requirements.

4. The "Central" radio dispatcher control center at Provincial Police headquarters serves as the central office for the dispatching and control of radio patrol cars in the La Plata area. It also maintains contact with subordinate police posts. The present facilities are inadequate. Incoming telephone calls are handled separately, not by the radio dispatcher, and therefore slow down possible police assistance.

5. The display board to record the location of radio patrol cars operating in La Plata is not wholly satisfactory for a large city having over 600,000 inhabitants. It cannot provide as rapid a display as that obtainable through electrical means.

D. Tactical Communications

Tactical communications in support of riot control forces and other tactical police elements is inadequate. Forces at the scene of a disturbance are required to utilize mobile radio units in police vehicles to communicate with the Provincial Police headquarters. The Provincial Police in La Plata have 13 portable VHF-FM transceivers; of these six are antiquated, in poor condition and of minimum usefulness. The portable transceivers are presently stored in the Communications Branch supply room and issued only when emergencies occur. When they go into service, personnel from the Communications Branch go with each radio.

E. Telephone Service

1. To provide telephone service for the Provincial Police headquarters at La Plata, the Communications Branch operates an automatic PBX. The telephone exchange has a capacity of 500 lines with central battery and has 50 trunks connected to the public telephone system. A two-position cordless-type telephone switchboard is used and appears to be well maintained and in good condition.

2. All incoming calls, both routine and those requesting police assistance, are routed through the telephone switchboard.

F. Highway Patrol Communications

1. The Provincial Police utilize a combination of HF-AM and VHF-FM radio equipment to support their Highway Patrol operation.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

2. Detachments located at strategic points along the highways throughout the province communicate with each other and with the Highway Patrol headquarters in La Plata over an HF-AM network.

3. To provide communications between the Detachments and the Highway Patrol vehicles, a VHF-FM radio network has been established. Due to the small number of automobiles and motorcycles used for Highway Patrol, simplex operation is employed.

G. Maintenance

1. Major maintenance is performed in the Provincial Police repair shop located at the headquarters in La Plata.

2. It was not possible to fully assess the Provincial Police maintenance capability because of time limitations. However, it was noted that proper test equipment was not available.

H. Training

The Provincial Police have established a two-year course for the special training of officer cadets who will work in their Communications Branch.

CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDATIONS

Public Safety project planning should be directed to insure more reliable operation of the Provincial Police Regional Radio Network, to implement a tactical communications capability and the establishment of an effective City and Highway Patrol communications system.

A. Phase I of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. Regional Radio Network

The Provincial Police regional radio network should be modernized to provide single sideband radio circuits with voice and CW capabilities between the Provincial Police headquarters in La Plata and subordinate regional headquarters at Moron, Lanus, San Martin, San Nicolas, Mar del Plata, Junin, Azul, Bahia Blanca, Chascomus, and Pehuago.

2. Tactical Communications

Tactical communications equipment for the riot squad and mounted police should be provided and this radio equipment should be physically located with and operated by the tactical police elements.

3. City and Highway Patrol Communications

The police motor patrol communications systems in the larger cities, urban areas, and along the highways surrounding Buenos Aires should be expanded and modernized to facilitate immediate and proper police action when required.

4. Technical Services

The U. S. technician proposed to assist the Federal Police should also support the Provincial Police telecommunications project. This technician should assist in the basic planning and the overall coordination of the proposed USAID project and implement the recommendations set forth therein.

5. Commodity Support

Phase I commodities should include the following:

- a. HF single sideband transceivers for voice and telegraph circuits.

b. Tactical VHF-FM transceivers developed by the Office of Public Safety specifically for foreign police operations.^{1/}

c. Test equipment to establish a more effective maintenance capability in support of existing communications systems and those proposed above.

6. Participant Training

USAID should sponsor one high-level police officer participant (not a telecommunications specialist) for U. S. institutional training and observation in how operational elements of U. S. city and state police organizations utilize radio communications facilities in carrying out police tasks. On returning, he should be responsible for participating in the formulating of such operational plans and for establishing a formal program of training.

B. Phase II of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. City and Highway Patrol Communications

Police motor patrol communications equipment should be provided for large cities and highway patrol detachments not covered in Phase I.

2. Tactical Communications

Tactical communications equipment to support the Provincial Police in emergency situations should be provided for those large cities not covered in Phase II.

3. Commodity Support

Phase II commodities should include the following:

- a. Tactical VHF-FM transceivers identical to that proposed in paragraph 3b.
- b. Fixed station and mobile VHF-FM transceivers.

4. Participant Training

Participants for Phase II should be selected by the U. S. technician to assist in the solution of certain communications problems which evolve from Phase I.

C. Buenos Aires Provincial Police Self-Help Measures

1. General

a. It is recommended that all existing communications equipment be evaluated at the time of implementation of each phase to determine its future service life. All equipment beyond economical repair should be retired; those units operational but offering little reliability should be sold or used for training purposes.

^{1/} Tactical VHF-FM transceivers recommended permit compatibility with existing equipment and are adaptable for riot control usage and City and Highway Patrol requirements.

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b. Where it is feasible, existing radio equipment should be redistributed in order to have similar manufacturer's equipment concentrated in a specific area or city.

c. Funds should be made available for the purchase of locally fabricated materials such as antenna towers, etc.

2. Tactical Communications

Dry cells series "D" (flashlight) batteries and 12-volt storage batteries for use with VHF-FM transceivers are to be provided by the Provincial Police.

3. City and Highway Patrol Communications

a. To permit the proposed expansion of the radio patrol car communications system in the major cities and along the highways, the Provincial Government should agree to provide sufficient budgetary support to the Provincial Police to allow for the acquisition of additional (radio) patrol cars.

b. The Provincial Police at La Plata should construct more efficient map board, either magnetic or electronic, to display the areas of individual patrol responsibility and permit radio dispatchers to instantly record the in-service or out-of-service status of each radio vehicle.

c. To expedite police action, an emergency telephone service should be implemented whereby the radio dispatcher would receive incoming telephone calls requesting police assistance directly without going through the main switchboard.

4. Budgetary Support

a. It is recommended that the Communications Branch receive a combination of Government of Argentina, Provincial Government and U. S. assistance to permit the gradual and systematic replacement of old and obsolete radio equipment.

b. Future telecommunications equipment procurement by the Provincial Police should be developed in concert with the Public Safety telecommunications program. Procurement should be based on a continuing study of present and future police operational requirements, suitable tests, and engineering evaluation.

5. Training

The Provincial Police should examine the possible use of the Federal Police training facilities to develop additional radio technicians.

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PART III
NATIONAL GENDARMERIA

CHAPTER 1

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

A. Mission

1. The National Gendarmeria is a paramilitary organization of approximately 11,000 officers and men which has different missions depending on a situation of peace or war. In the latter case, the Gendarmeria is responsible for protection of the border areas, and serves as military police under army command. In time of peace, it operates as a type of national police force with basic responsibility for border patrol activities. It serves as a security and judicial police force, auxiliary customs police, auxiliary immigration police, forest and national park services, health functions, repression of contraband, and it acts as judge in minor federal offenses. The Gendarmeria also assists local provincial police units, handles counterinsurgency and internal security duties.

2. The Communications Directorate of the National Gendarmeria performs a staff function under the Commanding General of Security:

a. To provide an essential and reliable telecommunications service by operating and maintaining a country-wide internal security communications system in support of the overall Gendarmeria mission.

b. To provide the National Gendarmeria with a rapid and secure communications service to support border patrol operations.

B. Organization

The Communications Directorate (see Figure 7) is headed by a Commandante Mayor (Colonel) with a deputy chief who is a Commandante Principal (Lt. Col.). The Communications Directorate staff in Buenos Aires exercises operational and technical control over the communications systems and personnel of the Gendarmeria.

C. Personnel

The Communications Directorate is authorized a total of 1,120 positions. At present only 630 positions are filled:

Officers	90
Sub-Officials	477
Gendarmes	63

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF COMMUNICATIONS
DIRECTORATE NATIONAL GENDARMERIA

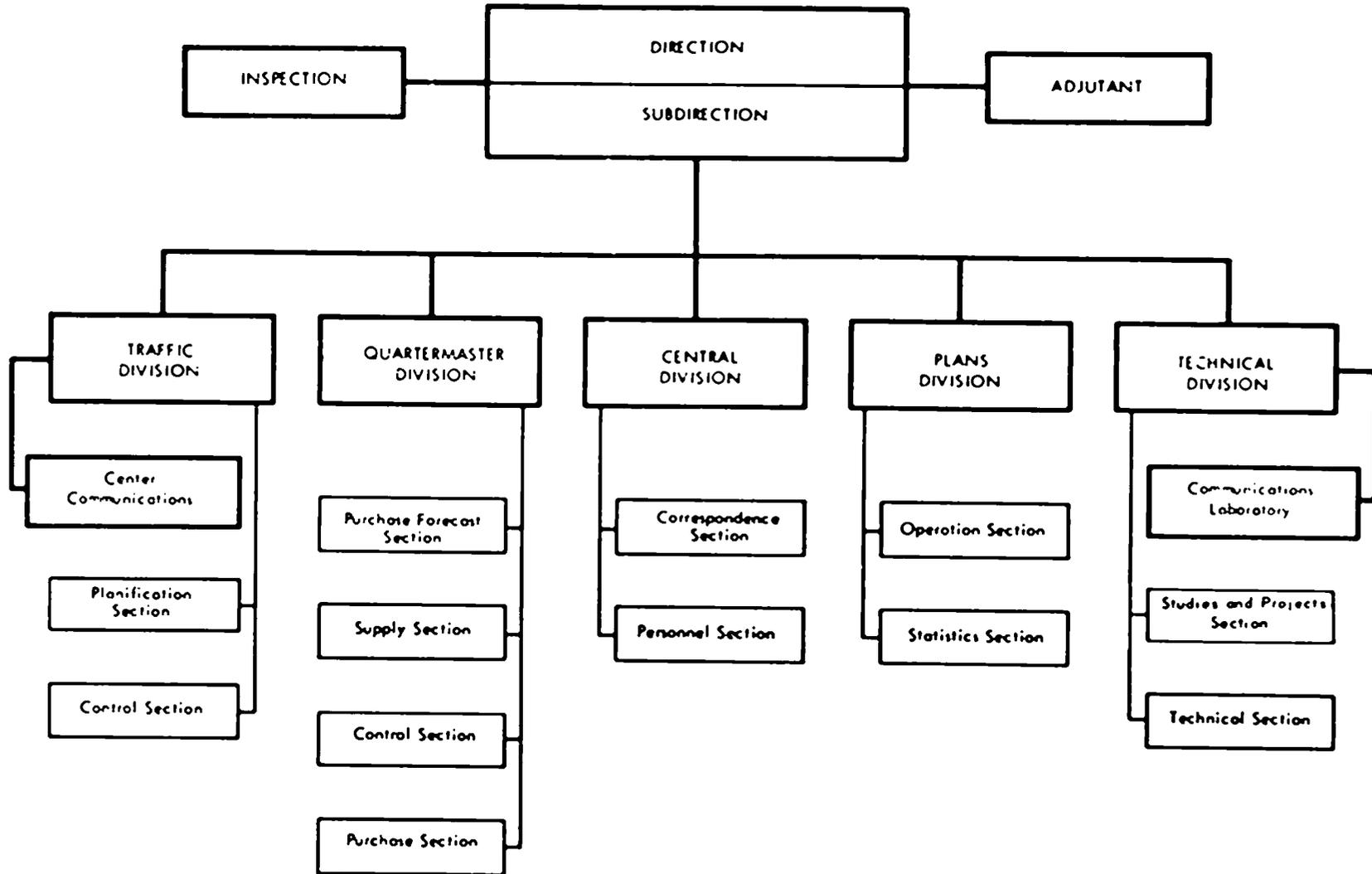


Figure 7

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

CHAPTER 2

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. General

The survey team was favorably impressed with the dedication and ingenuity the National Gendarmeria Communications Directorate personnel displayed. Faced with the task of providing country-wide communications with antiquated equipment, a lack of sufficient technical personnel and insufficient financial assistance, the Gendarmeria has nevertheless rendered continuous communications service. This is primarily due to the ability of telegraph operators to handle messages expeditiously and the skill of the technicians in the repair of defective equipment.

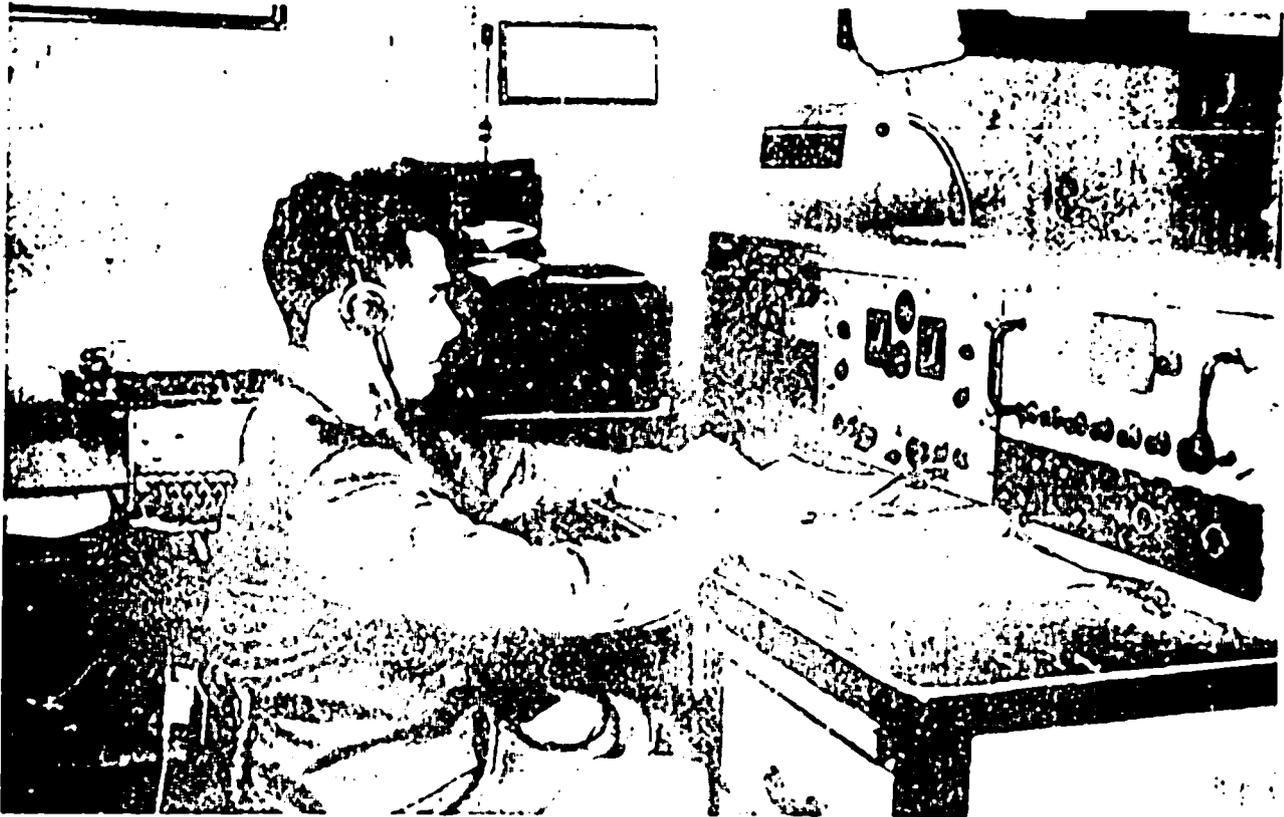
B. National Gendarmeria Country-Wide Internal Security Radio Network

1. The National Gendarmeria communications organization and equipment is similar to that of a tactical army unit. As shown in Figure 1, the National Gendarmeria field radio stations are in areas not serviced by the Federal Police communications system.

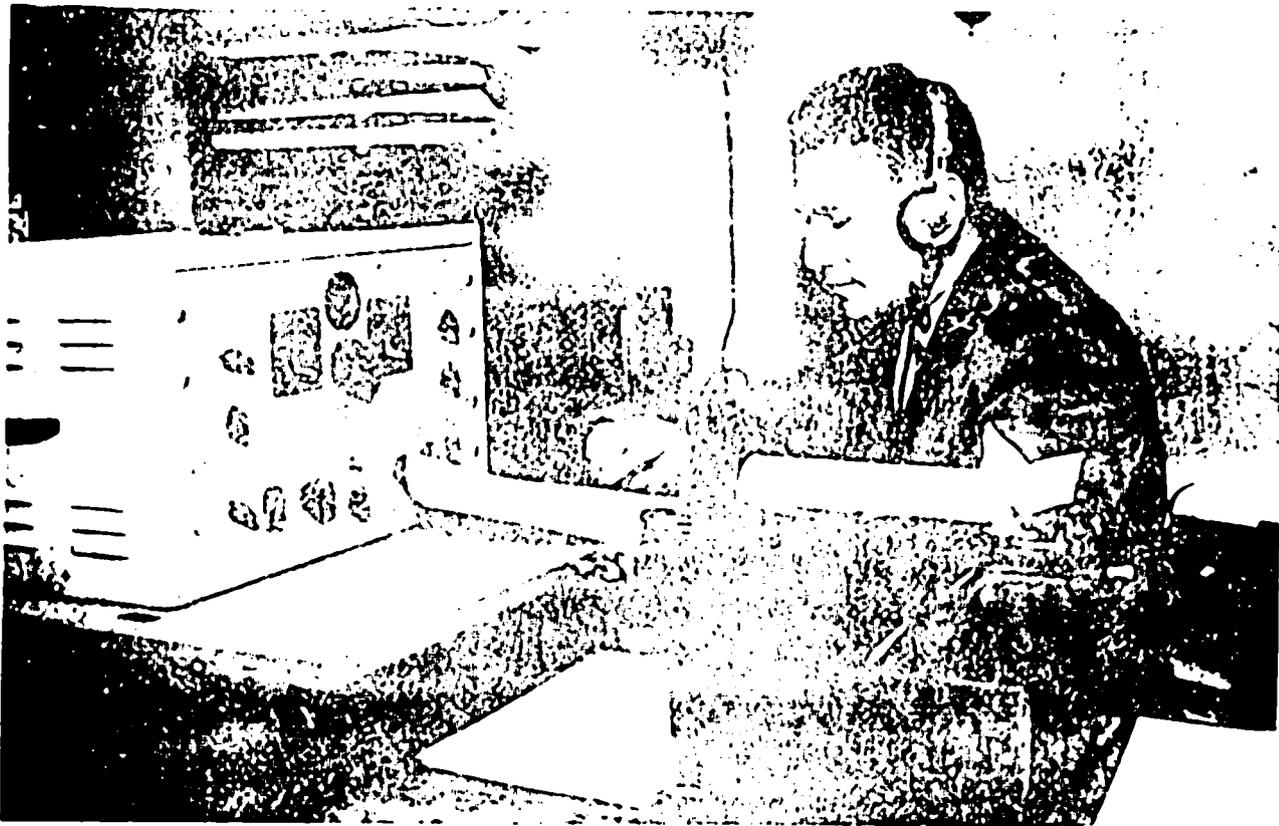
2. A country-wide radio network (see Figure 8) provides communications between the National Gendarmeria headquarters in Buenos Aires and the subordinate Regional Commands at Rosario, Salta, and Neuquen. At present a direct radio telegraph communications network with several agrupaciones (battalions) is also maintained. To permit simultaneous transmission and reception (Duplex) of messages, the National Gendarmeria utilize separate receiving and transmitting sites. Communications is controlled from the traffic center at the Gendarmeria headquarters in Buenos Aires. The use of separate receiving and operation sites results in the requirement for additional personnel and affects overall systems reliability. Communications between these points are controlled for the most part over commercial telephone lines, which have been subject to numerous interruptions and interference in the past. The radio back-up to the telephone lines uses antiquated VHF-FM equipment which affords little if any reliability should the telephone lines be interrupted.

3. The National Gendarmeria country-wide HF (CW) radio network cannot provide the reliability or handle the traffic load required by an organization having such broad internal security responsibilities.

4. Equipment and facilities visited were effectively operated within their capabilities. Operational areas were neat and well organized. However the majority of the communications equipment utilized by the Gendarmeria is World War II surplus, dates back to 1945, and is beyond any form of rehabilitation (see Equipment Inventory).



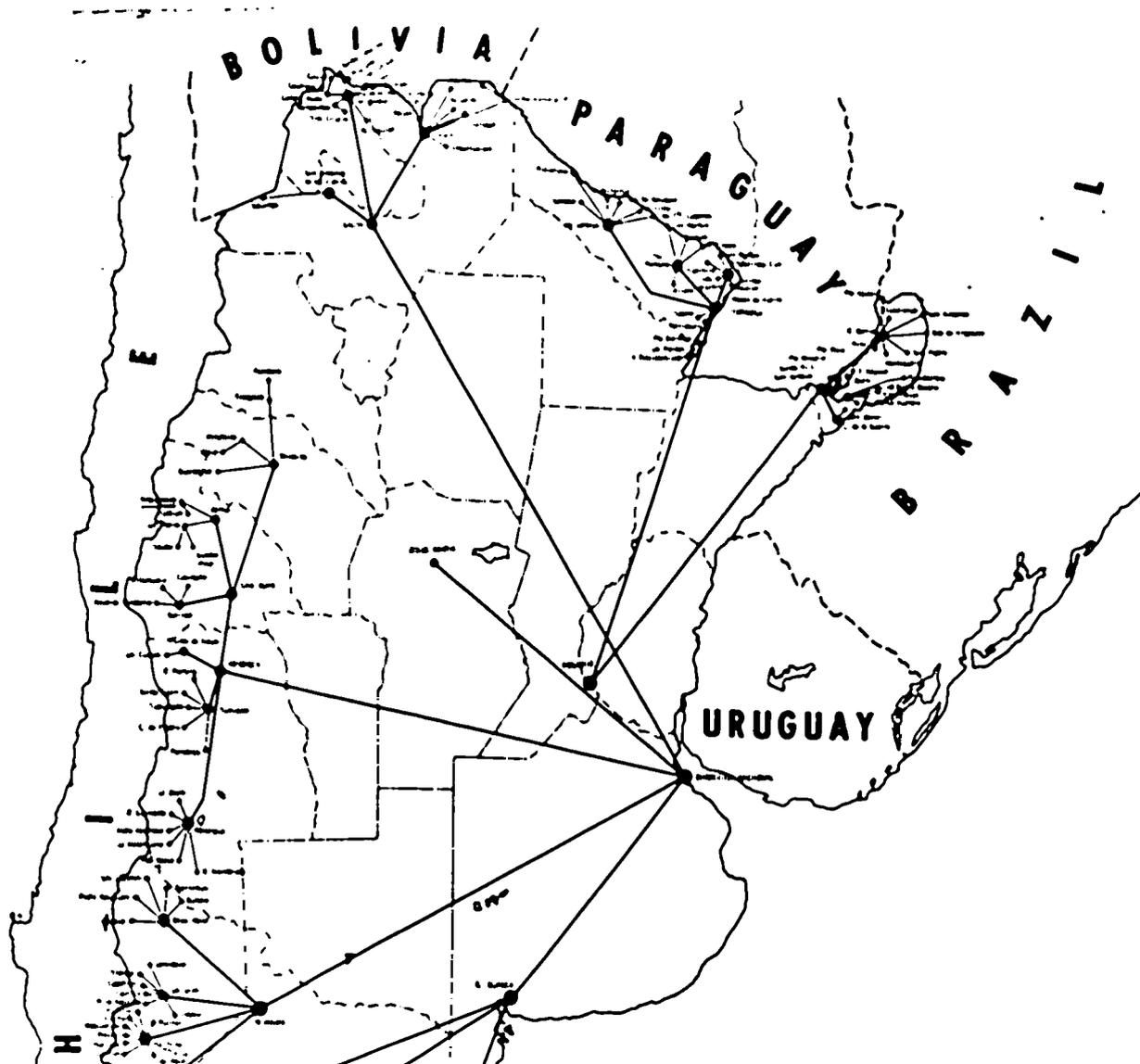
NATIONAL GENDARMERIA RADIO STATION AT POSADAS



THE NATIONAL GENDARMERIA SS-3 RADIO NETWORK

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SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS IN ARGENTINA



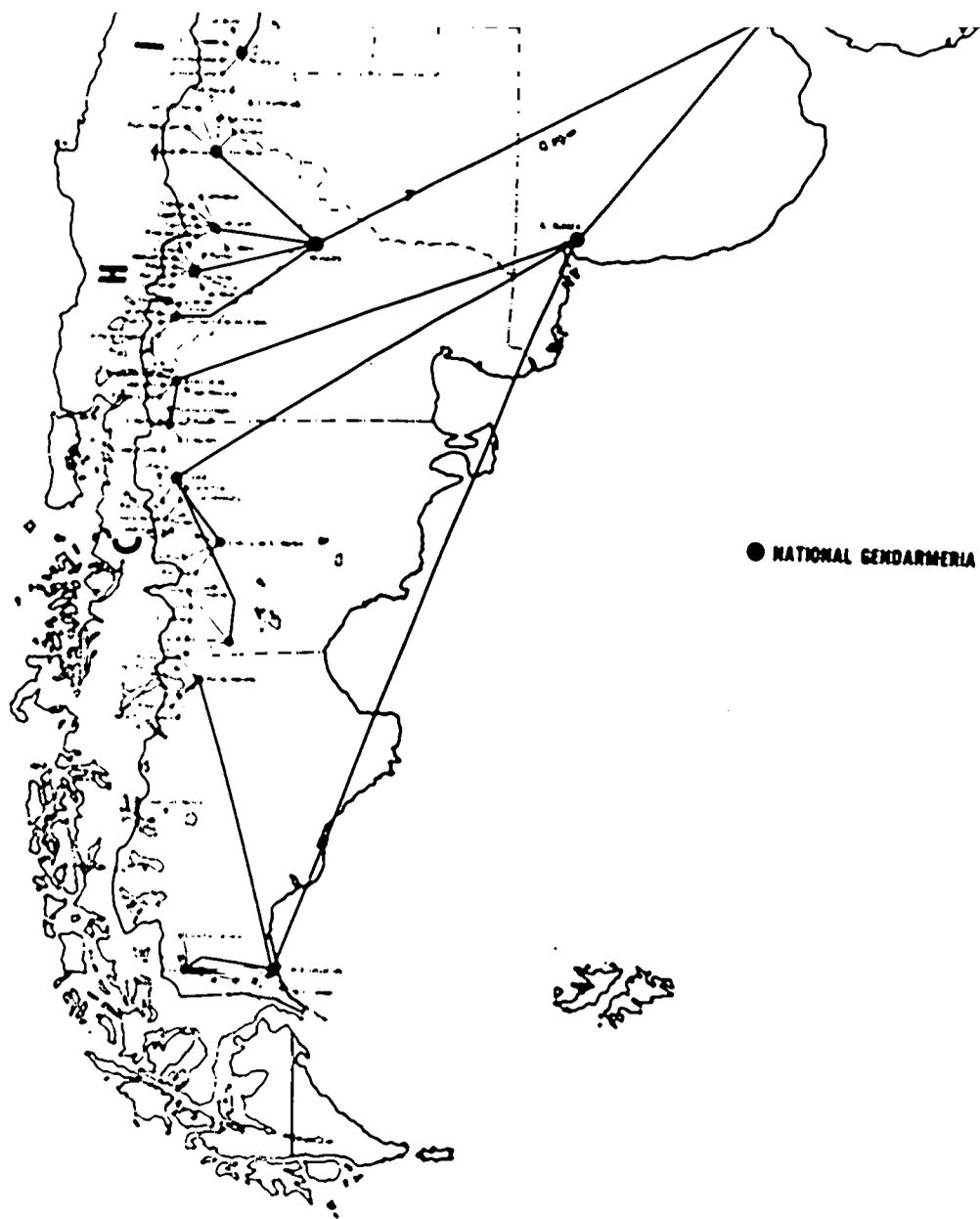


Figure 8

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5. The Gendarmeria, in an effort to modernize its facilities, purchased several new singleband transceivers which have been installed in the northeastern part of Argentina. It is estimated, however, it will take the Gendarmeria at its current budget level over ten years to replace all existing antiquated equipment.

C. Border Patrol Communications

Portable type communications equipment is non-existent which results in placing severe limitations on the National Gendarmeria in carrying out its border patrol responsibilities. Gendarmeria patrols are completely without communications once they leave their company area.

D. Tactical Communications

Since the Gendarmeria is called upon to support civil police agencies in emergency situations, compatible tactical VHF-FM equipment, presently non-existent, is required.

E. Maintenance and Logistics

1. Major maintenance is performed in the National Gendarmeria repair shop located at Detachment 1 on the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

2. The Gendarmeria technicians do excellent maintenance work with the limited amount of test and alignment equipment available to them. To keep the existing communications equipment operations and stay within its minimal budget, the Gendarmeria has been required to make numerous modifications and in some cases fabricate the components required.

3. A large amount of the Gendarmeria radio equipment requires the use of storage batteries. New storage batteries are difficult to obtain due to the lack of finance; consequently, the Gendarmeria communications personnel has developed an excellent battery-rebuilding capability.

4. The spare parts depot is well organized, and spare parts and equipment are properly stored. A perpetual inventory is maintained and an accurate record of stock issuance and disposal is in use.

F. Personnel

The Gendarmeria Communications Directorate has a serious shortage of personnel. Of 1,120 positions authorized, only 630 are presently filled. The Gendarmeria is trying to recruit candidates from several technical schools for the Communications Directorate.

G. Training

1. One of the most critical shortages in the Gendarmeria Communications Directorate is the lack of instructors for training competent radio technicians. While

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commercial resources and technical schools are available to assist in basic radio theory training on a limited scale, these resources cannot be relied upon to produce finished, competent radio technicians.

2. Radio technicians are being given on-the-job training at the main repair shop just outside Buenos Aires.

3. The Gendarmeria is currently conducting formal courses for its communications personnel and actively seeking qualified instructors.

4. Few members of the Communications Directorate have been exposed to formal training in management and administration of telecommunications systems.

CHAPTER 3
NATIONAL GENDARMERIA EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

A. National Gendarmeria Country-Wide Internal Security Radio Network

1. Traffic Center

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year</u>
3	H-16A Surplus transmitter	10	1950
1	HP-113 Surplus Transmitter	3	1950
2	RCA SSB-1 Transmitter/Receiver Linear Amplifiers	60 1,000	1958
7	Hammarlund Super-Pro Receivers	-	1950

2. Central Transmitter Site

6	T-45 Surplus transmitter	250	1941
1	H-16A Surplus transmitter	10	1950
1	HP-113 Surplus transmitter	3	1950
1	Hammarlund Super-Pro Receiver	-	1950

3. Central Receiver Site

1	H-16A Surplus Transmitter	10	1950
2	H-113 Surplus Transmitter	3	1950
10	Hammarlund Super-Pro Receivers	-	1950
1	SU-65 Receiver	-	1950
1	BLU-6BR-1 Receiver	-	1950

4. Field Stations

11	RCA-SSB-1 Transceivers	60	1958
28	RCA-SSB-30 Transceivers	30	1958
33	RCA-SSB-5 Transceivers	125	1965

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<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year</u>
2	H-16A Surplus Transmitters	10	1950
10	HP-113 Surplus Transmitters	3	1950
57	E-46 Mark 19 Transceivers	15	1940
9	E-42 Transmitters	15	1940
6	E-43 Transmitters	15	1940
6	MRC-2 Surplus Transmitters	15	1945
1	BLU Transmitter	80	1950
1	BC 611 Surplus Transmitter	1	1941
1	TU-22 Surplus Transmitter	15	1945
7	T45 Surplus Transmitter	250	1941
3	T39 Surplus Transmitter	15	1941
1	SU-15 Receiver	-	1945
11	Hammarlund Super-Pro Receivers	-	1950
16	BC-348 Surplus Receivers	-	1942
2	RCA Receivers	-	1948
2	AR-60 Surplus Receivers	-	1945
5	R-40 Surplus Receivers	-	1945
1	SK Receivers	-	1945
3	MRC-2 Receivers	-	1945

B. West Border Tactical Radio Network

1. Western Regional Command Site

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year</u>
1	T-45 Surplus Transmitter	250	1941
1	E-42 Transmitter	15	1940
1	E-46 Transmitter	15	1940
1	SU-65 Receiver	-	1950
3	Hammarlund Super-Pro Receivers	-	1948
2	BC-348 Surplus Receivers	-	1945
1	R-40 Receiver	-	1945

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year</u>
2.	<u>West Border Field Offices</u>		
104	E-46 (Mark 19) Transceivers	15	1940
8	T-39 Surplus Transmitters	15	1941
21	E-43 Transmitters	15	1940
8	T-45 Surplus Transmitters	250	1941
2	Aerotron Transmitter	1	1957
7	E-42 Transmitters	15	1940
1	Radmoch Transmitter	3	1940
7	TU-22 Surplus Transmitter	15	1945
2	H6A Transmitter	3	1950
1	IN913 Transmitter	3	1950
1	BC-5 Transmitter	15	1945
3	GP-5 Transmitters	125	1950
1	HJ89 Transmitter	3	1950
1	BLU Transmitter	125	1950
2	OKI Transmitter	5	1962
1	SU-65 Receiver	-	1950
21	Hammarlund Super-Pro Receivers	-	1950
48	BC-348 Surplus Receivers	-	1942
13	QRK R40 Receivers	-	1945
2	52B6 Receivers	-	1945
2	RCA Receivers	-	1948
3	SU15 Receivers	-	1945
1	Marconi Receiver	-	1950
1	RF 33CL Receiver	-	1945
3	H6A Receivers	-	1950

CHAPTER 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

Public Safety project planning should be directed to insure more reliable operation of the National Gendarmeria country-wide communications system and to implement a tactical border patrol communications capability. This planning and subsequent implementation efforts should represent the initial phase of U.S. support in the improvement of the Gendarmeria communications capabilities. The Government of Argentina should fully assess its requirements and establish suitable priorities for improvement measures in concert with U.S. and Argentine resources.

A. Phase I of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. Country-Wide Internal Security Radio Network

The Gendarmeria country-wide internal security radio network should be modernized to provide (a) a reliable VHF back-up link between the traffic center at the Gendarmeria headquarters in Buenos Aires and the remote receiver site; (b) a reliable VHF back-up link between the receiver and transmitter sites and (c) single sideband radio circuits with voice and radio telegraph (CW) capabilities between the Gendarmeria headquarters in Buenos Aires and subordinate Regional command headquarters at Rosario and Viedma.

2. Border Patrol Communications

Tactical communications equipment for outposts and border patrol operations should be provided. VHF is the preferred mode of communications, however, the terrain and distance involved in several areas may make it necessary to use HF single sideband. Therefore, several VHF-FM and HF single sideband man-pack transceivers should be provided the Gendarmeria upon program approval for field evaluation.

3. Tactical Communications

Portable VHF-FM equipment compatible with that used by other Argentine police forces should be provided the Gendarmeria to permit their deployment in support of civil police forces in emergency situations.

4. Technical Services

The U.S. technician proposed to assist the Federal Police should also support the Gendarmeria telecommunications project. This technician should assist in the basic planning and the overall coordination of the proposed USAID project and implement the recommendations set forth herein.

5. Commodity Support

Phase I commodities should include the following:

- a. Wideband VHF-FM terminals with Multiplex equipment to interconnect the Gendarmeria headquarters, receiver site, and transmitter site.
- b. HF single sideband transmitters and receivers, terminating equipment for voice and telegraph circuits.
- c. Appropriate VHF-FM and/or HF single sideband man-pack transceivers for voice and telegraph circuits subject to results of field evaluation.
- d. Tactical VHF-FM communications equipment developed by the Office of Public Safety specifically for foreign police operations.^{1/}
- e. Electrical power generators for charging storage batteries in communications systems proposed in paragraph 2 above.
- f. Test equipment and special tools to establish a more effective maintenance capability in support of existing communications systems and those proposed in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 above.

6. Participant Training

USAID should sponsor two participants for a Telecommunications Officer Management Course in the U.S. for a period of 9 months.^{2/}

B. Phase II of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. Country-Wide Internal Security Radio Network

The Gendarmeria field radio stations not covered in Phase I should be modernized to provide single sideband radio circuits with voice and telegraph (CW) capabilities.

2. Border Patrol Communications

Additional HF-single sideband man-pack transceivers and portable VHF-FM equipment should be provided to the Gendarmeria for those border areas not covered in Phase I. The U.S. technician should select type of equipment to be used based on field tests conducted during Phase I.

3. Commodity Support

Phase II commodities should include the following:

- a. VHF-FM transceivers and/or HF single sideband man-pack transceivers for remote area and border patrol operations to complete the requirements resulting from field evaluation conducted in Phase I.

^{1/} Office of Public Safety Standard Specifications for Tactical VHF-FM transceivers dated January 1966

^{2/} "Program Guide to Participant Training in Public Safety"

b. HF single sideband fixed-station transceivers to interconnect border patrol operations with the Regional headquarters.

c. Battery-charging generator in support of paragraph a above.

4. Participant Training

One senior telecommunications officer should be sent to the U.S. for a period of three months; this officer should receive observation and consultation with U.S. Border Patrol to familiarize him with the telecommunications facilities used by this organization.

C. National Gendarmeria Self-Help Measures

1. Country-Wide Internal Security Radio Network

a. It is expected that, when operational, the Federal Police radio teletype network would be used wherever available by the National Gendarmeria to supplement their voice and telegraph networks.

b. The use of the receiver site as the operations center is recommended: This will (1) reduce number of technical personnel required, (2) improve systems reliability, and (3) permit a more rapid exchange of messages with the field.

c. Teletype machines to be used over proposed wideband VHF circuit to interconnect the traffic center in Buenos Aires with the proposed operations center at the receiver site should be provided by the Gendarmeria.

d. Funds should be made available for purchase of locally fabricated materials such as antenna towers, etc.

e. It is recommended that all existing communications equipment be evaluated at the time of implementation of each phase to determine its future service life. All equipment beyond economical repair should be scheduled for retirement; those units, operational but offering little reliability, should be sold or given to Gendarmeria schools for training purposes.

2. Border Patrol Communications

a. Dry Cells series "D" (flashlight) batteries and 12 volt storage batteries for use with VHF-FM and HF single sideband portable transceivers are to be provided by the Gendarmeria.

b. The quantity of both type batteries the Gendarmeria would be required to furnish can be approximated from the test results recommended in paragraph A-2.

c. It is recommended that the Gendarmerie establish a contract with one of several local dry cell battery manufacturers, and that the Government of Argentina grant permission for delivery to be made in increments throughout the year. This type of contract is not permitted at present but is essential to assure a fresh stock of batteries for emergency operations.

3. Budgetary Support

a. In the initial planning for an improved Gendarmeria communications capability, it is recommended that the Government of Argentina consider the following requirements and make provisions to circumvent the problems they may impose:

- (1) Additional staff and technical personnel.
- (2) The development of adequate logistics and budgetary support.
- (3) The gradual and systematic replacement of old and obsolete radio equipment.
- (4) The modification of existing telecommunication facilities.

b. Future telecommunications equipment procurement by the Gendarmeria should be developed in concert with the Public Safety telecommunications program. Procurement should be based on a continuing study of present and future operational requirements, suitable tests and engineering evaluation.

4. Training

To alleviate a serious shortage of well-qualified instructors, especially in single sideband and other phases of modern communications technology, the Gendarmeria should arrange for an instructor-training course. This course should be a joint venture with the Federal Police and the National Maritime Prefecture. A portion of this training could be given by the proposed U.S. technician.

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PART IV
NATIONAL MARITIME PREFECTURE

CHAPTER 1

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

A. Mission

1. The National Maritime Prefecture is a paramilitary organization of approximately 8,900 officers and men. The Prefecture is responsible for the protection of the river and sea frontiers and serves under the Navy in time of war, in a manner similar to the U.S. Coast Guard. In some areas it carries out the duties of customs police, immigration service, health police; and along the vast river frontier, it has the responsibilities of border patrol. It has the sole public safety responsibility in the port areas of Argentina.

2. The Communications Bureau of the National Maritime Prefecture performs a staff function under the Superior of the Prefecture:

a. To provide an essential and reliable telecommunications service by operating and maintaining an administrative communications system in support of the National Maritime Prefecture mission.

b. To provide a monitoring capability on maritime frequencies assigned through the Inter-American Defense Board and the International Telecommunications Union for safety of life at sea.

c. To provide communications relating to the safety of navigation, port traffic, meteorological information and search and rescue.

B. Organization

The following units are under the direction of the Communications Bureau: Secretariat Division, Traffic Division, Technical Division, Electronic Components Control Division, Radio-Electrical Workshops and Laboratories Division, and the Supplies and Depot Division. (See Figure 9.)

C. Personnel

The Communications Bureau presently has 12 officers and 135 enlisted personnel.

FUNCTIONAL CHART OF THE COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

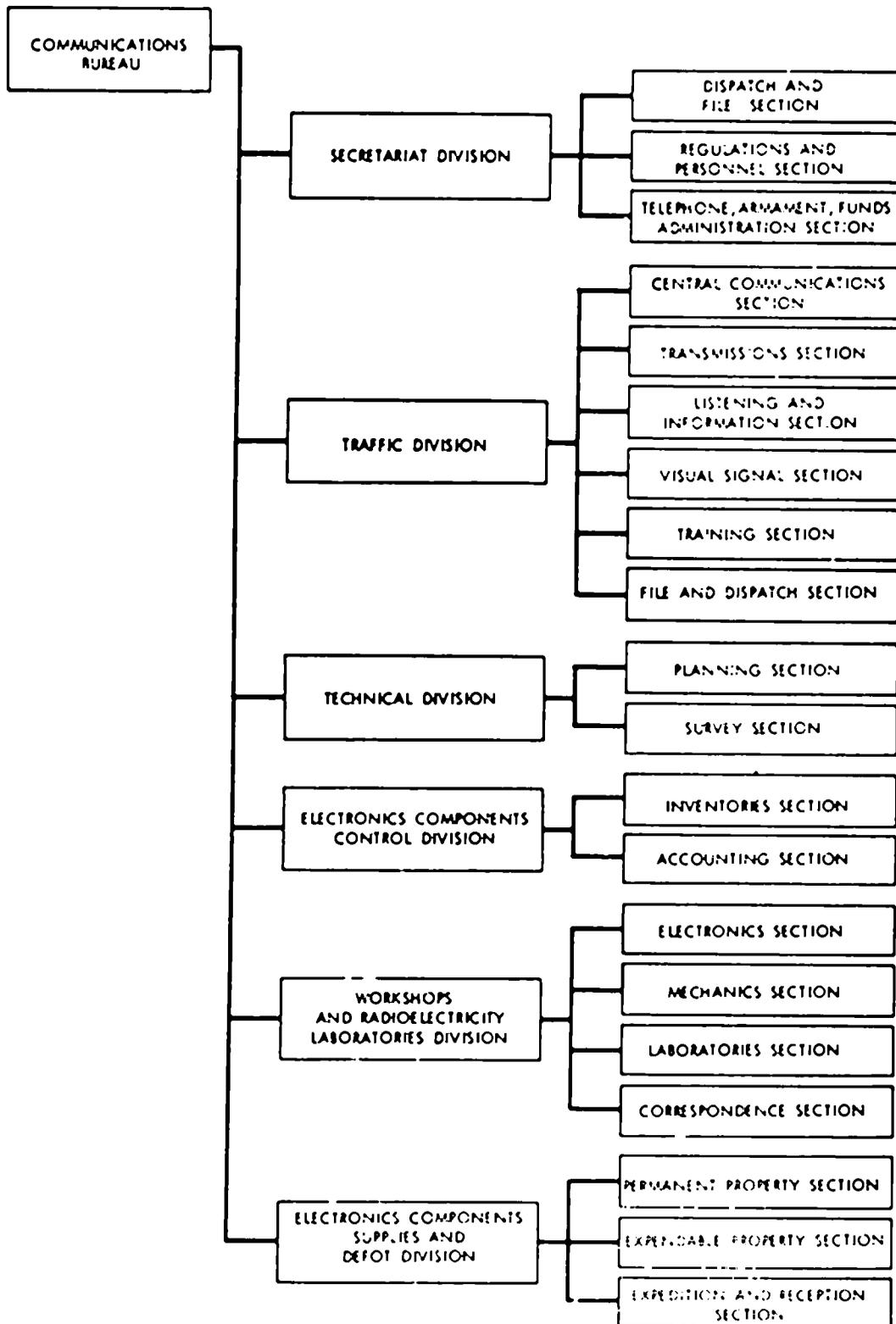


Figure 9.

CHAPTER 2

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. General

Despite the important role in the over-all internal security picture, the National Maritime Prefecture can make but a token contribution to the control of illegal entry of aliens and contraband because of its limited communications capability. This is primarily due to the use of antiquated equipment, a lack of sufficient technical personnel and insufficient financial assistance.

B. National Maritime Prefecture Administrative and Command Radio Network

1. A HF-AM radio network (see figure 10) provides radio telegraph (CW) communications between the National Maritime Prefecture headquarters in Buenos Aires and the subordinate commands at the following nine zones: High Parana and Paraguay, High Parana, Low Parana, High Uruguay, Low Uruguay, Delta, Rio de la Plato, North Atlantic, and the South Atlantic.

2. To permit simultaneous transmission and reception of messages, the National Maritime Prefecture utilizes separate receiving and transmitting sites interconnected by telephone lines. The close proximity of the transmitter and receiver site does not lend itself to optimum operations.

3. The National Maritime Prefecture HF-AM (CW) radio network cannot provide the reliability or handle the traffic load required by an organization having such broad internal security responsibilities.

4. The National Maritime Prefecture communications facilities now being utilized are inadequate. Operational areas were neat and well organized, however, the radio equipment utilized is World War II surplus, dates back to 1945, and is in poor condition and of minimum usefulness (see Equipment Inventory).

5. The National Maritime Prefecture is currently exploring the use of single sideband communications equipment and have acquired a few locally fabricated single sideband transceivers for evaluation.

C. Border Patrol Communications

1. Many of the National Maritime Prefecture outposts and patrol boats responsible for border patrol operations along the river borders of Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil are without any means of communications.

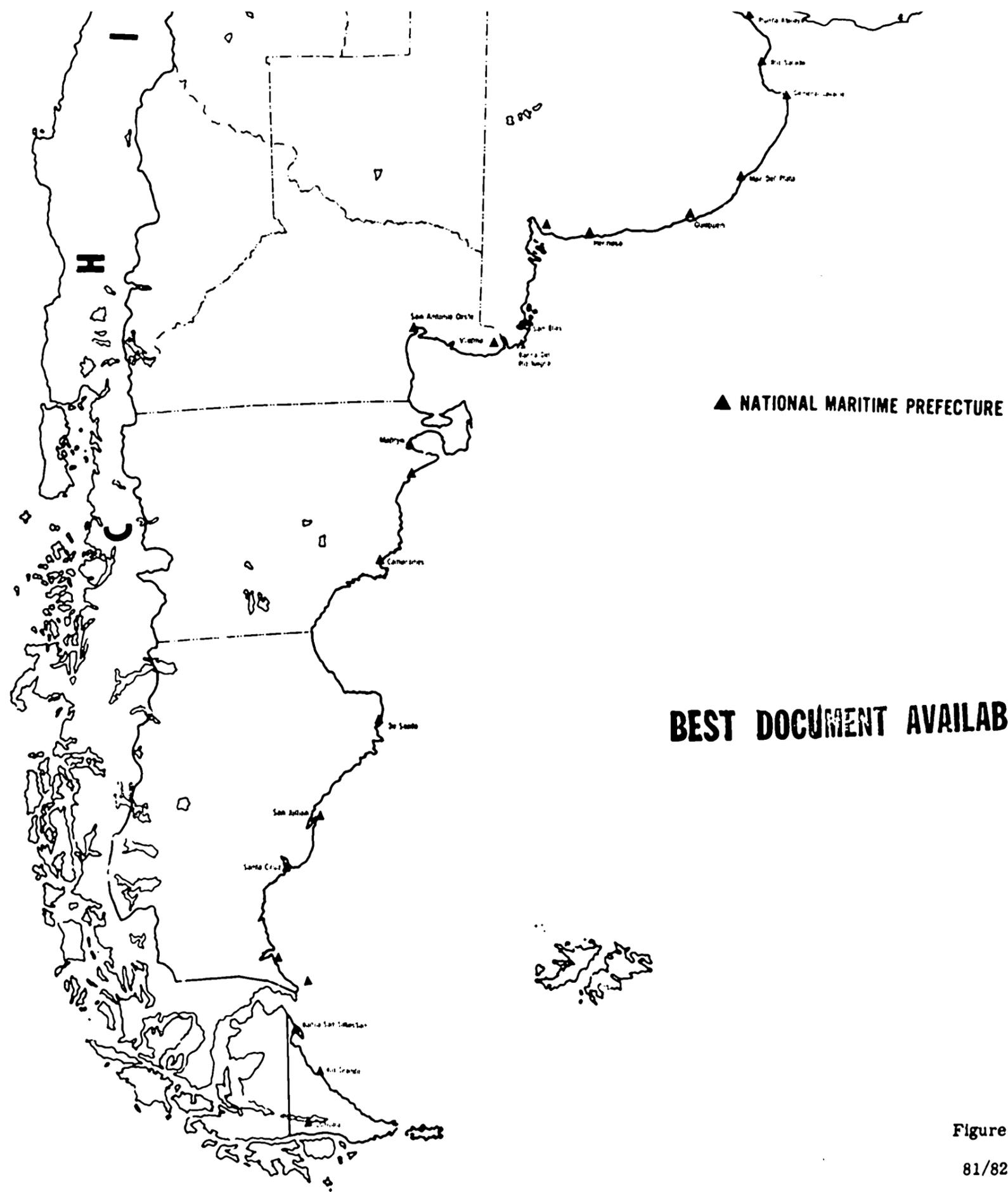
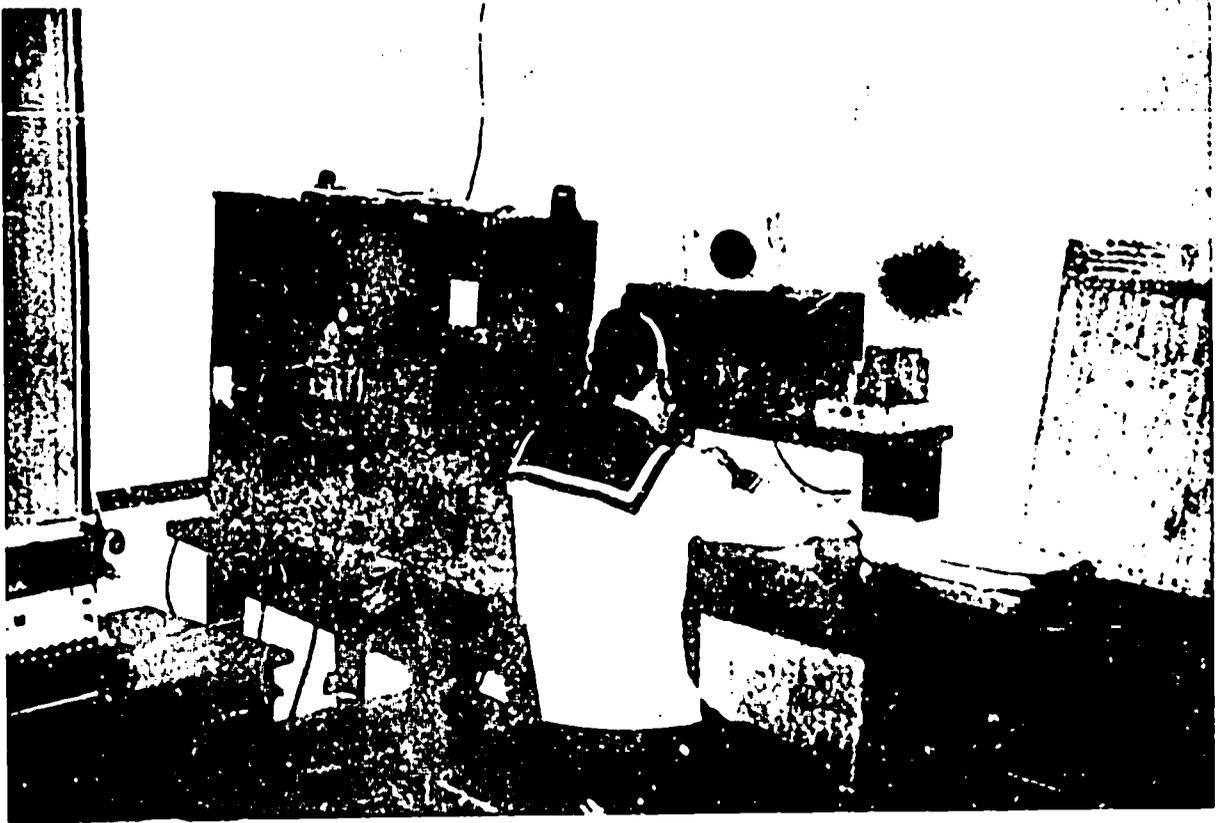


Figure 10



NATIONAL MARITIME PREFECTURE RADIO STATION AT POSADAS

2. The Prefecture outposts are located with an average separation of less than 10 miles. Several posts are using HF-AM equipment to provide short distance communications over level terrain and water but this is not wholly satisfactory. Lateral communications with the National Gendarmeria are non-existent.

3. Mobile communications equipment to support the port area patrols is antiquated, in poor condition and of minimum usefulness.

D. Ship-to-Shore Communications

Traditional Coast Guard functions as recognized by the United States are performed by the National Maritime Prefecture. To support this facet of their operations, the Prefecture monitor the international distress frequencies and operate a ship-to-shore communications network. The communications equipment being utilized is in poor condition and cannot provide the reliability required for this type operation.

This aspect of the Prefecture Communications is believed to be outside the scope of a public safety program. However, it is recognized that unless the Prefecture is provided assistance for this requirement they will be unable to fulfill their assigned Coast Guard type function.

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E. Maintenance and Logistics

1. Major maintenance is performed in the National Maritime Prefecture repair shop located in the Port Area of Buenos Aires.

2. The Prefecture maintenance accomplishments are remarkable, in spite of the following. Most of their radios are World War II surplus and spare parts cannot be procured readily from commercial sources. The many different makes of equipment further contribute to an already serious maintenance and supply problem. The make-shift repairs performed in absence of spare parts and proper test equipment has detracted from the communications equipment reliability.

3. The spare parts depot is well organized and spare parts and equipment are properly stored. The Prefecture have established good control over the expenditure of supplies.

F. Personnel

The lack of sufficient communication officers prevents the Prefecture from maintaining the necessary technical and operational supervision over the communication facilities at the zone headquarters, sub-headquarters, detachments and sub-detachment.

G. Training

1. A course of instruction for radio operations (CW) is being given by the Prefecture. Although some technical subjects are part of the course, the students, upon completion, are qualified only for first echelon maintenance.

2. Few members of the Communications Bureau have been exposed to formal training in management and administration of telecommunications systems.

3. One of the most critical shortages in the communications directorate is the lack of instructors for training competent radio technicians.

CHAPTER 3
MARITIME PREFECTURE EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
(National Maritime Prefecture Administrative and Command Network)

A. South Atlantic Zone

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year Manufactured</u>
1	BC-610/HT-4 transmitter (surplus)	400	1942
5	GO-9 transmitter (surplus)	150	1942
8	TR-23 transmitters (locally fabricated)	100	1948
1	Hammarlund SP-400 receivers (surplus)	-	1950
10	BC348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
2	Bendix receivers (surplus)	-	1942

B. North Atlantic Zone

3	GO-9 transmitters (surplus)	150	1942
5	Philco transceivers (locally fabricated)	25	1949
1	Command transmitter-receiver (surplus)	25	1945
1	TR-23 transmitter (locally fabricated)	100	1948
5	BC-348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
1	Philco receiver (locally fabricated)	-	1953

C. Río de la Plata Zone

1	GO-9 transmitter (surplus)	150	1942
4	TR-23 transmitters (locally fabricated)	100	1948
2	BC-610/HT-4 transmitters (surplus)	400	1942
2	Multichannel transmitters (surplus)	400	1947
1	Multichannel transmitter (surplus)	2,500	1947
6	BC-348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942

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<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year Manufactured</u>
C. <u>Río de la Plata Zone (Continued)</u>			
3	Hammarlund SP-400 receivers (surplus)	-	1950
3	Hammarlund SP-600 receivers	-	1963
D. <u>Delta Zone</u>			
2	GO-9 transmitters (surplus)	150	1942
1	BC-610/HT-4 transmitter (surplus)	400	1942
1	Command transmitter/receiver (surplus)		1945
9	BC-653 transmitters (surplus)		1942
2	Philco transmitter (locally fabricated)	100	1953
3	TR-23 transmitter (locally fabricated)	100	1945
1	Hammarlund SP-400 receiver (surplus)	-	1950
2	BC-348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
10	BC-652 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
2	Philco receivers (locally fabricated)	-	1953
1	Bendix receiver (surplus)	-	1942
E. <u>Low Uruguay Zone</u>			
1	GO-9 transmitter (surplus)	150	1942
1	Philco transmitter (locally fabricated)	250	1953
3	TR-23 transmitters (locally fabricated)	100	1948
1	BC-653 transmitter (surplus)	90	1942
5	Command transmitter/receivers (surplus)	25	1945
1	Hammarlund SP-400 receiver (surplus)	-	1950
4	BC-348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
1	Bendix receiver (surplus)	-	1942
F. <u>High Uruguay Zone</u>			
1	GO-9 transmitter (surplus)	150	1942
1	Philco P-2 transmitter (locally fabricated)	150	1945
1	BC-610/HT-4 transmitter (surplus)	400	1942
4	BC-653 transmitters (surplus)	90	1942

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year Manufactured</u>
F.	<u>High Uruguay Zone (Continued)</u>			
	2	TR-23 transmitters (locally fabricated)	100	1948
	4	Command transmitter/receivers (surplus)	25	1945
	1	Hammarlund SP-400 receiver (surplus)	-	1950
	4	BC-348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
	2	BC-652 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
	1	Bendix receiver (surplus)	-	1942
G.	<u>Low Parana Zone</u>			
	3	GO-9 transmitters (surplus)	150	1942
	1	Philco transmitter (locally fabricated)	250	1953
	7	TR-23 transmitters (locally fabricated)	100	1948
	3	BC-653 transmitters (surplus)	90	1942
	1	Command transmitter/receiver (surplus)	25	1945
	3	Philco transceivers (locally fabricated)	25	1949
	4	BC-348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
	1	BC-224 receiver (surplus)	-	1942
	3	BC-652 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
	2	R. A. Bendix receivers (surplus)	-	1942
	1	Hammarlund SP-400 receiver (surplus)	-	1950
H.	<u>High Parana Zone</u>			
	3	Collins transmitters (surplus)	250	1945
	7	TR-23 transmitters (locally fabricated)	100	1948
	1	BC-610/HT-4 transmitter (surplus)	400	1942
	2	Command transmitter/receivers (surplus)	25	1945
	3	Collins receivers (surplus)	-	1945
	1	Hammarlund SP-400 receiver (surplus)	-	1950
	3	BC-348 receivers (surplus)	-	1942
	1	Bendix receiver (surplus)	-	1942

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Power Output (Watts)</u>	<u>Year Manufactured</u>
I.	<u>High Parana and Paraguay Zone</u>		
1	Philco transmitter (locally fabricated)	250	1957
1	BC-653 transmitter (surplus)	90	1942
4	TR-23 transmitters (locally fabricated)	100	1948
2	Collins transmitters (surplus)	250	1945
1	GO-9 transmitter (surplus)	150	1942
1	BC-610/HT-4 transmitter (surplus)	400	1942
2	Command transmitter/receivers (surplus)	25	1945
2	Philco transceivers (locally fabricated)	25	1949
3	Collins receivers (surplus)	-	1945
2	Bendix receivers (surplus)	-	1942
1	BC-652 receiver (surplus)	-	1942
1	Hammarlund SP-400 receiver (surplus)	-	1950
J.	<u>Summary</u>		
7	BC-610/HT-4 transmitters	400	1942
17	GO-9 transmitters	150	1942
39	TR-23 transmitters	100	1948
2	Multichannel transmitters	400	1947
1	Multichannel transmitter	2,500	1947
18	BC-653 transmitters	90	1942
2	Philco transmitters	100	1953
1	Philco transmitter	150	1945
3	Philco transmitters	250	1945
5	Collins transmitters	250	1945
16	Command transmitter/receiver	25	1945
10	Philco transceivers	25	1949
10	Hammarlund SP-400 receivers	-	1950
3	Hammarlund SP-600 receiver	-	
38	BC-348 receivers	-	1942
10	Bendix receivers	-	1942
3	Philco receivers	-	1953

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	Power Output (Watts)	Year Manu- factured
J.	<u>Summary</u> (Continued)			
	16	BC-652 receivers	-	1942
	1	BC-224 receiver	-	1942
	6	Collins receivers	-	1945

CHAPTER 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

Public Safety project planning should be directed to insure more reliable operation of the National Maritime Prefecture Administrative and Command Radio Network and to implement a border patrol communications capability.

A. Phase I of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. Administrative and Command Radio Network

The National Maritime Prefecture Administrative and Command Radio Network should be modernized to provide single sideband radio circuits with voice and radio telegraph (CW) capabilities between the Prefecture headquarters in Buenos Aires and subordinate zone command headquarters.

2. Border Patrol Communications

a. Fixed and mobile communications equipment for outpost and river patrol operations should be provided. With the small distances and level terrain involved, VHF equipment should be suitable for 90 percent of the Prefecture requirements. The areas where terrain and distance prevent utilization of VHF equipment should be provided HF single sideband transceivers.

b. Several VHF-FM and HF single sideband man-pack transceivers should be provided the Prefecture upon program approval for field evaluation.

c. Communications equipment provided the Prefecture for border patrol operations must be fully compatible with that provided the National Gendarmeria. Communications at the discretion of these forces can then be established through the use of a common frequency.

d. Mobile radio communications equipment fully compatible with local police agencies should be provided to support port area patrols.

3. Ship-to-Shore Communications

The aspects of Prefecture Communications which pertain specifically to their Coast Guard type activities should be coordinated with the U. S. Naval Mission.

4. Technical Services

The U. S. technician proposed to assist the Federal Police should also support the Prefecture telecommunications project. This technician should assist in the

basic planning and the overall coordination of the proposed USAID project and implement the recommendations set forth therein.

5. Commodity Support

Phase I commodities should include the following:

- a. HF single sideband transmitters and receivers, terminating equipment for voice and telegraph circuits.
- b. Appropriate VHF-FM and/or HF single sideband man-pack transceivers for voice and telegraph circuits subject to results of field evaluation.
- c. Mobile VHF-FM communications equipment developed by the Office of Public Safety specifically for foreign police operations.^{1/}
- d. Electrical power generator for charging storage batteries in communications systems proposed in paragraph 2 above.
- e. Test equipment and special tools to establish a more effective maintenance capability in support of existing communications systems and those proposed in paragraph 1 and 2 above.

6. Participant Training

USAID should sponsor one participant (not a telecommunications specialist) to study Border Patrol operations with special attention to communications.

B. Phase II of Recommended Public Safety Telecommunications Plan

1. Administrative and Command Radio Network

The sub-prefecture radio stations not covered in Phase I should be modernized to provide single sideband radio circuits with voice and telegraph (CW) capabilities.

2. Border Patrol Communications

Additional portable VHF-FM equipment and HF single sideband man-pack transceivers should be provided the Prefecture for those border posts and patrol boats not covered in Phase I. U. S. technician should select type of equipment to be used based on field tests conducted during Phase I.

3. Commodity Support

Phase II commodities should include the following:

- a. HF single sideband fixed station transceivers to interconnect the prefecture zone headquarters with their sub-prefectures.

^{1/} Office of Public Safety Standard Specifications for Tactical VHF-FM Transceivers, dated January, 1966.

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b. VHF-FM and/or HF single sideband man-pack transceivers for remote area and border patrol operations to complete the requirements resulting from the field evaluation conducted in Phase I.

c. Battery-charging generator in support of paragraph b above.

4. Participant Training

Communications officer training should be coordinated with the U. S. Naval Mission for possibly sending several selected participants to the U. S. Coast Guard Communications School.

C. National Maritime Prefecture Self-Help Measures

1. Administrative and Command Radio Network

a. It is expected that, when operational, the Federal Police radio teletype network would be used wherever available by the National Maritime Prefecture to supplement their voice and telegraph networks.

b. It is recommended that at the time of implementation of each phase all antiquated equipment replaced be retired or given to the Prefecture schools for training purposes.

c. Where it is feasible, existing radio equipment should be redistributed in order to have similar manufacturer's equipment concentrated in a specific area or zone.

d. Every effort should be made by the Prefecture to assign communications officers to the zone and sub-prefecture stations where continuous technical and operational supervision is needed.

e. Funds should be made available for purchase of locally fabricated materials such as antenna towers, etc.

2. Border Patrol Communications

a. 12-volt storage batteries for use with VHF-FM and HF single sideband portable transceivers are to be provided by the Prefecture.

b. Some series "D" dry cells (flashlight) batteries should be provided for emergency power supply.

c. Funds should be made available for purchase of locally fabricated materials such as antenna towers, etc.

3. Budgetary Support

a. In the initial planning for an improved Prefecture communications capability, the Government of Argentina should consider the following requirements and make provisions to circumvent the problems they may impose:

(1) Additional communication officers;

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- (2) The development of adequate logistics and budgetary support;
- (3) The gradual and systematic replacement of old and obsolete radio equipment
- (4) Modification of existing communications facilities.

b. Future telecommunications equipment procurement by the Prefecture should be developed in concert with the Public Safety telecommunications program. Procurement should be based on a continuing study of present and future operational requirements, suitable tests, and engineering evaluation.

4. Training

To alleviate a serious shortage of well-qualified instructors, especially in single sideband and other phases of modern communications technology, the Prefecture should arrange for an instructor training course. This course should be a joint venture with the Federal Police and the National Gendarmeria. A portion of this training could be given by the proposed U. S. technician.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I
STANDARD OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
THE PROPOSED FEDERAL POLICE RADIOTELETYPE CIRCUITS

The following is offered as an outline in brief form of standard operating instructions intended to assist the police personnel in preparing an adequate procedure to send police information over a radioteletype circuit. Although, this SOI was prepared to assist the police with proposed teletype circuit operation, consideration should be given to the adoption of pertinent sections for the existing radiotelegraph and telephone network.

I. ASSIGNMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY OF NET CONTROL

A. It shall be the duty of the NET CONTROL (HEADQUARTERS) station at Buenos Aires to monitor all stations on the net and enforce the operational rules and regulations as set forth in this Annex.

1. NET CONTROL is responsible for:
 - a) General net operating procedure and discipline.
 - b) The elimination of superfluous and unnecessary traffic.
 - c) The control of operating schedules.
 - d) The assignment of operating frequencies.
 - e) Monitoring the use of message priority classifications.
 - f) Network traffic routine and message routine precedence.

2. Any station on the network not able to respond shall contact NET CONTROL through the emergency channel on the radio telegraph and telephone system.

3. All receivers will be tuned to the CONTROL station at Buenos Aires.

II. ASSIGNMENT OF CALL SIGNS AND SCHEDULED FREQUENCY CHANGES

A. It shall be the duty of NET CONTROL to assign such special call signs as required to maintain adequate security.

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B. In the event of emergencies and in the interests of maintaining MAXIMUM security, the NET CONTROL shall be responsible for:

1. The development of appropriate signals and alternate station call signs for the Network; and

2. The development of an alternating system of Network Station numerical answering sequence.

C. It shall be the duty of NET CONTROL to broadcast any scheduled changes in operating frequencies once at the beginning of each 24-hour day.

1. These schedules shall be repeated twice and each Network Station shall acknowledge, in the established net order, the receipt of this schedule.

III. CONTROL OF OPERATING SCHEDULES

A. The network shall be in operation on a 24-hour basis.

1. Any station in the network desiring to close down operations for a specific length of time during the course of a 24-hour period of operation shall first obtain clearance from NET CONTROL.

IV. MESSAGE NUMBERING, DATE AND TIME INDICATIONS

A. The ORIGINATING stations assume the responsibility for correct numbering of their messages.

1. The message number shall always be transmitted as the first character of characters of the radio teletype message. The originating station call letters shall always be the first characters of the message number.

2. The date and time shall always follow the message number in sequence on the first line.

3. The message number, date and time group sequence shall be used as reference when any net station desires to check the originator for accuracy or additional information.

4. Individual station message numbering is dictated by the traffic load of that station. Normally, message re-numbering can be done on a monthly basis.

V. ORDER OF MESSAGE PRIORITY

A. URGENT

1. This classification is to be used for messages requiring immediate broadcast to maintain MAXIMUM SECURITY and only if the purpose of the message would be defeated with the use of a lower classification.

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B. PRIORITY

1. This classification is to be used for messages requiring immediate broadcast to maintain MAXIMUM SECURITY and only if the purpose of the message would be defeated with the use of a lower classification.

C. ROUTINE

1. Most network messages will fall into this category and can normally be used to maintain effective security.

2. All business messages (messages other than Law Enforcement and the maintenance of civil security) and service messages (network messages requesting repeats and corrections or circuit difficulties) are to use this classification EXCLUSIVELY.

3. All traffic (except the required calling traffic) appearing on the network shall be in message form, be properly numbered, and bear a classification.

VI. ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

A. Abbreviations and terms used shall be uniform throughout the network.

1. EXAMPLES

<u>Spanish Word</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Spanish Word</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Aproximadamente	AP	No Se Puede Localizer	NPL
Atencion	AT	Ocupado	OC
Conteste	CONT	Oficio	OF
Correccion	COR	Recibido	RDO
De	DE	Replta	REP
Departamento	DEP	Se Informara Despues	SID
Detective	DET	Serie	SE
Duplicado	DUP	Siga	SG
Escapar	ESC	Solicitud	SOL
Especial	ESP	Sospechoso	SPO
Fecha de Nacimiento	FDN	Tengo	TG
Huellas Digitales	HD	Testigo	TES

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<u>Spanish Word</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Spanish Word</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Informacion	INF	Traten De Localizar	TDL
Mensaje	MEN	Victima	VIC
Mensaje de Teletipo	MDT		

VII. GENERAL NETWORK OPERATING PROCEDURE

A. Sending and Receiving Procedure

1. Any station in the net having traffic for NET CONTROL or any other station in the network shall signal NET CONTROL for clearance to proceed as follows: BA DE FM BB TG HV one for you; or BA DE FM BB TG HV THREE FOR GTM

2. A station having a single addressee message shall signal NET CONTROL for clearance to proceed as set forth in (1) above. Clearance being granted, the station shall proceed to send the traffic. When the traffic has been cleared, BOTH stations shall return their equipment to position for monitoring the normally used side band.

3. A station having a multiple addressee message shall signal NET CONTROL as set forth above. NET CONTROL will then decide if the other addressee will be patched simultaneously or message relayed by the NET CONTROL.

4. NET CONTROL having a single addressee message shall follow the rule as set forth under (1).

5. NET CONTROL having a multiple addressee message shall signal the net stations involved, receive their acknowledgment to go ahead, then proceed with the traffic.

6. Any station called by NET CONTROL shall immediately indicate their readiness to receive by transmitting GA (Go-Ahead) together with their call sign.

7. A station not able to take traffic the instant called shall indicate so by transmitting BSY (the busy signal) together with its call sign. NET CONTROL shall recall the station. The urgency of the message shall dictate how much delay can be permitted before NET CONTROL re-calls a station using a BSY signal.

B. Method of Correcting, Sending and Receiving Faults and Errors

1. An operator making a typing error shall indicate so by typing a group of not less than seven "X" marks, then continue typing the message by beginning again with the last word typed correctly.

2. The operator shall continuously observe his machine to note particularly paper supply and proper paper feed.

3. An operator noting obvious errors in his copy of a message being received shall immediately check his machine and receiving equipment adjustments to determine if the fault is at the receiving end.

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4. An operator noting errors in his copy not corrected by the sender during the course of a transmission shall request the incorrect portions of the message repeated.

5. An operator not able to obtain a correct copy during the course of a transmission and believe it to be propagation or interference difficulties shall so advise the sending station. The receiving station shall call NET CONTROL when he believes conditions have improved enough to proceed with clearing traffic.

6. An operator shall send a signal when he has completed sending a message or series of messages, such as the word "FIN" for finished - clearing the network.

VIII. TRAFFIC ROUTINE AND PRECEDENCE

A. Federal Police and Other Security Agency Messages

1. Security messages shall take precedence over all other government agency traffic.

2. It is the responsibility of the originating station to properly route their messages.

3. It is the responsibility of NET CONTROL to clear network traffic; first, that which is dictated by priority classification; and, second, that which is dictated by message content.

4. The Radio Teletype Officers staff at each station shall distribute without delay message copies received as dictated by the message instructions. The officer shall normally retain one copy for his own file.

LX. MESSAGE FILING

A. Radio teletype messages are normally filed by number on a monthly basis: (1) by the originating office, (2) by the radio teletype officer, (3) by any office receiving an ACTION copy, and (4) by any office receiving a copy for information only.

X. STATION LOGS

A. All radio teletype messages are to be entered in a Station Log. A stenographer's notebook can be ruled with vertical lines in any form to record: (1) the date and time of each transmission; (2) all messages and transmissions made (whether two-way contacts resulted or not); (3) the frequency used; (4) the time of sending each message and the operator's identifying signature.

XI. REFINEMENT OR REVISION OF PROCEDURES

A. The telecommunication's officer in charge of the network in each zone should meet with his superiors as regularly as is necessary in order to discuss possible revision of procedures. Problems arising should be discussed and resolved in these meetings in an effort to insure the continued efficiency and conformity of the network operation.

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The Federal Police Radio Teletype Network will permit and facilitate rapid and efficient communications between zones on matters of police and security interest. In the process of communicating information it will be necessary to follow an established procedure utilizing standard message forms. This will permit orderly and controlled operations.

The following represent examples of All Point Bulletins:

APB - Stolen Vehicles

This refers to automobiles stolen or vehicles and/or occupants involved in the perpetration of a serious crime. Message should include description of the vehicle, such as model, make, license number, motor number, color and other identifying characteristics.

APB - Robbery

To qualify, message must have obvious content of:

- a. Suspects used a gun.
- b. There is reason to believe bandits are operating in more than one zone.
- c. When the M. O. (Modus Operandi) is distinctive or similar to that previously reported in other zones or jurisdictions.
- d. When a large amount of property has been stolen and may cross the country.

APB - Burglary or Theft

To qualify, messages must have obvious content of:

- a. A large amount of property, which could connect a suspect with a crime, is stolen.
- b. Gun, explosives, or narcotics are stolen.
- c. When the M. O. is distinctive or similar to that previously reported in other zones and when there is reason to believe the perpetrators may be operating in more than one zone.
- d. When a large amount of property has been stolen, part of the whole of which is identifiable.

APB - Subject Wanted

To qualify, message must have obvious content of:

- a. When there is reason to believe the subject may be travelling across the country.
- b. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

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APB - In Custody

To qualify, message must have obvious content of:

- a. Known criminal in the area.
- b. There is reason to believe he has committed crime outside the local jurisdiction.

APB - Crime Warning

When it may be possible to prevent crime by alerting proper authorities within the country.

APB - Missing Persons

When circumstances indicate the missing person is the victim of a serious crime, including kidnapping.

APB - Miscellaneous

MESSAGE FORM NO. 2 (VEHICLES)

1. Message No. Time Date Classification

2. From To

3. Subject

4. Text of Message

Color: Year: Make: Model: License Plates:

Serial No. Motor No. City:

Characteristics: Case Number:

Reasons why wanted: Wanted since:

Details:

5. Sent by:

6. Authorized by:

FEDERAL POLICE SAMPLE RADIO TELETYPE MESSAGE FORM #1

NUMERO DEL MENSAJE: 29	FECHA: 6/9/66	HORA: 0900	CLASIFICACION: RUTINA
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DE: PN BUENOS AIRES

A: GN BAHIA BLANCA

	POLICIA	NEGOCIO	SERVICIO	OTRO
ASUNTO	FUGITIVO			

TEXTO

MODELO DE MENSAJE

FUGITIVO

FUGITIVO PN64-2910 GTM JUAN GONZALES RAMIERZ DESCONDIDO GTM
 INDIO 35 VARON 1, 69 75 PARDOS NEGRO BICOTE PEQUENO A PIE O
 AUTOBUS PANTALON Y CAMISA COLOR GRIS FUGITIVO DE BUENOS AIRES
 MUNICIPAL 6/7/66 CUMPLIO UN AÑO CONDENA DE CINCO ROBO A
 MANO ARMADA SUJETO ARMADO USESE CAUTELA POSIBLE SE DIRIJA A
 SU CIUDAD SI DETENIDO SE ENVIARA A BUSCAR.

OTROS COMENTO

AUTORIZADO	INSPECTOR MAJOR CARLOS	PN BUENOS AIRES	
ENVIO	GONZALES	ENVIADO: 0930	RECIBIDO

FEDERAL POLICE SAMPLE RADIO TELETYPE MESSAGE FORM #2

NUMERO DE MENSAJE: 30	FECHA: 6/9/66	HORA 1000	CLASIFICACION: RUTINA	
DE: PN BUENOS AIRES		A: GN CORDOBA CIUDAD		
	POLICIA	NEGOCIO	SERVICIO	OTRO
TEMA	STOLEN			

TEXTO

ROBO

BLANCO 1952 BUICK SEDAN DOS PUERTAS GTM 162-11 92-197-397 GTM
 GUARDAFANGO DELANTERO DERECHO DANADO SIN SILENCIADOR DENUNCIA
 JUD 64-1009 ROBADO DESDE 5/7/66

OTROS COMENTOS

AUTORIZADO	INSPECTOR MAJOR CARLOS	PN BUENOS AIRES	
ENVIO	GONZALES	LA HORA ENVIO: 1015	LA HORA RECIBIDO

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FEDERAL POLICE SAMPLE RADIO TELETYPE MESSAGE FORM #3

NUMERO DE MENSAJE: 52	FECHA: 6/15/66	HORA: 1130	CLASSIFICACION: RUTINA
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DE: PN BUENOS AIRES CIUDAD A: GN CORDOBA CIUDAD

	POLICIA	NEGOCIO	SERVICIO	OTRO
TEMA	CANCEL			

TEXTO

CANCELACION

C. NCELEN 30 GTM 6/9/66 VEHICULO CHOCADO HALLADO ROSARIO.

OTROS COMENTOS

AUTORIZADO	INSPECTOR MAJOR CARLOS	PN BUENOS AIRES	
ENVIO	GONZALES	LA HORA ENVIC: 1149	LA HORA RECIBIDO:

ANNEX II
IBM COMPLAINT CARDS

(Card Color Yellow)

<input type="checkbox"/> RADIO <input type="checkbox"/> PAX <input type="checkbox"/> BELL	NATURE OF COMPLAINT-SERVICE		CODE	BEAT OF OCCURRENCE	Q	N-R	E-W
	<input type="checkbox"/> PREMISES CHECK <input type="checkbox"/> EL CHECK <input type="checkbox"/> SCHOOL KING						
LOCATION OF INCIDENT-SERVICE			FLOOR-ROOM-APT	UNIT ASSIGNED	R. D. NUMBER		
TIME COMPLAINT RECEIVED		COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR			OUT		
ADDRESS OF COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR			PHONE NUMBER (WHEN REQUIRED)		IN		
CASE REPORT		VERIFIED COMPLAINT	ARREST MADE	RECEIVED BY	DISPATCHER	ZONE	
YES <input type="checkbox"/>			YES <input type="checkbox"/>				
NO <input type="checkbox"/>			NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
CPD-22 416-F (REV 3/63) RADIO DISPATCH CARD - PREMISE CHECK / COMMUNICATIONS CENTER CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT					MIDWEST TAB 6078		

(Card Color Blue)

<input type="checkbox"/> RADIO <input type="checkbox"/> PAX <input type="checkbox"/> BELL	NATURE OF COMPLAINT-SERVICE		CODE	BEAT OF OCCURRENCE	Q	N-R	E-W
	<input type="checkbox"/> LUNCH						
LOCATION OF INCIDENT-SERVICE			FLOOR-ROOM-APT	UNIT ASSIGNED	R. D. NUMBER		
TIME COMPLAINT RECEIVED		COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR			OUT		
ADDRESS OF COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR			PHONE NUMBER (WHEN REQUIRED)		IN		
CASE REPORT		VERIFIED COMPLAINT	ARREST MADE	RECEIVED BY	DISPATCHED	ZONE	
YES <input type="checkbox"/>			YES <input type="checkbox"/>				
NO <input type="checkbox"/>			NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
CPD-22 416-C (REV 3/63) RADIO DISPATCH CARD -- LUNCH / COMMUNICATIONS CENTER CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT					MWT 7081		

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

(Card Color Pink)

<input type="checkbox"/> BELL <input type="checkbox"/> OV		LOCATION OF INCIDENT-SERVICE			FLOOR-ROOM-APT UNIT ASSIGNED			R D NUMBER	
OCC EVD TECH PERSONAL MEET TV STRAITS	TIME COMPLAINT RECEIVED		COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR						
REPORTS ASSIST EM PLAN NOTIF DISPATCHER CALL DISPT	ADDRESS OF COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR		PHONE NUMBER (NUMBER REQUIRED)						
<input type="checkbox"/> PFA YES NO	AUTO ACCIDENT REPORT YES NO	VERIFIED COMPLAINT		ARREST MADE YES NO	RECEIVED BY		DISPATCHER	ZONE	

(Card Color Gray)

<input type="checkbox"/> PAX <input type="checkbox"/> BELL <input type="checkbox"/> OV		LOCATION OF INCIDENT-SERVICE			FLOOR-ROOM-APT UNIT ASSIGNED			R D NUMBER	
TIME COMPLAINT RECEIVED		COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR							
ADDRESS OF COMPLAINANT-REQUESTOR		PHONE NUMBER (NUMBER REQUIRED)							
<input type="checkbox"/> PFA YES NO	AUTO ACCIDENT REPORT YES NO	VERIFIED COMPLAINT		ARREST MADE YES NO	RECEIVED BY		DISPATCHER	ZONE	

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

