

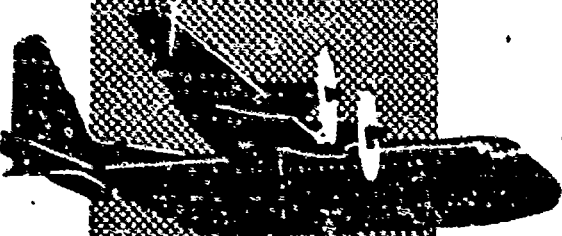
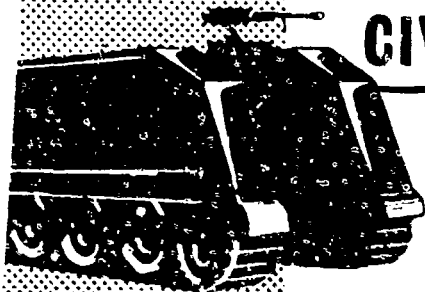
# UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

QUARRY HEIGHTS  
CANAL ZONE

AD-A955 174

## CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS REPORT

1 JAN 1965 — 31 DEC 1965



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1965 CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS REPORT

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CIVIC ACTION REPORT

COSTA RICA

*see letter on Vol. I*



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COSTA RICA

NARRATIVE

1. GENERAL. The civic action program in Costa Rica is extremely limited because of the absence of any purely military forces. The Guardia Civil, a national police force, is engaged almost full time in its role of maintaining internal order. Budgetary restrictions prevent the Guardia from establishing any meaningful civic action program.

2. PROJECTS. The Guardia Civil provides certain services to the populace that border on being civic action in nature and do serve to maintain the already good reputation of the Guardia with the populace. These are:

- a. Rescue work.
- b. Beach patrols in resort areas.
- c. Emergency communications to outlying areas.



CIVIC ACTION REPORT

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS. The military civic action program in the Dominican Republic was initiated in October 1964. The program has been very effective in accomplishing United States and host country objectives of promoting economic and social development; providing permanent schools in needy areas; reducing the losses of agricultural products to rats and other rodents; and improving the image of the host country military forces in the eyes of the Dominican civil populace. All projects have been successful in accomplishing one or more of the listed objectives. The civic action program has received extensive publicity coverage in newspapers, magazines, television and radio. The publicity coverage contributed greatly to the objective of improving the image of the host country military forces.

2. PROBLEM AREAS.

a. Engineer equipment at the start of the program had a dead-line rate of approximately 80 percent. Tires and batteries were required to be replaced on the majority of the equipment and numerous minor repairs and adjustments were necessary.

b. The revolution of 24 April 1965 caused a halt to military civic action. The program at the start of the revolution was in effect less than a year.

c. Civic action project agreements terminated on 31 December 1965.

3. ACTION TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

a. A Mobile Training Team was sent to the Dominican Republic from the U. S. Southern Command to instruct and assist the host government personnel in the proper maintenance of engineer equipment. A special fund allocation was provided from USAID in 1964 to purchase needed spare parts such as tires and batteries which were not provided by MAP funds and for which host country funds were not available. These same items again need to be replaced. A special fund allocation to purchase replacements has been requested from AID.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

b. Civilian contractors were employed by AID to complete those civic action projects which were not completed by the Dominican Republic military forces prior to the revolution.

c. A new project agreement is expected to be signed with Dominican Republic Government in the near future.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING PROGRAM. The civic action program was very active in the Dominican Republic prior to the revolution. If new project agreements are signed, it is anticipated that the program again will be very active. There are no current recommendations for improvement.

### 5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

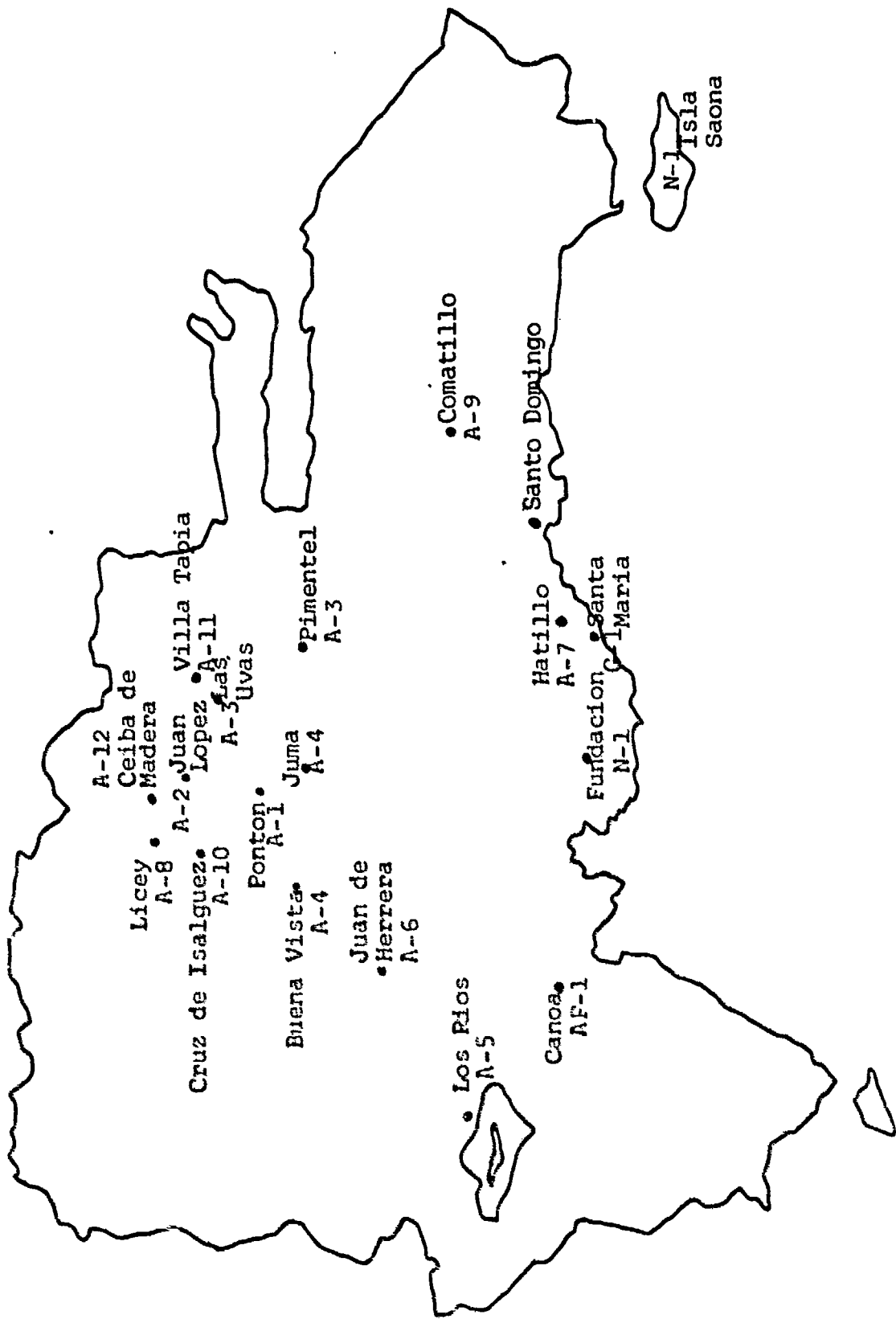
a. Full Time. One officer.

b. Part Time. Four officers and four enlisted men.

### 6. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Officers. Ten.

b. Enlisted Men. One-hundred-seventy.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ARMY

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. School Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT

Ponton	La Vega	A-1
Juan Lopez	Moca	A-2
Las Uvas	Villa Tapia	A-3
Buena Vista	Jarabocoa	A-4
Los Rios	Neyba	A-5
Juan Herrera	San Juan de la Maguana	A-6
Hatillo	San Cristobal	A-7
Lacey	La Vega	A-8
Canoa	Barahona	AF-1
Fundacion	Bani	N-1
Comatillo	Bayaguana	A-9
Santa Maria	San Cristobal	G-1
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Project agreement number 517-12-640-039 in the amount of \$150,000 was signed by the Dominican Government and U. S. officials on 25 June 1964 and was effective until 31 December 1965. The agreement called for the construction of at least ten schools (4-6 classrooms) with dining halls, water supply, and latrines.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 10 October 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 1.
    - (2) Part time - 2.
  - b. Host Country Military. 125.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 45.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Entire project completed as of 31 December 1965.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

9. PROBLEM AREAS. Nine schools were completed prior to the 24 April 1965 revolution. The following schools were completed after the revolution with civilian contractors because of the urgent need: Comatillo, Canoa, and Hatillo.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	150,000		RD\$8,000	
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	150,000		RD\$8,000	
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>	150,000		RD\$8,000	
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>	150,000		RD\$8,000	

\*\*\* In equivalent dollars.

Exchange rate used: RD\$1.00 = \$1.00 U. S.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Contributed RD\$8,000 for soldiers per diem.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. All school projects received local and national publicity through radio, television, and newspapers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



A-1

October 1964: Old School at Ponton Which Was Replaced  
By New Four Classroom Civic Action School

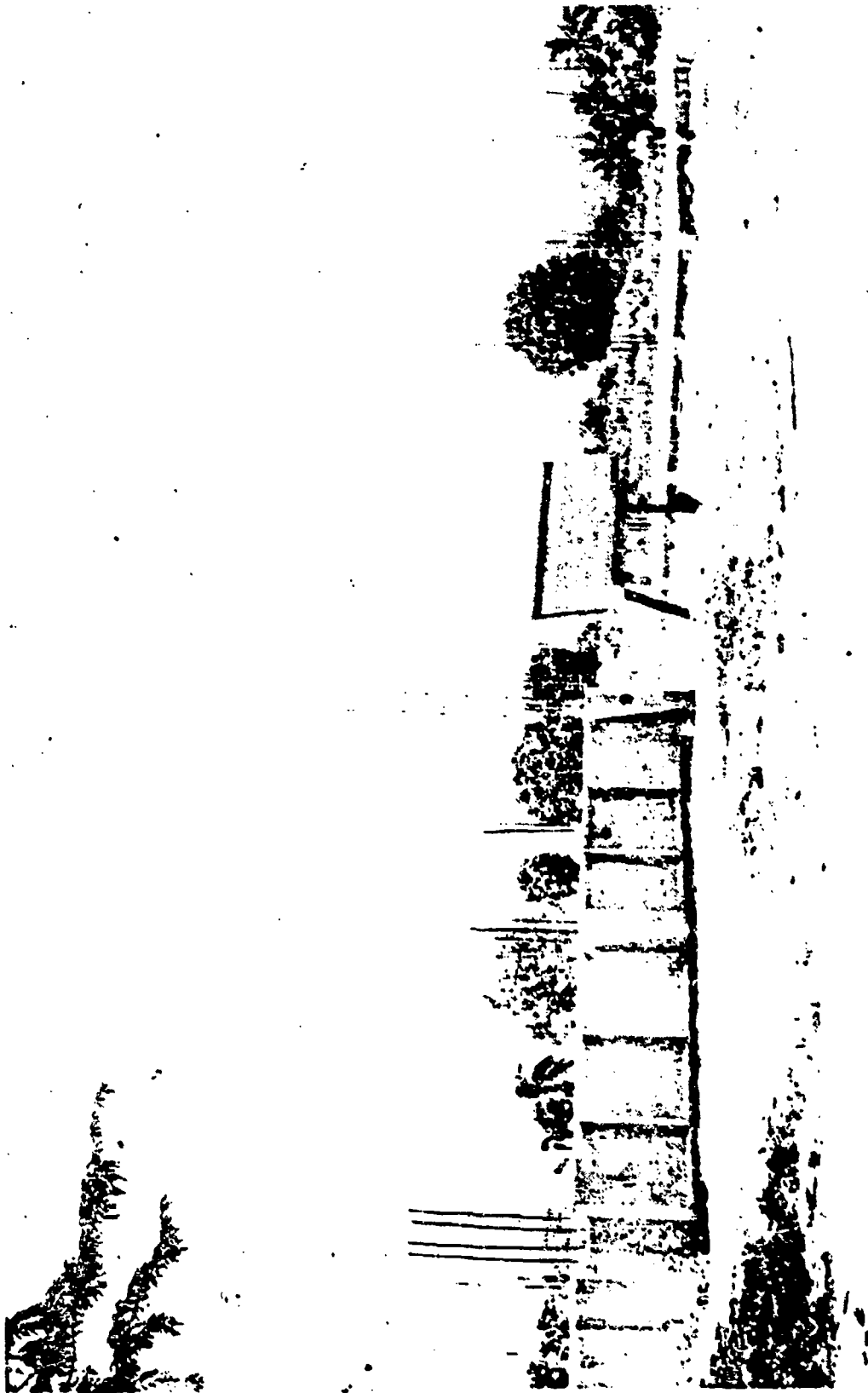


A-1

January 1965: New School At Ponton Nearly Completed

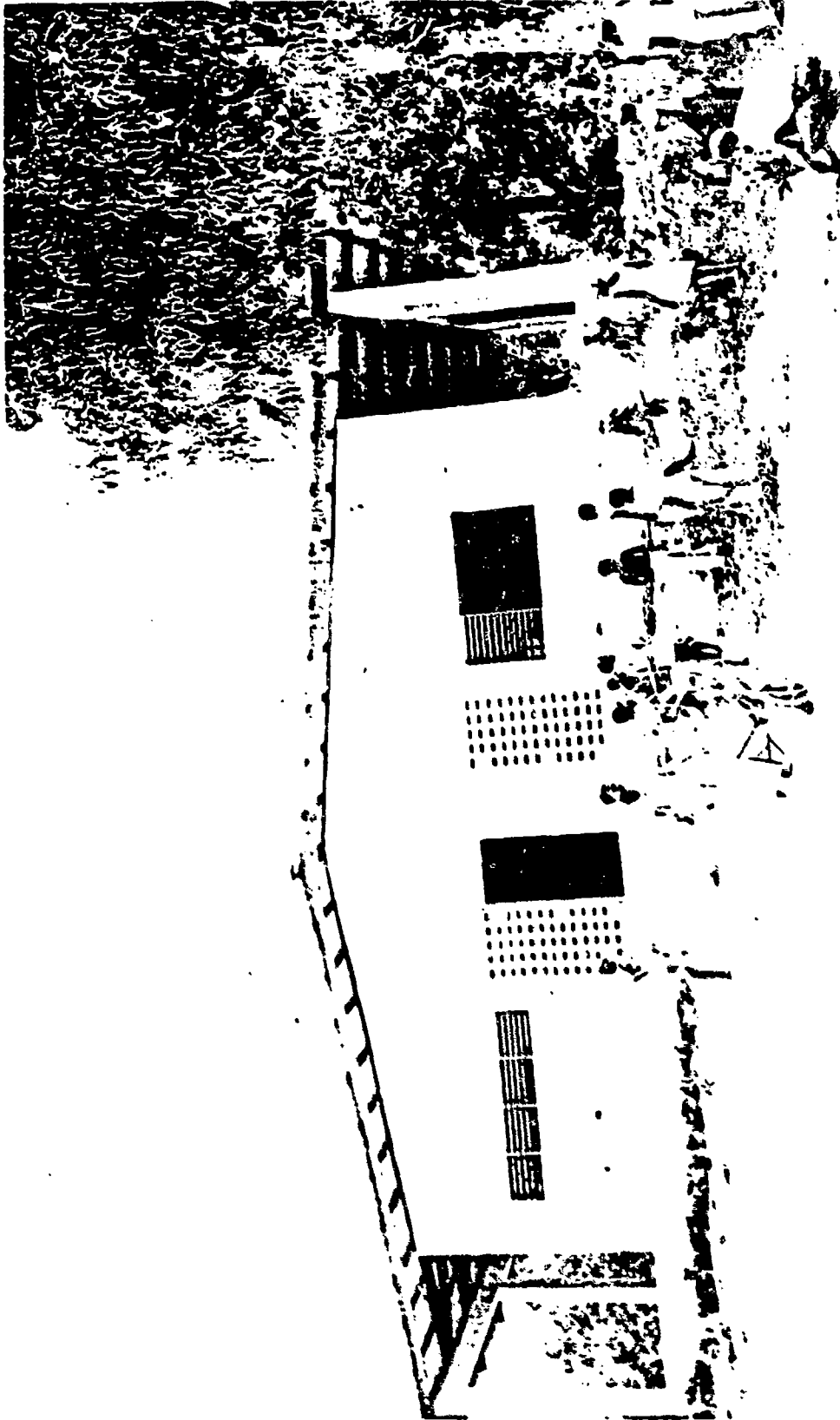


DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



A-8  
March 1965: Pre-Fabricated Wall Sections  
In Place at Hatillo School

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



G-1

January 1965: Local populace preparing rock walk  
at Completed Santa Maria School

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-2.

2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Construction.

3. LOCATION OF PROJECT.

Cruz de Isalguez	Autopista Duarte	A-10 5 kms
Villa Tapia	Seccion de Hospital	A-11 5 kms
Ceiba de Madera	Canca Reparaciones	A-12 6 kms

4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Project agreement number 517-11-310-041 in the amount of \$83,000 was signed by the Dominican Government and U. S. officials on 25 June 1964 and was effective until 31 December 1965. The agreement called for the construction of at least 120 kilometers of two-way, flexible surface farm-to-market roads in short 5-12 kilometer segments. The roads to serve as connecting links between presently inaccessible farm areas and the existing primary road net. The Dominican Army Civic Action Engineer Battalion began construction of these roads in late 1964 and finished the segments listed above prior to the April 1965 revolution.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 29 September 1964.

6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 23 April 1965.

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.

a. U. S. Military

(1) Full time - 1.

(2) Part time - 2.

b. Host Country Military. 35.

c. Host Country Civilian. 8.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. The road construction program ceased at the start of the revolution has has not been reinstated.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP Engineer equipment was used on this project. USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>	<u>Dollar Loans</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Grants</u>	*** <u>Local Currency Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>				
<u>All Prior Years Expended</u>				
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	83,000			
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	33,000		RD 4,000	
<u>Budget Year Proposed</u>	50,000		RD10,000	
<u>Obligated</u>	None			
<u>Budget Year Proposed</u>	50,000		RD10,000	
<u>Expended</u>	None		None	

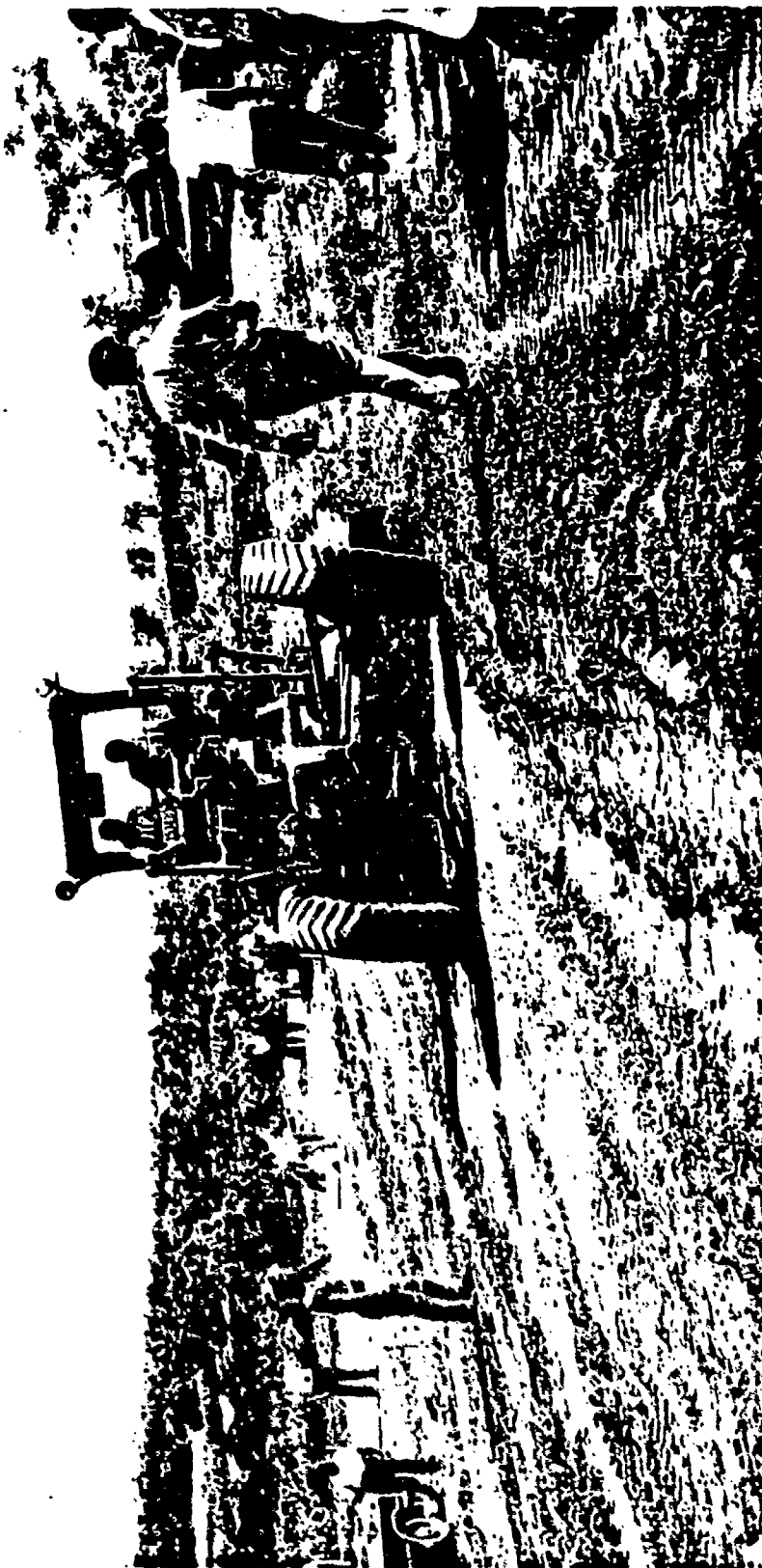
\*\*\* In equivalent dollars.  
Exchange rate used: RD1.00 = \$1.00 U. S.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Contributed RD\$4,000 for the per diem of the soldiers.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project received local and national publicity through radio, television, and newspapers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



A-10  
Construction of Farm-to-Market Road Near Cruz de Isalguez

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Pimentel Medical Dispensary.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Pimentel - San Francisco de Macoris.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Medical Dispensary. The Dominican Republic Army remodeled a building which formerly was under the control of the old political party Partido Dominicano. The building, remodeled and equipped provides a general type dispensary (15-25 bed capacity) in the town of Pimentel. This is the only medical facility in the town of approximately 50,000 inhabitants.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 10 November 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 February 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1.
  - b. Host Country Military. 10.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 2.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Not applicable.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Local Currency Grants</u>
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	RD\$2,000
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	RD\$2,000

Exchange rate used: RD\$1.00 = \$1.00 U.S.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Financed the project with RD\$2,000.00.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. The project received wide publicity through radio, television, and newspapers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rodent Control Project.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Juma - Bonao.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A report submitted by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Agriculture indicated that extensive losses of rice occurred annually due to large concentrations of rats in the rice producing areas of the country. In response to this report, the Army Civic Action Engineer Battalion organized and trained a pest control team. This team traveled to such rice producing areas as Juma, Bonao where they conducted training programs in pest control. These programs were supervised by the host government agronomists.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 10 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 15 March 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1.
  - b. Host Country Military. 15.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 2.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Not applicable.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	700		RD\$800	
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	700		RD\$800	
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>				

\*\*\* In equivalent dollars.  
Exchange rate used: RD\$1.00 = \$1.00 U. S.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Provided the teams with \$800 to buy poison, lumber for traps and fuel for vehicles.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. The project received television, newspaper, and radio publicity coverage.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC NAVY

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Saona Community Water Development.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The Island of Saona. Eastern part of Dominican Republic.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The project consisted of fabricating and installing 750 feet of roof gutters on various houses, installing six 400-gallon asbestos tanks with connecting pipe and hardware and cleaning and repairing two 8,000 gallon water storage tanks to provide an adequate means of catching rain water. The new system replaced the existing deteriorated inefficient system in use at the pueblo of Mano.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 26 November 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 5 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 3.
  - b. Host Country Military. 36.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 20.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This project was set up when the water problem on Saona came to the attention of U. S. Military Assistance and Advisory Group (MAAG) personnel visiting Saona's general type dispensary.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Obligated</u>				
<u>All Prior Years</u> <u>Expended</u>				
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Obligated</u>	1,500			
<u>Current Year</u> <u>Expended</u>	1,500			
<u>Budget Years</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Obligated</u>				
<u>Budget Year</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>Expended</u>				

\*\*\* In equivalent dollars.  
Exchange rate used: RD\$1.00 = \$1.00

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Dominican Republic Navy provided a barge to transport all construction equipment and materials to the Island.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project received local and national publicity through radio, television, and newspapers.

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

ECUADOR

## ECUADOR

### INTRODUCTION

Civic action in Ecuador has been a constantly changing program since its inception as the Pilot Program in South America in 1962. In its first phase, the now famous 12 projects were begun with a great deal of fanfare and high expectations. Rate of progress on these projects was seriously overestimated however, as severe natural conditions and limited construction capabilities, plus lower-than-expected participation by civilian labor groups combined to double or triple the original time frame.

The second phase saw the incorporation of many small and highly successful projects which had the desired impact effect. Unfortunately, the excellent publicity and recognized success of these smaller projects tended to push the initial large projects to the background. With a limited capability, the Ecuadorean Government made a logical choice and placed its support primarily with the faster moving tasks. The initial 12 projects showed steady but slow progress.

Phase three took place in 1965 as both Ecuadorean and U. S. governments became aware that all efforts must go to completing the initial large projects. No new USAID funded projects were begun after 1 July 1965 in order that this goal might be achieved more rapidly. At the same time, several of the more successful smaller projects were completed and dedicated. Finally, as an indication of their acceptance and integration of civic action into their activities, many units undertook sizable Community Assistance Projects and reported details of the work to the National Director.

ECUADOR

NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS

a. Promoting Economic and Social Development. Types of civic action which have stimulated progress in this area are:

(1) Road Construction. The Engineer Battalions are fully committed to this work, and the economic value of these roads which connect the country's commercial centers is self-evident.

(2) Potable Water. This highly successful type project has been accomplished in many areas without the need for skilled labor, and has either furnished the first good water to an area, or has brought the water within easy reach, thus saving time for other tasks. In Guayaquil especially, the military has donated extensive assistance to civilian authorities in their struggle to furnish water to the expanding suburban population.

(3) Sanitary Sewerage. In Ecuador's many tiny villages, a central sewerage system is the symbol of a step forward in development. Village councils have generally favored this type project as the beginning of sanitary consciousness.

(4) Colonization. Civic action has been directly responsible for the establishment of a small community in the Orient which is part of an overall plan for colonization of Ecuador's remote areas.

(5) School Construction. The impact of better educational facilities is apparent in Ecuador where only a fraction of eligible children attend school, and where there is a great shortage of classrooms.

(6) Community Centers. This type project is a source of community pride and often provides medical, library, and meeting areas which otherwise would not be available.

(7) Electrification. The second project of this type is now underway, and will put the benefits of light into each home of a small village. The social and economic benefits should result from increased pride in the home and more time for artisan work.

(8) Armed Forces Institutions. Each of the permanent establishments offers continuous economic and social assistance to developing Ecuador.

## ECUADOR

(a) Military Instruction Center (CEMAI). Trains skilled workers for release into the civilian economy.

(b) Military Geographic Institute. Prepares maps, feasibility studies, and other cartographic aids for entire country.

(c) Engineer Technical School. Trains engineers and surveyors who form backbone of military and civilian construction industry. Performs technical studies for projects throughout country.

(d) Ship Repair Service. The Navy offers this service to military and commercial shipping.

(e) Military Air Transport (TAME). This armed forces subsidized airline offers service to remote areas which otherwise would have no air service, and provides a means for pilots to maintain proficiency.

(9) General. 1965 saw a great increase in the awareness of civil and military officials that the armed forces have inherent developmental capabilities, in addition to their more traditional ones. The number of requests for assistance increased, more unit commanders gave voluntary help, and the volume of publicity was greater.

b. Increasing Internal Security Capability. The inclosed maps show the widespread impact of civic action in Ecuador. In 1965, the soldier was very much in evidence performing tasks of benefit to the local population. To the extent that these people become more loyal to the armed forces and to their government because of these efforts, the country has become more secure from internal subversion. Units have shown their sympathy with local problems and have rendered substantial aid. Members of the military Junta and Minister of Defense have attended numerous dedications to emphasize their solidarity with the people. The armed forces appear to have the respect of a vast majority of the people, in spite of the obstacle of various groups who protest the existence of a non-representative military government. In the area of road construction civic action by the armed forces has made a more-easily measured contribution to internal security, since good communications are vital in combatting insurgencies.



## ECUADOR

### c. Program Success

(1) Programs Most Successful. Projects which were accomplished most efficiently and which received highest acclaim in 1965 were those where the execution agency had every needed resource under its control and a minimum of effort was required of recipients. Medical assistance, demonstrations, road construction, entertainment, and donations were examples. Next in order of success were school construction and potable water, where the obvious need pressed various agencies into cooperation. The Armed Forces Institutions for technical training continued their excellent support to development of the country.

(2) Programs Least Successful. Projects which required excessive time for completion and which required a disproportionate amount of staff assistance and team supervision were those where several agencies were involved. Lack of willing, energetic cooperation still hinders the timely completion of projects in Ecuador. Examples of these are sanitary sewerage, community centers, and colonization. Contributing to lack of success on any remote area project was the difficulty of transporting supplies.

d. Publicity. All publicity efforts have met with success. Stimulated by the desire of the military Junta to maintain good public relations, any civic action work has received excellent notices in all of the country's major newspapers. USIS occasionally submits notices, but 99% of this coverage is spontaneous with the local beneficiaries or donors. Periodically through the year, the Ecuadorian Director of Civic Action published summaries of progress, philosophy, goals, and other data. In the civic action campaign to influence the public mind toward the military, Ecuador can count the Press as a principal asset.

### 2. PROBLEM AREAS.

a. Financing. Government revenues have been far below expectations. The Defense Ministry has severely limited its spending, so that the services of supervisors, transportation, and other promised participation have not always been provided. No outright matching civic action funds have been designated, which gives a retarding inflexibility to the program.

b. Timely Completion. Due in part to lack of funds but also to the many disagreements among the organizations involved, projects require far more time than necessary. For example, the Guayaquil Water Project languished one year while the interested parties argued their respective responsibilities.

## ECUADOR

c. Contract Work. In Ecuador, Engineer Battalions bid on Public Works projects and are fully used in this way. They are paid by the government, and use the earned funds for new equipment and other items. It is difficult to supervise USAID civic action funds and materials which go to such a unit, since they become intermingled with those provided by the host government. Also, in the past the portion of work funded by each party has not always been the subject of a clear agreement.

d. Participation. Ecuadorian military participation at both the planning and operating levels has been below expectations. The Directorate of civic action has 23 enlisted men representing all services, but in September reduced its officer strength from five to two. There is no Air Force or Navy officer representation. Thus, there is a shortage of personnel for planning, visiting, and coordination with the three services. At the operating level, there are examples of projects where no Ecuadorian military participated, or the assistance was only intermittent after much urging.

e. Chain-of-Command. Partly because of the haste in setting up the original projects in Ecuador, and partly due to the inherent weakness in host country command authority from Minister of Defense to Service Chief to Unit Commanders, civic action planning and execution do not follow correct command lines. Local civilians have direct access to the Ministry of Defense. Communications and financial help always bypass several intermediate commands. Local unit commanders do not show interest in nearby projects if they have not been consulted nor directed to assist.

f. Lack of Knowledge. Because of the rapid initial establishment of the program, many persons think of civic action as just another source of U. S. funds, without any special local military connection. Thus, the rapport between the military and civilian at the local level, the prime target, is not necessarily improved, even though the work is accomplished.

### 3. ACTION TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

a. Financing. The U. S. Ambassador, with a personal interest in civic action, is urging the government to allot some matching funds. At the same time, a more accurate assessment was made this year of the actual Ecuadorian contribution in materials and services. One of the conditions for continued progress of the program is that the host country contribution meet certain minimums.

## ECUADOR

b. Timely Completion. Another condition for continued U. S. assistance to the program is that the original projects be finished promptly. An extra effort was made to complete these by 31 December 1965, but this deadline was not met. No new USAID funded projects will begin until these are finished.

c. Contract Work. As a general guideline, the U. S. will avoid funding civic action projects accomplished by units doing other civic action work under government contract. Equipment and spare parts support under the Military Assistance Program will continue. If USAID support is considered necessary, a lump-sum agreement will be negotiated, and the scope of work clearly defined by plans, specifications, and bills of material.

d. Participation. To insure Ecuadorian military participation, no projects will receive approval unless they have the backing of the local unit commander, whose troops must be the ultimate beneficiaries of the good will generated. U. S. technical assistance team members will assist in planning and execution of projects along with their counterparts at military zone level, forcing Ecuadorian officers and NCO's to carry out on-the-job supervisory duties, which in the past have been done by U. S. personnel. The Minister of Defense has been urged to assign more officers to the civic action directorate, at least one from each of the three services. The directorate will be urged to make full use of the staff civic action capability within subordinate commands.

e. Chain-of-Command. The Minister of Defense is being urged to publish directives establishing the line of responsibility for civic action. The U. S. will try to strengthen this line by making funds available for duly processed projects. The Director of Civic Action will receive daily encouragement to follow correct chain-of-command procedures. Finally, local village leaders will be required to take their request to the local unit commander instead of the national director. In the past year, local commanders have on many occasions offered their scarce resources voluntarily to the community. In the future it is hoped to provide USAID funds to local commanders to increase his scope of assistance.

f. Lack of Knowledge. The Director publishes frequent troop and public information explaining the purposes of civic action. The Army G-3 has requested that a civic action block of instruction be included in the Basic and Advanced Officer's Courses. The course offered to host country officials in Panama in March of 1966 is an excellent source of first-hand knowledge. Finally, the day-to-day contact of the U. S. civic action adviser with his counterparts should provide a broad basis for the interchange of ideas and information.

ECUADOR

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT. Action taken to solve problems is a continuous improvement process and is contained in paragraph 3.

5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full time. Two officers, one NCO. During 1965, two technical assistance teams were assigned on temporary duty; the first had three officers and 12 NCO's; the second had three officers and 13 NCO's.

b. Part time. Two Engineer Officer Advisers to the MAP-supported Engineer Battalions; two officers and four NCO's in Maintenance Advisory Functions; one officer and two NCO's in Supply Advisory Functions. One Naval officer and one Air Force officer.

6. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full time. Two officers, 23 enlisted men.

b. Part time. The three service headquarters and zone headquarters have at least one officer designated to carry out civic action functions.

7. USAID FUNDING SUMMARY. In the breakdown of Civic Action Projects only two amounts are shown for each project which is AID supported: expenditures for all prior years (FY 1962 through FY 1965); and expenditures for current year (FY 1966). Other columns are omitted, for the following reasons:

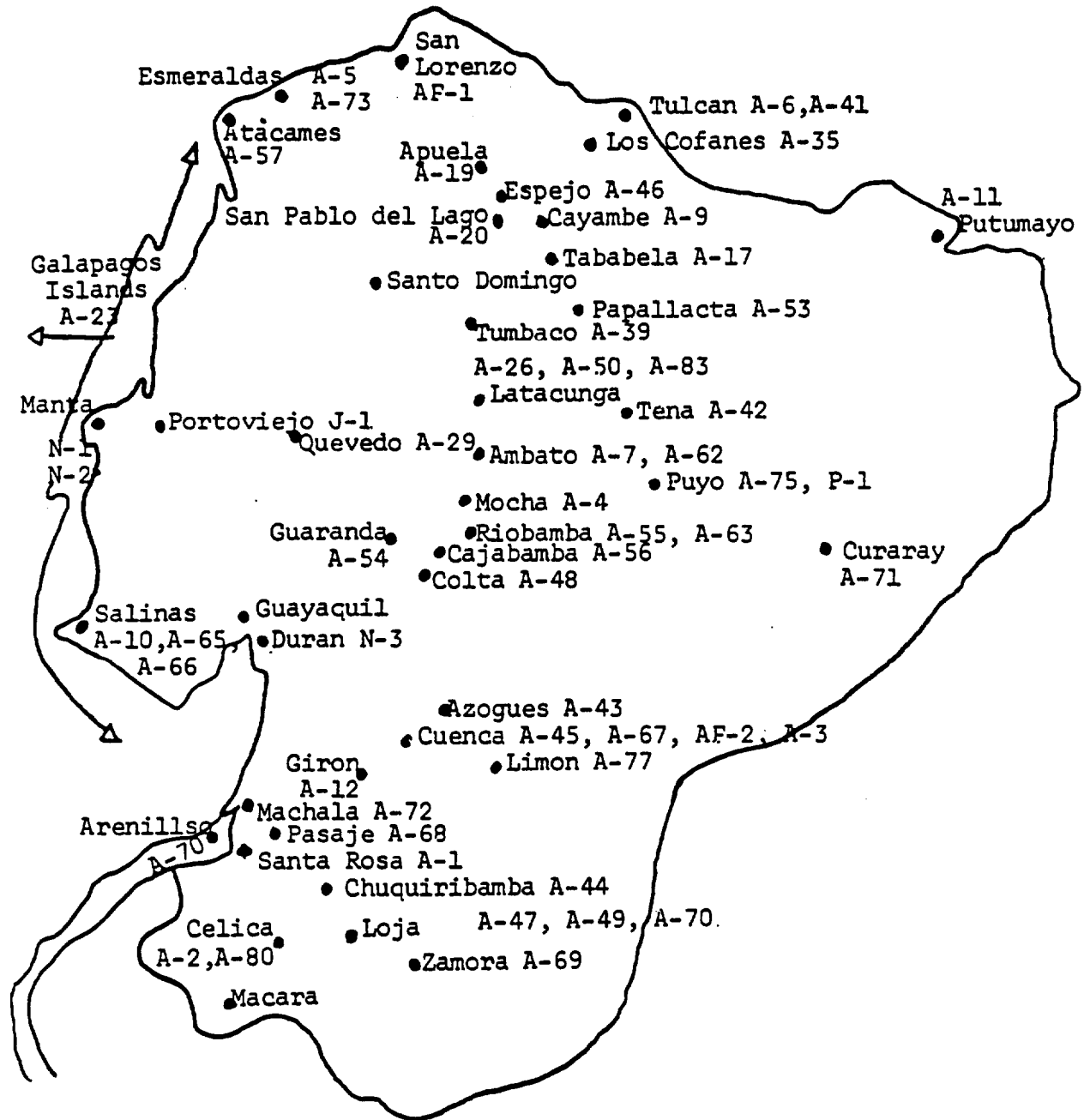
a. All civic action funds are in Dollar Grants; therefore, there are no amounts for "loans" or "local currency."

b. Obligations for all prior years were not broken down by project. The total is \$888,000.00.

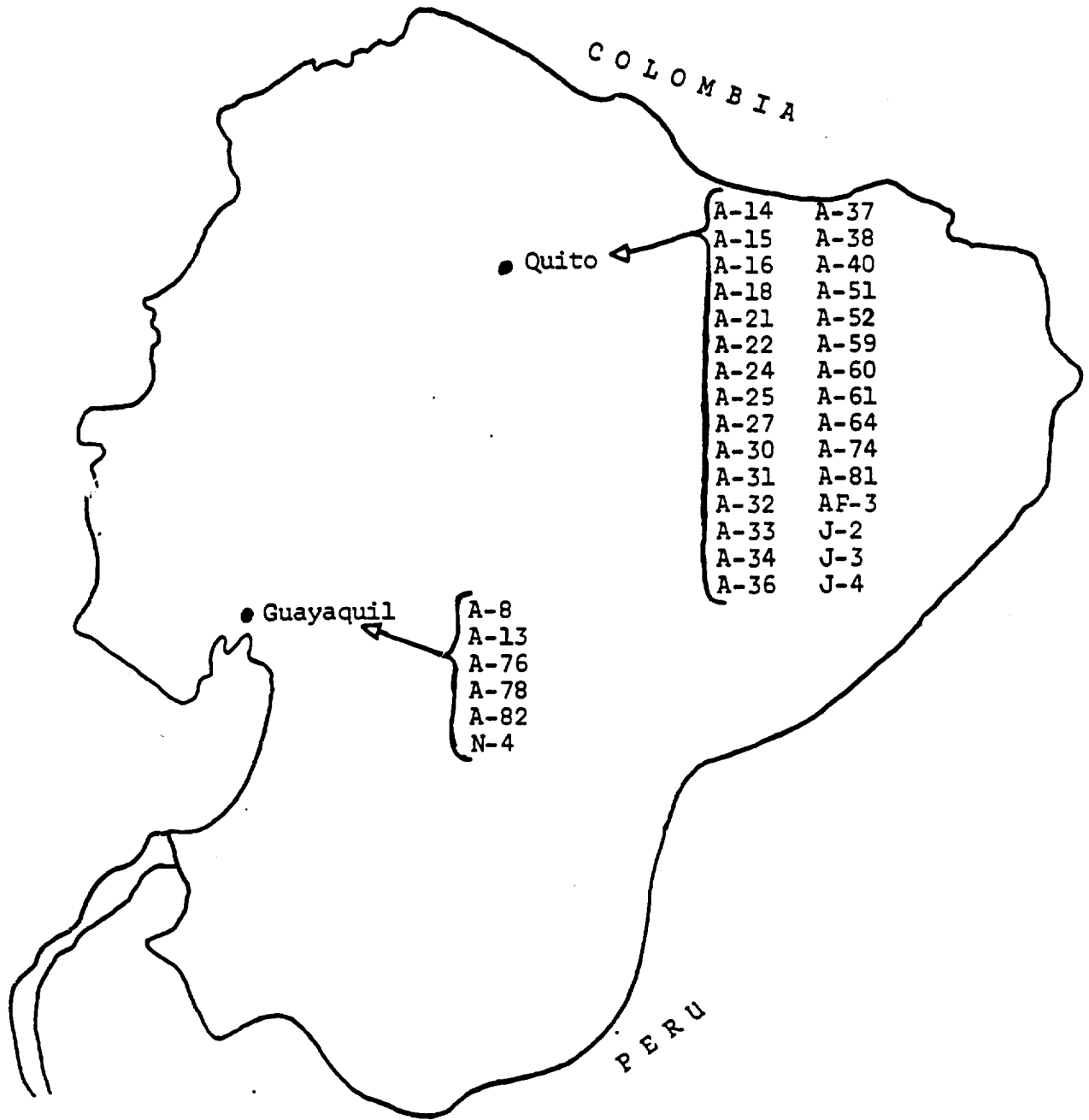
c. No separate figure is needed for Current Year Obligations. Operating under Continuing Resolution Authority, monies have been obligated to pay bills as received. Final amounts to be obligated for current year (FY 1966) and budget year (FY 1967) have not been determined.

d. Obligations and expenditures for all prior years under PL 480 Title III Section 402 Commodities: \$23,762.50 obligated and \$19,264.00 expended. No expenditures are planned for the current or budget year through civic action administrative channels.

ECUADOR



ECUADOR



- A-14
- A-15
- A-16
- A-18
- A-21
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- J-2
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- A-8
- A-13
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- A-82
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CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

ECUADOREAN ARMY

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Mocha Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Mocha and San Andres, vicinity of Riobamba, on Pan-American Highway.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This is a 3.3 Km portion of a 33 Km highway being built by the 3rd Engineer Battalion. It is being financed by USAID funds. Work is complete except for a large (270,000 cu meters) fill area, where a serious slide occurred in November. The finished portion is a high-type road, ready for paving, with excellent grades and curves.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 20 August 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. August 1966. Major slide and generally slow progress has once again postponed completion. However, project was inaugurated 29 December 1965 with by-pass around incomplete portion.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser, 1 maintenance adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. One Company Engineers (100 persons).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 50 hired workers, 5 heavy equipment operators.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Progress has been sporadic because the battalion concentrated the majority of its equipment on the adjoining contract parts of the road. Poor weather also held up the job.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Slide mentioned above occurred primarily because of poor selection of fill material and poor compaction procedures. Increased advisory effort and prudent management of USAID grant funds should correct the situation.



ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Equipment (Avg): six tractors, one grader, one 25-ton crusher, ten 2½-ton dump trucks.

b. USAID. PCL, spare parts:

(1) All prior years \$80,628.60

(2) Current year 3,973.28

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ministry of Public Works.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. The project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR



A-4  
By-pass has been built around this area while tractor  
moves earth into giant 270,000 cubic meter fill area

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Esmeraldas Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. City of Esmeraldas to Atacames.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Phase I. Construction of 28 kilometers of road from the Provincial Capital, Esmeraldas, to the natural beach resort village of Atacames. The series of natural beaches will have easier access and thereby more visitors with their requirements for facilities and services. It is part of the coastal road to link the many small fishing villages and permit agricultural exploitation.

b. Phase II. Construction of an airstrip 1,800 by 45 meters near Atacames upon the completion of the road. (Designed separate project, see No. A-57.)

c. Side Benefits

(1) Political Stability. The unit was organized in the Capital of Ecuador's northwest province to quell a previously chaotic situation.

(2) Training of a Construction Unit. The project has in effect been a training aid for developing a light-construction battalion to develop the Province.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 27 August 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 July 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

a. U. S. Military

(1) Full time - 1 Officer Construction Unit Commander, 1 EM Construction Machine Foreman, 1 EM Engineer Equipment Repairman, 1 EM Well-Drilling Supervisor.

(2) Part time - 1 Officer Unit Adviser, 1 WO Engineer Equipment Technician Repair, 1 EM Engineer Equipment Repairman (WO and EM associated with contact maintenance teams from the Army Maintenance Center).

## ECUADOR

- b. Host Country Military. Unit had 312 officers and men.
- c. Host Country Civilian. Unit had three civilian employees.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The final eight kilometers of pilot road was constructed with 15 culverts. Civil tranquility continued unabated although the largest banana exporter closed his doors for several months.

### 9. PROBLEM AREAS

a. Shortage of Trained Personnel. Of the 314 officers and men assigned, 72 percent were one year draftees. Unit adviser will continue to try to influence Army Headquarters to supply more permanent personnel.

b. Fragmentation of Supervision. With limited resources in career officers and men, the battalion was concurrently building its quartel and paving streets in the City of Esmeraldas during 1965 plus various other small jobs. See A-73. The first stage of the quartel was completed and an area study was done in preparation for a comprehensive concentrated program for the future.

### 10. U. S. SUPPORT.

a. MAP. This unit is one of the two engineer battalions supported under the Military Assistance Program. Personnel shown in 7a(1) were funded as a Technical Assistance Team (TAT).

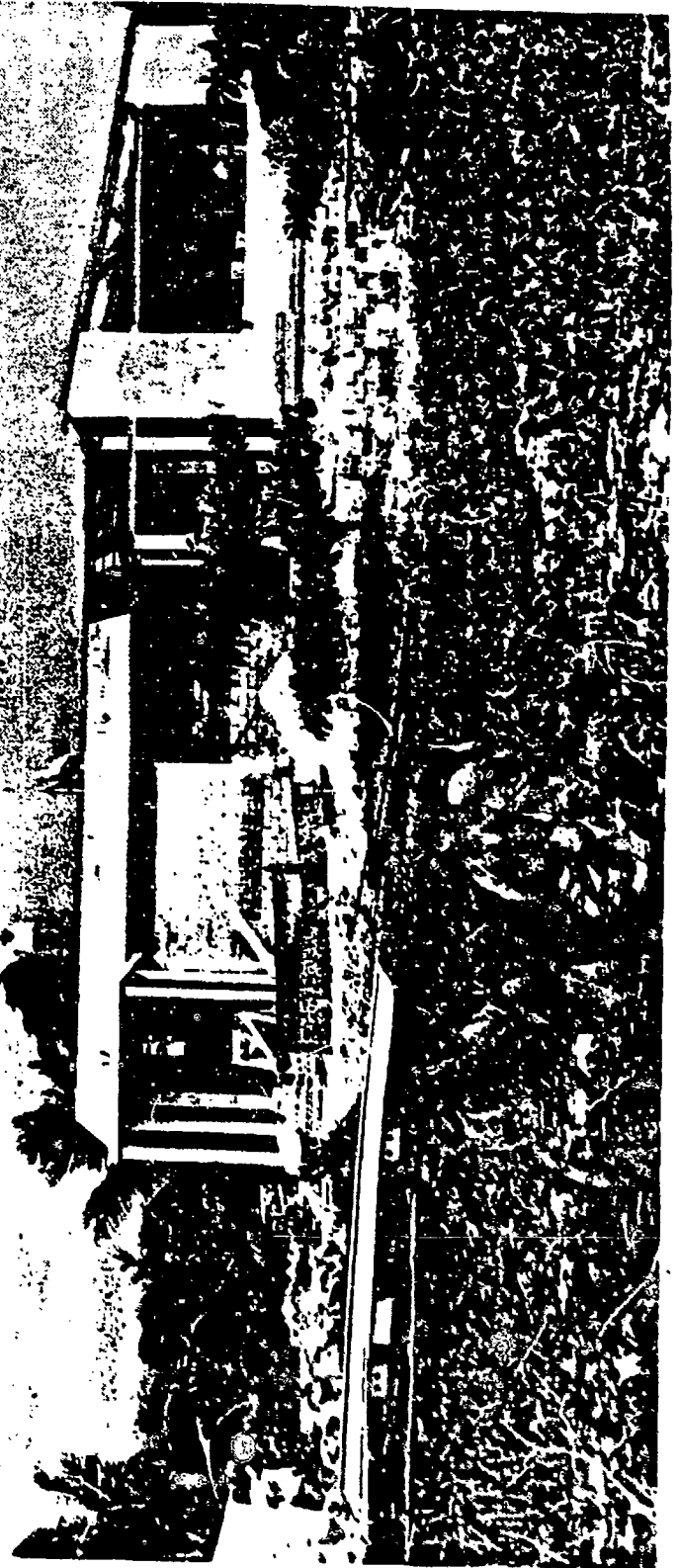
b. USAID. All prior years funding was \$88,750.12 while the current fiscal year is \$17,105.98 to date.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The Provincial Public Works Administration has provided some funding for the road also.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. In relation to the dollar investment in equipment and materials this project has not received effective local or national publicity.

EQUADOR



A-5  
This hotel is one of the first indications of area  
development resulting from the Esmeraldas -  
Atacames Road

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-8.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Guayaquil Water.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The Barrios Suburbanos Sector of the City of Guayaquil.

4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Phase I. Construction of ten 1,800-gallon water storage tanks and the furnishing of five tank trucks plus POL and repair parts to haul potable water to the Barrios Suburbanos.

b. Phase II. Construction of a pipe distribution system to serve the area where seven of the storage tanks are located. This includes a link to the city water system, a pump to move the water to elevated storage, and a pipe distribution system to a series of central faucets. An estimated 20,000 people will receive potable water.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 13 August 1962.

6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION

- a. Phase I. Completed except for spare parts and POL support.
- b. Phase II. 1 March 1966.

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

a. U. S. Military

(1) Full time - Enlisted Construction Foreman from Technical Assistance Team .

(2) Part time - 1 project officer and 1 enlisted man from permanent party during breaks between Technical Assistance Teams.

b. Host Country Military

(1) Phase I - 4 drivers and mechanics as needed.

(2) Phase II - 1 project officer and soldier labor from time to time. See paragraph 8.

## ECUADOR

c. Host Country Civilian. Technicians of the Junta de Agua Potable Cantonal as required on Phase II work (Country Potable Water Board).

### 8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT

a. Phase I. An average of 400,000 gallons of water have been delivered each month this year.

b. Phase II. This work finally got started on 21 December 1964 when a City back hoe began ditch digging. Pipe laying began on 19 January 1965 and continued to 27 March 1965. Some 7,172 feet of eight-inch diameter asbestos pipe was laid by City and County Water Board crews. The Army II Zone provided a truck and crew to haul the pipe from storage in the Fifth "Guayas" Battalion compound to the job site. The City backhoe was not made available to dig more ditch and work ceased on 27 March. On 25 October, one officer and 20 soldiers began digging the ditch for the remainder of the eight-inch line with hand tools. They continued until 19 November when they ceased until the County Water Board could inspect the ditch and give technical supervision on the installation of the pipe.

On 6 December 1965, County Water Board personnel inspected the ditch and measured the necessary lengths of all lines on the ground for the smaller diameter pipes. The next day the soldiers of the II Zone turned out to widen and deepen the previously dug ditches to meet the Water Board requirements. On 13 December, the balance of pipe and fittings in storage in the Fifth Guayas Battalion compound were moved to the warehouse of the Water Board. By 17 December, the U. S. Civic Action Office in Quito had received two lists of required materials, one dated 7 December, the other the 10th. A two-man team was sent to Guayaquil on the 21st to determine which list was appropriate and to solicit bids for local procurement. A new list dated 21 December was provided as the last word and bids were solicited based on its contents. At the present time, the U. S. Civic Action Procurement Office is attempting to locate a source of eight-inch and three-inch asbestos cement pipe closer than the United States while trying through the Ecuadorean Civic Action Director to borrow this quantity of pipe added to the original bill of materials from another agency until shipment can be made.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. Phase II of this project requires the contributions of the Municipality of Guayaquil, Junta de Agua Potable Cantonal (Country Water Board) and the Barrios Suburbanos Commission. (The President of the Commission is the Army II Zone Commander and the Technical Director is an Army Engineer Major from the Zone Commander's staff.)

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Phase I received originally five M-50 1,000-gallon capacity water trucks; two have been salvaged. The remaining three will spend the balance of their service life hauling water to the Barrios. Spare parts support has been provided.

b. USAID. Phase I and II together have received \$23,219.49 in all prior years and \$1,045.82 this current fiscal year.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT

a. Phase I. The Second Zone has provided drivers, mechanics, and some commercial spare parts. A commercial tank truck of 1,800 gallon capacity was purchased as a partial replacement of the two salvaged MAP tankers.

b. Phase II

(1) The Barrios Suburbanos Commission and the County Water Board have budgeted the money for the technical labor required.

(2) The city is to provide the real estate for the elevated storage site.

(3) The Army II Zone is providing soldiers labor as needed to dig ditches.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has received effective local and national publicity.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Cayambe Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The Village of Olmedo east to San Marcos Lake.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Rehabilitation of 15 kilometers of existing road and construction of five and one-half kilometers of new road through a mountain pass to permit access to a potential agricultural area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 30 August 1962.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 30 November 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 2 Engineer Equipment Supervisors, 1 Ordnance Maintenance Supervisor, 1 Engineer Equipment Repairman.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. See paragraph 9.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 15 hired laborers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project is complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Support of this project was withdrawn by the Chief, U. S. Army Mission, in August 1963. This was necessitated by the fact that the Ecuadorean Army was not supporting the project. The Mission reached an agreement with the Minister of Defense in January 1964 to resume work. The U. S. Army Mission was conducting a school to train Ecuadorean soldiers as engineer equipment operators using the Cayambe project for on-the-job training. The Ecuadorean Army was furnishing the students and the equipment. The original period of training was established at three months, however, lack of equipment in sufficient quantities necessitated extending the period of instruction to six months. The first class of 15 students (three months) completed training on 22 May 1964. The second class of 17 students completed six months training on 23 November 1964. The third class of 10 students completed training on 22 May 1965. Four personnel from the last TAT of 1965 completed the project with the assistance of 15 hired laborers.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Equipment, spare parts and the Technical Assistance Team personnel were provided by the Military Assistance Program.

b. USAID

(1) All prior years \$58,771.45

(2) Current year 2,920.88

c. Catholic Relief Service. \$2,394 in "Food for Peace."

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel only.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR



A-9  
Olmedo-Lake San Marcos Road  
Ecuador's third-highest mountain "Cayambe" in background

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-11.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Putumayo (Palma Roja).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. On the San Miguel River in the north of the Oriente Region of Ecuador close to the Colombian border.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Phase I. This part of the project includes the construction of permanent concrete housing, clearing of land for family farms, and the provision of community facilities.
  - b. Phase II. Construction of 56 kilometers of roads to link the new colony with a market area for their agricultural products. (Deleted, no work was ever done on this phase).
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 27 August 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 July 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 1 Sawyer and 1 Engineer Equipment Repairman.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 2 officers and 18 enlisted men (EM due for retirement).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Families of the 18 enlisted men.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Of the projected 21 buildings, 13 are complete, three this reporting period, and the other eight are 59 percent complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS
  - a. Supply of Materials. Construction materials and fuel had formerly gone in by truck from Quito through Colombia to Puerto Asis, Colombia and then down river by dugout canoe. Shortage of trucks stopped this line during the period. Purchases will be made in Colombia when the peso stabilizes.

ECUADOR

b. Follow-on support of the colony after completion of construction. Despite repeated conferences the Army has not come up with a formal plan for the initial years support of Palma Roja as an agricultural colony.

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Equipment, a portion of the spare parts, and the personnel shown in 7a(1) were provided by the Military Assistance Program.

b. USAID

(1) All prior years                      \$61,246.18

(2) Current year                              2,881.05

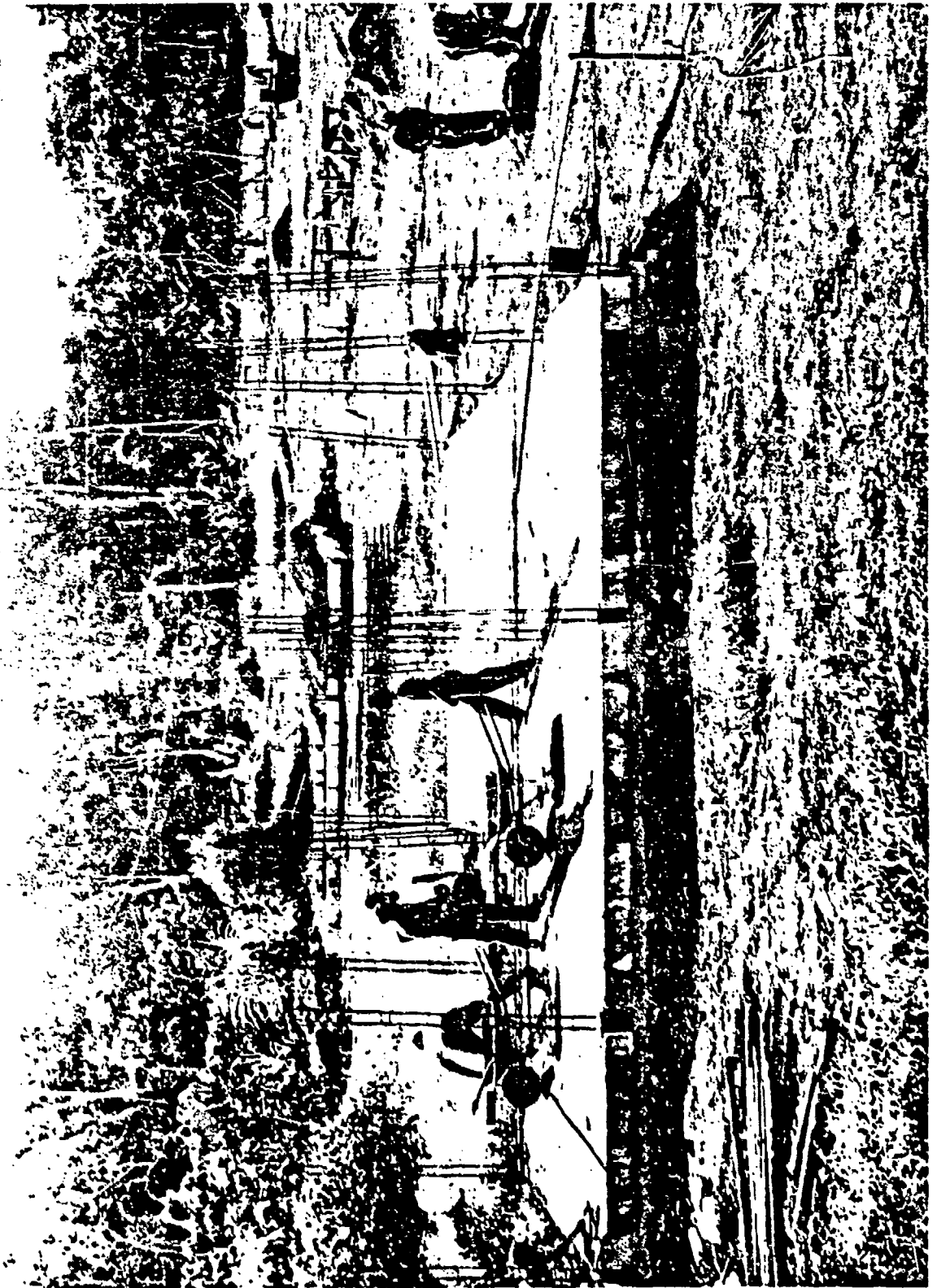
c. Catholic Relief Service. \$15,200.00 in "Food for Peace."

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel only.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR



A-11  
Foundation for 1 of 20 homes in this jungle  
colonization project near Putumayo

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-33.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Yaruqui Community Center.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Contribution of materials and technical direction in construction of a Community Center in the Barrio of Yaruqui.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. Inaugurated 25 April 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown number of local civilian laborers and craftsmen.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not previously reported.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Community house not being used entirely for purpose intended. Host country director urged to take steps to correct the situation.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID:
  - a. All prior years \$3,404.00
  - b. Current year -
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor, amount of financial aid unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective publicity. Public event: Inauguration.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-34.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Panecillo Hygienic Facilities.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Installing complete public sanitary facilities in the Panecillo Monument area, a tourist attraction of Quito.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 3 March 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 8 January 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer and 2 enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project was completed shortly after the year began.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Recent check shows family living in this public facility.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID support was as shown below:
  - a. All prior years \$1,910.85
  - b. Current year -
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor, technical direction.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-35.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Los Cofanes Tools.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Tulcan.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Providing some hand tools and a small amount of construction materials to assist an agricultural colony in constructing an access road into their area. The road connects the town of San Gabriel and the valley of the Los Cofanes River. The road will be built completely by hand labor.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 22 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 23 January 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer, 3 EM truck drivers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 83 members of the Agricultural Colony are providing all the hand labor required.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not previously reported.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID:

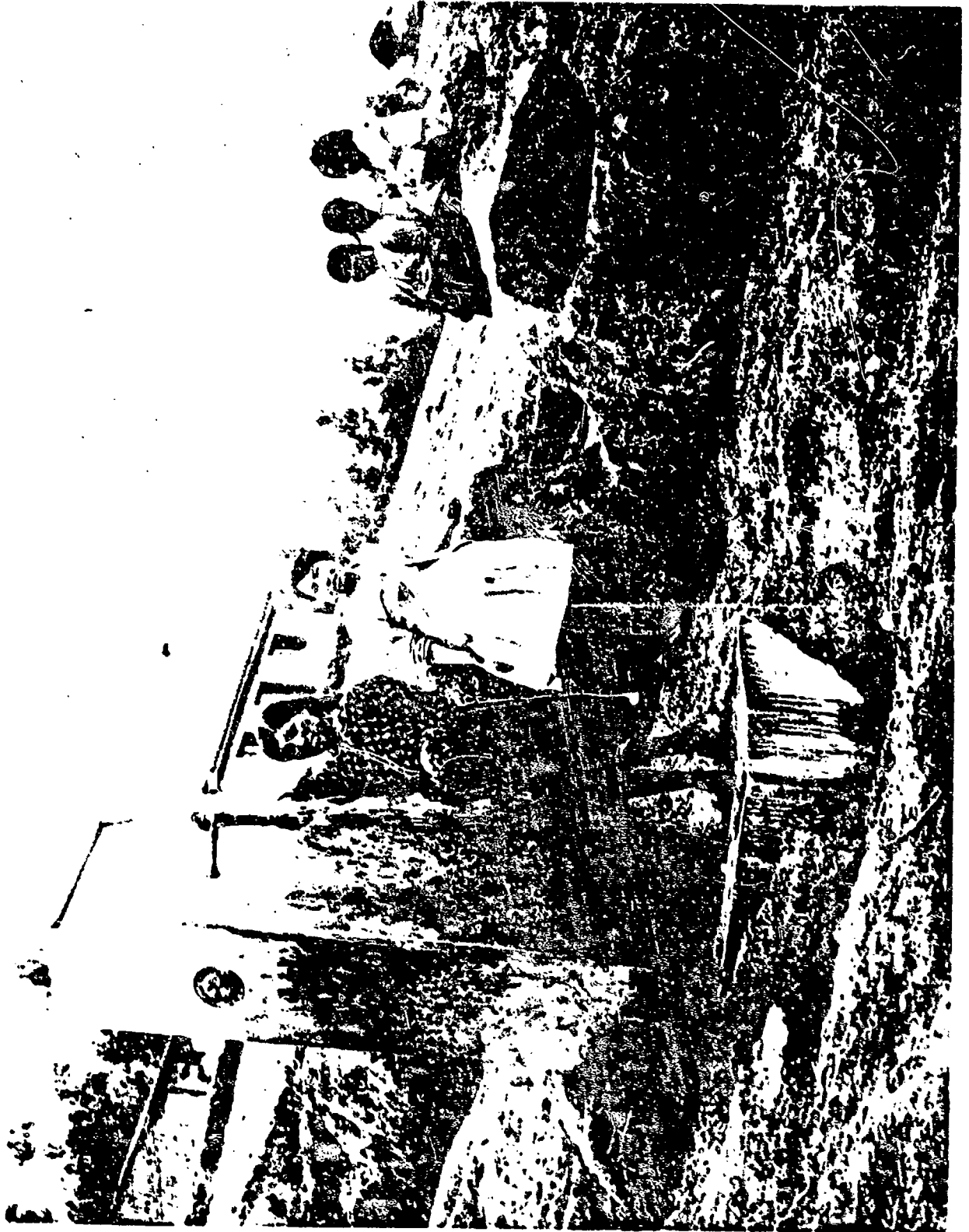
All prior years	\$2,092.53
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11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-36.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. La Celmencia Water.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Installation of 300 meters of galvanized pipe to provide a potable water distribution system in a small community south of Quito.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 13 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 27 January 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer, 5 EM (3rd Mech. Group "Azuay").
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 40 unskilled laborers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not previously reported.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID:

All prior years	\$1,242.00
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11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR



A-36  
People of La Clemencia enjoy potable water  
at a more convenient location

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-37.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. 5th of June School.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of a new school consisting of nine classrooms, office, rest rooms, and storage area to accommodate approximately 320 primary school students, 12 teachers, and necessary administrative personnel. This school was a joint construction effort with the School Construction Section of USAID. Title II Food for Peace was provided for payment in kind for the workers furnished by the community and was available as required for any mingas.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 14 September 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 30 June 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer, 5 EM (3rd Mech. Group "Azuaay").
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 12 workers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Completed and dedicated.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds delayed expected completion date.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. USAID
    - (1) All prior years \$12,872.89
    - (2) Current year -
  - b. Other U. S. Agency. 1 Peace Corps Volunteer Construction Supervisor.

ECUADOR

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor (Ministry of Education).
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-38.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Ejercito Nacional School.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of a new addition to an existing public school building to accommodate the increased number of students. The new addition includes four classrooms and latrine facilities.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 December 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 7 July 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer, 5 enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 5 construction workers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Completed and dedicated 7 July 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Delayed by lack of funds.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID: Prior Years - \$7,277.96. Current Year - \$140.98.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor (Ministry of Education).
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-39,
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Tumbaco School.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Tumbaco.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of a new school building consisting of four classrooms, office and latrine facilities to accommodate the more than 200 primary school children that were attending classes held in the hallways of the existing school building.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 8 October 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 10 July 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer, 2 enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 5 construction workers (fathers of the students).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Completed and dedicated 10 July 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS
  - a. Very limited troop participation.
  - b. Delays because of lack of funds.
  - c. Poor roads caused difficulty in transporting materials.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID:
  - a. All prior years \$7,324.85
  - b. Current year

EQUADOR

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor (Ministry of Education).
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective local and national publicity.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-40.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. San Juan Community Center.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of a Community Center building in the San Juan Barrio of Quito. The building includes two classrooms extensively used for adult literacy and education program; a medical dispensary, library, meeting rooms and storage space. The Community Center was constructed as a pilot project to determine the possible value of centers as future civic action projects. It is a relatively inexpensive way to provide combination of educational and medical facilities to a poor community. The Center is also used as a meeting place in which to organize the people for future community development projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 25 July 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 August 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer, 2 enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 6 construction workers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Completed and dedicated.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Delays because of lack of funds. After inauguration, medical and library facilities were not completely used because community lacked funds. Other assistance is being sought.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID:
  - a. All prior years \$11,510.31
  - b. Current year 138.28

ECUADOR

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor (Ministry of Social Welfare).
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. The project received effective publicity. The U. S. Ambassador attended his first civic action project inauguration since his recent arrival in country at San Juan.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-41.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Tulcan Sewerage.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Avenue "Veintimilla" in the City of Tulcan, Capital of Carchi Province.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Installation of four thousand meters of concrete pipe to provide a sanitary sewerage system in the south section of the city.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 6 November 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 March 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer and 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. Officer and men from the 29th Infantry Company. Number varied.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Skilled labor from City, number unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. By 20 December 1965, the originally requested 2,320 meters of 40-centimeter pipe and 1,500 meters of 50-centimeter pipe had been laid.
9. PROBLEM AREAS
  - a. Until about 1 November 1965 there had been little or no participation by the 29th Infantry Company. A change of town mayors and persistent suggestion by the U. S. visitors evidently caused some action because the number of soldiers on the job increased.
  - b. The original bill of materials was delivered but on 9 December 1965 the Unit Commander indicated that 200 meters more of 50-centimeter pipe would be needed. Bids were solicited and the order placed.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Project officer and construction foreman were MAP-funded.

b. USAID

(1) All prior years \$9,335.05

(2) Current year 36.51

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Sucre value of City skilled labor and soldier labor is unknown.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-42.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Tena Sewerage.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Town of Tena (Capital of Napo Province).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Installation of 3,300 meters of concrete pipe to provide a sanitary and storm sewer system for the town of Tena (estimated population 2,000).
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 4 November 1964 (pipe molds ordered, actual work began 17 December 1964).
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 March 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 1 construction foreman.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 Corporal and 7 draftees since October of this year from the 9th Infantry Battalion at Puyo.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. All tube and manholes in the town itself are installed. The line to carry the sanitary sewage load across the Yano River and downstream below the town is in construction.
9. PROBLEM AREAS
  - a. The City Council frequently ran out of money for labor. Some means of determining financial capacity will have to be worked out for future jobs.
  - b. The plan for the job was based on projected streets that were located elsewhere. There have to be more defined plans for all future projects.
  - c. The military did not come forward to assist until the job was nine months old. The Minister of Defense has indicated that he will get participation on all future jobs.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. The construction foreman, para 7a(1), was a member of a technical assistance team funded under MAP.

b. USAID

(1) All prior years \$12,744.34

(2) Current year 1,947.07

c. Other U. S. Agency. A Peace Corps volunteer assisted the U. S. Army NCO on this project.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Sucre value of city labor is not known.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective national publicity although locally it was excellent.

EQUADOR

A-42  
Soldiers assist in installing a sewerage system at Tena.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-43.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Azoguez Sewerage.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Azoguez (Capital City of Canar Province).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of 300 meters of reinforced concrete covered storm sewer which will also be used as part of the Sanitary Sewer System. An estimated 3,000 people will benefit.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 10 December 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 15 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer and 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. Contribution was very intermittent but generally was 20 soldiers for one-half day each week.
  - c. Host Country Police. Contribution was more constant than the military, averaging 18 for a half day each week.
  - d. Host Country Civilian. Large groups of civilian beneficiaries donated their labor the first two weeks of the project for the necessary excavation. After that, the city provided a small hired-labor force of masons.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project is complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Timely payment of vendors and replenishment of the small casa fund advanced to the U. S. construction foreman were the principal difficulties. Processing time will be minimized. Soldier labor was less than that promised by the Zone Commander before the job began. Visit of the Minister of Defense helped the situation.



ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Per diem and transportation cost of the construction foreman were funded by the Military Assistance Program.

b. USAID

(1) All prior years \$2,175.00

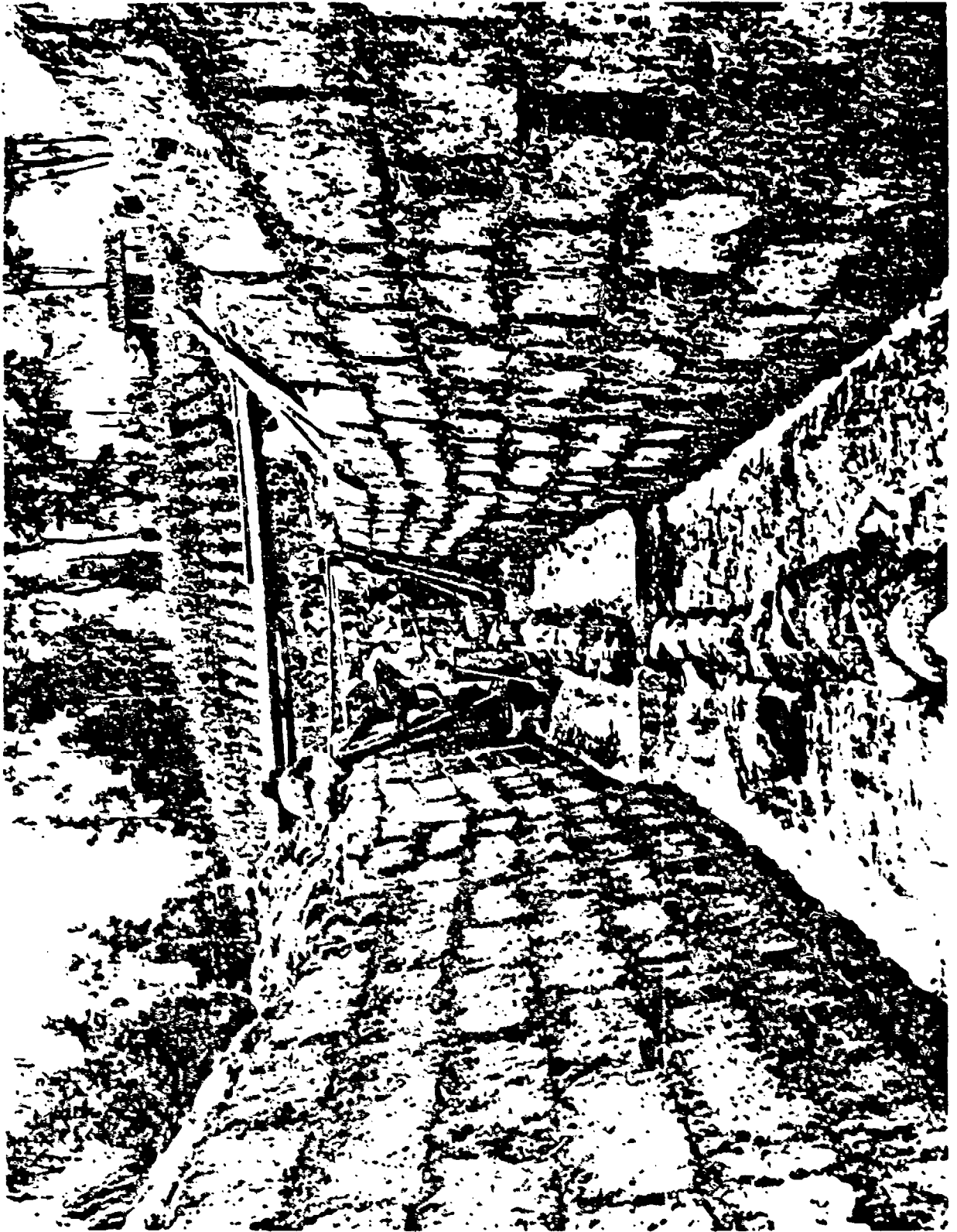
(2) Current year 1,668.04

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. City of Azoguez provided skilled labor and the stone used. Sucre value is not known.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR



A-43  
Storm drain and sewage collector at Azoguez

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-44.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Chuquiribamba Sewerage.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The village of Chuquiribamba located north-west of Loja, the Provincial Capital.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Installation of 1,540 meters of concrete sewer line and excavation of two oxidation lagoons to provide a storm and sanitary system (estimated population 2,500).
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 December 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 July 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer and 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 Corporal and 20 draftees, 10 October to 7 November from the 39th Infantry Company at Loja.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Periodic "mingas" of 80 people for one and two days at a time.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. All tubes have been fabricated in the Loja city plant and hauled to Chuquiribamba. Excavation is complete and 1,000 meters of tubes are in place. The balance of the tube installation and the lagoons remain to be done.
9. PROBLEM AREAS
  - a. The road to Chuquiribamba was frequently impassable which delayed cement tube deliveries.
  - b. Coordination of the 9th Division Commander, Country Public Works Office, and Chuquiribamba was poor.
  - c. Troop labor was not made available until October.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Construction foreman, paragraph 7a(2).

b. USAID

(1) All prior years                      \$ 300.00

(2) Current year                              1,123.14

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Sucre value of labor is not known.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-45.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Cuenca Sewerage.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. North edge of the City of Cuenca.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The work required was the installation of 4,300 meters of concrete sewer pipe for the President John F. Kennedy Barrio. This will provide service for a 90-lot housing cooperative.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 10 December 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 15 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer and 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. Varied but averaged 30 soldiers for a half day each day from the Army III Zone Headquarters.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project is complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS
  - a. Timely payment of vendors. Processing time on bills will be held to minimum.
  - b. Timely replenishment of the small cash fund advanced to the U. S. construction foreman. Processing time will be minimized.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. The Military Assistance Program provided the per diem and travel expenses of the U. S. Army Construction Foreman.

ECUADOR

b. USAID

(1) All prior years \$7,310.61

(2) Current year 1,947.77 .

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Troop labor and certain administrative support of the U. S. Army Construction Foreman (phone and vehicle servicing).

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

EQUADOR



A-45

Citizens of the John F. Kennedy Barrio lead a hand  
to install a complete sewerage system at Cuenca

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-46.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Espejo Water.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Village of Espejo in Carchi Province.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Installation of approximately five kilometers of 15 centimeter pipe from an existing water source to a large storage tank near the town and the installation of approximately one kilometer of galvanized pipe from the storage tank to six public faucets.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 16 November 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 July 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer and 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. None.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown number of people on one or two day basis on weekends.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Six hundred and seventy meters of 15 centimeter concrete pipe were installed during the reporting period.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Although material was delivered earlier actual work did not begin in Espejo until August. Work has been intermittent since then because practically all labor is donated. No plans were ever developed by non-U. S. agencies; as a result members of the Technical Assistance Team and the U. S. project officer had to field design the system.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. Technical Assistance Team members.



ECUADOR

b. USAID

(1) All prior years	\$4,533.00
(2) Current year	987.03

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project has received effective local but not national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-47.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Potable Water-Barrios of Loja.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Small villages north and west of the City of Loja (Capital of Loja Province).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. To provide hand pumps, materials for walls, and cover for hand-dug wells for nine small villages on the outskirts of Loja. This will enable these communities to have potable water for the first time.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 19 November 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 2 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer and 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. None.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 1 man from the County Public Works Office and people from the benefitted villages.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Three CARE donated hand pumps were added making a total of 12 sites. Ten of these were complete on 18 June 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The individual from the County Public Works Office was a native of the area with an excellent knowledge of the little villages and methods of turning out inhabitants to dig the wells. He was unavailable from about 1 July to November because of a short jail sentence.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. Construction foreman, paragraph 7a(2).
  - b. USAID

(1) All prior years	\$2,765.00
(2) Current year	1.157.71

ECUADOR

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Sucre value of labor is not known.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR



A-47  
Housewife draws water from one of pumps located at Loja

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-48.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Colta Electrification.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. The villages of Colta and Balbaners in Chimborazo Province.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Connection to the electric power line in Cajabamba and extension approximately five kilometers to Colta and Balbanera.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 23 November 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 July 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 project officer.
  - b. Host Country Military. None so far, it is planned to use the Army Signal Unit for electrical installation.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. All 85 power poles were installed by 15 August, but it was the end of the reporting period before the majority of the U. S.-purchased electrical items arrived in country.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The required transformers have still not arrived in Ecuador. A tracer has been sent to the U. S.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID:
  - a. All prior years \$1,028.60
  - b. Current year -
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Labor for the pole installation.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective national publicity although it is well known locally.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-49.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rio Zamora-Loja.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. City of Loja (Loja Province).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Originally this project was to realign the channel of the Zamora River and provide bank protection on the north edge of the City of Loja for a new housing area. Later it was decided to provide masonry diking to prevent further flooding in an existing urban area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 6 April 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 14 October 1965 (city enlarged project much beyond what the original bill of materials would provide. The final contribution of material was this date.)
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 projec officer and 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. None.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Tractor operators, labor, and masons hired by the City of Loja.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project is complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The project was approved based on troop participation promised by the local Military Zone Commander. The chain of command between the Minister of Defense and the Army Zone Commanders will be reinforced for future projects.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. The Technical Assistance Team member shown in 7a(2) was funded by MAP.

ECUADOR

b. USAID

(1) All prior years	\$1,200.00
(2) Current year	140.15

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The City of Loja provided the labor and two tractors.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

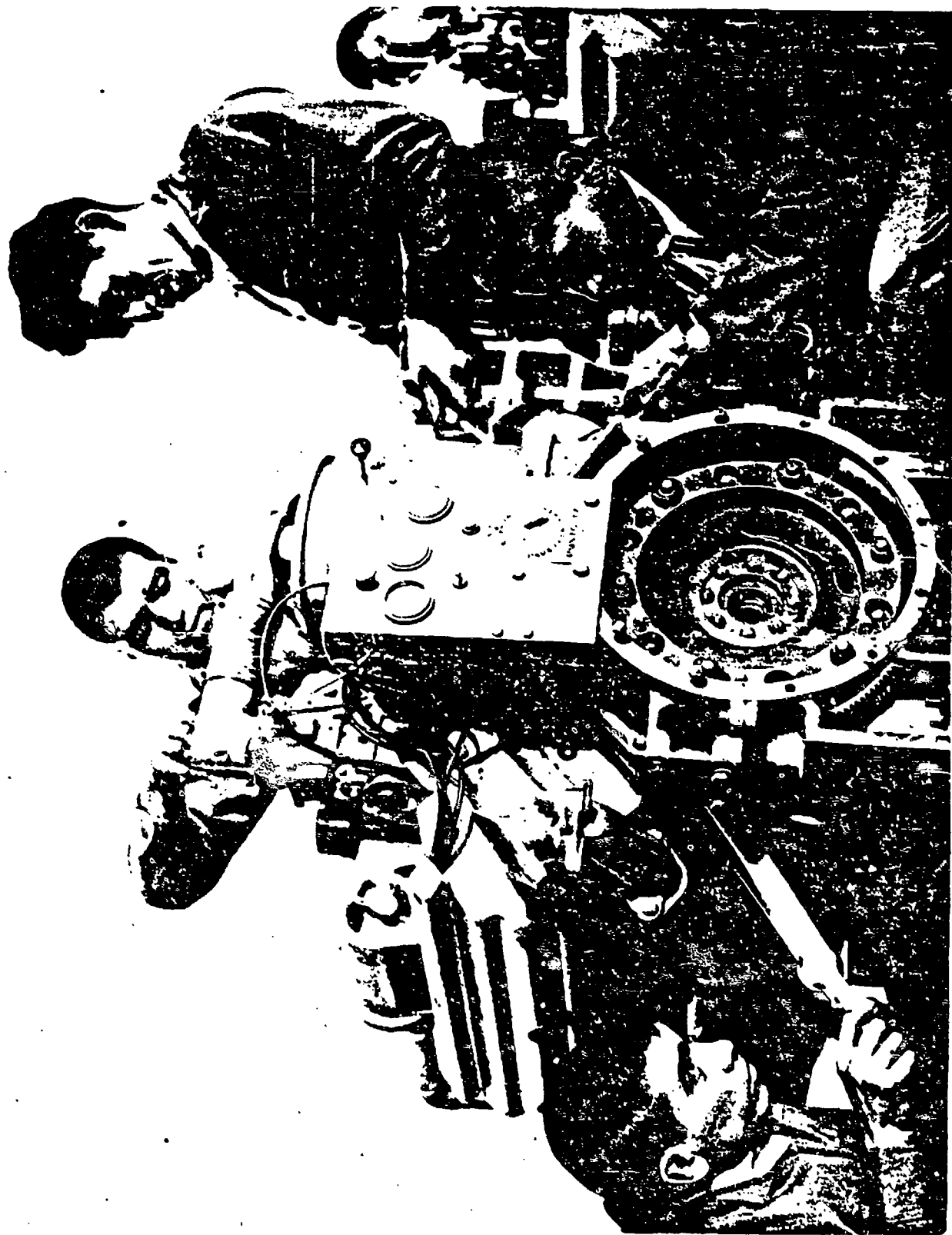
13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-50.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Military Industrial Instruction Center "General Enriquez" (CMAI).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Latacunga (Capital of Cotapaxi Province).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This technical school conducts two courses each year for equal numbers of regular and draftee Army students. Auto-diesel mechanic is one skill while the other is basic machinist. The selected draftee spends six months in the equivalent of basic and individual training and then attends this school for a year, involving six months more service than the normally inducted individual.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 13 November 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. Six officers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Two civilians.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The third class of 120 students is now in session. (Approximately 250 prior graduates.)
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The contract with AID Ecuador has terminated and the school needs support for instructional expendables. It is presently planned that civic action will assist in this area.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. None.
  - b. USAID. The Vocational Education Department of AID Ecuador provided all equipment and two advisers for the first two years of the school.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ministry of Defense provided buildings, staff, and suitable vehicles for instructional purposes.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective publicity.



ECUADOR



A-50  
Students at the Latacunga General Enriquez Training  
Institute, learn mechanical skills by practical work

## ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-51.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Military Geographical Institute (Instituto Geografico Militar, IGM).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Headquarters in Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A professional institute operated by the armed forces, chiefly with Army Engineer Officers. It provides the country with maps of various scales, town plans, aerial photographs, and geodetic and astronomical information.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 11 April 1928 (Inter-American Geodetic Survey began support in 1947.)
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. The primary mapping area, the eastern Andes West to the coast, in 1975. The completion of mapping of the Oriente region is unknown.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 3 officers, 5 Army Civilians, and 3 EM.
    - (2) Part time - 0.
  - b. Host Country Military. 39 officers and 138 enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 50 civilian employees.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. (1 January to 31 December 1965).
  - a. Geodetic Activities
    - (1) First order level crews completed over 100 kilometers of the projected 250.
    - (2) Aerial reconnaissance of the arc of triangulation that follows the Banos pass in an easterly direction and then swings up in a northeast direction toward the Colombian border was completed.
    - (3) Observation parties completed over half the first order stations on the Orient arc of triangulation.

## ECUADOR

### b. Cartographic Activities

- (1) Seventeen 1:50,000 map sheets were produced.
- (2) One half of one percent of the required linear miles of high altitude photography was flown by supporting U. S. Air Force aircraft.
- (3) Four city plans were completed for the Rehabilitation Center of Manabi Province.
- (4) The compilation of the city plan of Ecuador's third city, Cuenca, was 80% completed.

c. New Facilities. The first stage of a new building complex costing 9,308,047 sucres is 17% complete.

### 9. PROBLEM AREAS

a. Insufficient high altitude aerial photography because of the almost constant cloud cover over large areas. Host country and U. S. Air Force aircraft will base closer to the areas of interest.

b. Intensified screening and hiring procedures have been instituted for qualified personnel.

c. Clarification of procedures in what was originally designate as Development Loan Fund No. 195 and now is USAID Loan No. 518-A-011

### 10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. Eleven students were trained in the School of the Americas in Panama.

b. USAID. \$1,800,000 loan expired on 31 March 1965.

c. Inter-American Geodetic Survey (IAGS).

(1) Trained 23 students in Ecuador with TDY instructor from IAGS Panama.

(2) Personnel shown in 7a and 27 vehicles support IGM.

ECUADOR

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. The operating budget of IGM was in excess of five million sucres plus income from contract work.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. The United Nations gave IGM an A-7 stereo planigraph and a T-3 theodolite.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-52.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Engineer Technical School.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A professional school of Engineering for Army Engineer officers. The students prepare technical studies of great value to country development; and many graduates after retiring have assumed private and public positions of great responsibility in the construction field. The school also trains civilian surveyors for the Ministry of Agriculture.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. 8 officers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Guest Instructors.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT
  - a. Feasibility studies as theses. Final year students of the school completed four studies in 1965 on projects for other governmental agencies.
  - b. Technician training. The school trained 95 civilian surveyor assistants in 1965 for the Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonizacion (Ecuadorean Institute for Agrarian Reform and Colonization).
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ecuadorean Army.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. The training of surveyor technicians for the Colonization Institute received effective publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-53.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Papallacta Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Papallacta to Baeza.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This 38 kilometer contract (Ministry of Public Works) road project will go from Papallacta to Baeza. From Baeza this road will eventually go north and thence to Tena, giving a northern route to the Oriente. This section of highway is part of the proposed Trans-Oceanic Highway which will give Ecuador access to the Amazon River and thereto the Atlantic Ocean.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. February 1951.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. See paragraph 9.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser, 1 maintenance adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1st Company, 3rd Engineers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Equipment operators.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Approximately 14 kilometers of road have been completed and four kilometers of road is being cut out of the side of the mountainous terrain. Four kilometers of completed road and four kilometers of Pilot road were completed in 1955.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The project is a pay-as-you-go Public Works project; as monies are available, work or effort is increased or decreased accordingly. The terrain is the most rugged in Ecuador and the resupply line to the Company is long and difficult.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. Three tractors, one compressor 210, 10 trucks 2½-ton dump, one 20-ton crane TRK MTD, and miscellaneous equipment.

ECUADOR

b. Spare parts are MAP and battalion furnished.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Monies are furnished by Public Works on a pay-as-you-go contract basis. Battalion purchases equipment with this money.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective publicity.

ECUADOR



A-53  
Pilor road in Papallacta,  
one of the toughest regions of Ecuador



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-54.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Guaranda Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guaranda West to Columa.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This Ministry of Public Works 63 kilometers contract road project running west will serve eventually as another lateral running to the coastal road intercepting the road north of Guayaquil. This road, when completed, will service the Riobamba area. Third company is also working a section of road six kilometers north of Guanujo preparing the sub-grade.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. June 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. The first section of the road running from Guaranda to Julio Moreno will be completed December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser, 1 maintenance adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. 3rd Company, 3rd Engineer Battalion.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Four heavy equipment operators (Battalion employees).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The Section of the road Guaranda to Julio Moreno (approximately 32 kilometers) was completed 29 December 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The section of road from Julio Moreno to Columa has an incorrect terrain study. Until the Ministry of Public Works furnishes a revised terrain study, no further work will be done on the road beyond Jilio Moreno.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Military Assistance Program furnished equipment, spare parts, and contact maintenance team augmentation with TAT member.

ECUADOR

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Funded by Public Works Contract. (Unit purchased commercial spare parts with contract earnings).
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective local and national publicity.

## ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-55 (see A-4).
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Riobamba Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Mocha-Riobamba (portion between Mocha and San Andres, funded by USAID).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Realignment of the Pan American Highway between Mocha and Riobamba, some 33 kilometers. This road project (funded by Ministry of Public Works except for 3.3 kilometers funded by USAID) was completed and dedicated 29 December. The incomplete portion of the USAID funded 3.3 kilometers was by-passed and repair work continues.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. November 1962.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. The Public Works contract and USAID portions were completed on 29 December 1965 with the exception of a 30,000 cubic meter fill in the USAID funded section.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser, 1 maintenance adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. 2nd Company of the 3rd Engineer Battalion.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Five heavy equipment operators employed by the unit.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Finished and dedicated, less by-passed fill area.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The alignment and drainage of this road are excellent and a credit to the military engineers. Major problem has been the inclusion of a USAID-funded portion in what is otherwise a job paid for by the Ministry of Public Works. This funding formula is difficult to manage even under ideal conditions. No future projects will be considered with this type of financing unless a formal agreement exists on participants' contributions.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP: Average - six tractors, one grader, one 25-ton crusher, 10 trucks, 2½-ton dump.

Personnel average: 100 military, 50 hired Indians.  
Spare parts: MAP, USAID.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Contract portion let by bid from Ministry of Public Works.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective publicity. Military Junta attended inauguration.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-56.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Cajabamba Road.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Ambato to Cajabamba.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The 3rd Engineer Battalion has recently contracted with the Ministry of Public Works to realign and improve 60 kilometers of the Panamerican Highway from Ambato to Cajabamba. The section from Mocha to Riobamba, which lies inside this portion, is covered by another contract and project report (A-55).
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. July 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Unknown.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 1 officer adviser.
    - (2) Part time - U. S. Member of Contact Maintenance Teams.
  - b. Host Country Military. 2nd Engineer Company of 3rd Engineer Battalion.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not previously reported. Battalion is establishing a field headquarters near job site.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP equipment and spare parts will be used on this job.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ministry of Public Works.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has received effective publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-57.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Atacames Airfield.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Atacames.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This airfield is Phase II of the original Esmeraldas Project, and when complete will complement the road from Esmeraldas to stimulate development of the area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Not begun.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Unknown.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 1 officer adviser.
    - (2) Part time - U. S. member of Contact Maintenance Teams.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1st Engineer Battalion "Montufar."
  - c. Host Country Civilians. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Efforts to procure land for the airfield are proceeding very slowly. No plans or specifications have been submitted to date.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The 1st Engineer Battalion which will construct this airfield is totally MAP supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Army Engineer Unit.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Not applicable.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-58.

2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, Special Jungle Detachment Number 2.

3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Santo Domingo de los Colorados.

4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.

a. Made repairs to streets with the aid of a dump truck loaned by the Monolithic Company.

b. Leveled and repaired streets with a grader loaned by the Ministry of Public Works.

c. Transported sand for concrete blocks for the "Caracas" School with a dump truck loaned by the Municipality.

d. Transported gravel for repairs to the Stadium with two dump trucks loaned by the Ministry of Public Works.

e. Participated in a minga in the town of "Las Delicias" for improvement of the "General Francisco Javier Salazar" School. Two soldier-carpenters built shelves and four waste cans and repaired pupils' desks.

f. Troop labor assistance with Public facilities; including construction of a morgue and a Civil Marriage Chamber; and beautifying of the Cemetery. Also donated 10 tons of cement.

g. Improvements to the basketball court for the Youth Sports Club, "Union Deportiva Juvenil."

h. Improvements to the grounds of the "Dr Augusto Egas" Civil Hospital.

i. Cleaned street drainage ditches of the City of Santo Domingo.

j. Participated in mingas to repair and clean the streets and the park of the town, "El Carmen."

k. Participated in a campaign of rodent control with the Sanitary Service.

l. Supervised and controlled weekly mingas in the Communities of Rio Toachi and San Pablo de Chila.

ECUADOR

m. Constructed a table and six desks in the Detachment Carpenter Shop for the Alfabetization Center near Quininde.

n. Made repairs to pipes of the city potable water system.

o. Gave free medical attention at the Detachment Dispensary for those unable to pay.

p. Gave free medical care in rural areas by the Detachment Doctor.

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.

6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

a. U. S. Military. None.

b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.

c. Host Country Civilian. See paragraph 4.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Although this project did receive local publicity, there was none nationally.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-59.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 1st Infantry Battalion, "Vencedores."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Assisted nearby residents whose homes were frequently flooded during the rainy season.
  - b. Provided the Battalion Nurse, Doctor, and Dentist in cases of emergency, giving free service to the local populace.
  - c. Assisted local schools during parades and trips by providing tents, musical groups, etc. The schools included: "Espejo," "Pichincha," and "Don Bosco."
  - d. Assistance to sports - sports fields were made available to local clubs and prizes were donated on occasion.
  - e. Provided the site for the installation of equipment for vaccination against whooping cough, tetanus, and smallpox.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire Unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT. Unit is MAP-supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-60.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 3rd Mechanized Group, "Azuay."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Medical and Dental service to the population of the Barrio "San Bartolome."
  - b. Furnished potable water to the nearby residents.
  - c. Provided Bull Ring located inside the garrison for special town festivities.
  - d. Provided military football fields and basketball courts to local sports groups.
  - e. Troop labor for the 5th of June School (USAID funded).
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. See paragraph 4e.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.

ECUADOR

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-61.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance 3rd Artillery Group, "Mariscal Sucre."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Donated bricks, made by the unit, to the School in Chilibulo. Also provided a barber one time a week.
  - b. Provided unit football field to the Pichincha Amateur Football Association.
  - c. Free medical and dental service to the local populace.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective publicity not received for this project.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-62.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 19th Infantry Company, "Esmeraldas."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Ambato.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Troop labor support for one kilometer of sewerage in the Parishes of Atocha, Izamba, and Pasa.
  - b. Troop labor support for construction of 15 kilometers of highway in the Parish of Huambalo.
  - c. Troop labor support for three months in construction of two schools, "Venezuela" and "Eduardo Mera."
  - d. Troop assistance to Customs officials in capturing persons engaged in contraband traffic.
  - e. Supervised repairs to reinforced concrete pipe in the city - sewer system.
  - f. Assisted the police in maintaining order and protecting life and property.
  - g. Participated in the parade on 26 November 1965 in honor of the author of the National Anthem of Ecuador.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.

ECUADOR

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HQST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-63.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 7th Cavalry Group, "Lieutenant Ortiz."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Riobamba.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Cleaned an irrigation canal on the Hacienda San Nicolas, benefiting the poor residents.
  - b. Constructed a modern Polo Field (value 20,000 Sucres) at San Nicolas, a cooperative effort between Riobamba and Guano.
  - c. Participated in two mingas in Cajabamba to help in building a Central Market Place.
  - d. Modernized the "Liberty" and "Mandonado" Parks, Riobamba.
  - e. Constructed a 500-meter avenue in Riobamba. Group contributed 15 days effort.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilians. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.



ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT. This unit is MAP supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-64.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 1st Signal Battalion, "Ruminahui."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Ouito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Donated 25 desks to a school in the Parish of Tababela.
  - b. Donated 20 desks to a school in Tulipe.
  - c. Provided a potable water faucet outlet for the residents living near the unit compound.
  - d. Furnished the troop football field and volleyball court for the recreation of the nearby residents.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This unit is MAP supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective publicity not received for this project.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-65.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 25th Infantry Battalion, "Maranon."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Salinas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.
  - a. Made weekly delivery of water to "Santa Teresita" school in La Libertad.
  - b. Donated 100 gallons of gasoline monthly to the "Santa Teresita" school to transport children to classes.
  - c. Furnished a team of masons and donated 600 cement blocks for improvements to the "Sanchez Bueno" school in Ballenita.
  - d. Film projector support for schools at "La Libertad," Santa Elena, and Ballenita.
  - e. Assisted the National Sanitary Service.
  - f. Cooperated with local sports clubs.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. This unit is MAP supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-66.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 1st Artillery Group, "Atahualpa."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Salinas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Provided soldiers for operation, maintenance and repair of school buses.
  - b. Loaned vehicles for trips by school students.
  - c. Supplied water to the local schools, using the unit tanker trucks.
  - d. Provided projectionists, projector, and films to aid local educators
  - e. Assisted in obtaining equipment for Physical Education for the local schools.
  - f. Furnished electric generators for civil functions requiring artificial light.
  - g. Participated in local benefit sports competitions.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.

ECUADOR

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-67.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, III Zone Headquarters,
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Cuenca.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.
  - a. Sent military barbers and instructors in making shoes to the town of Banos.
  - b. Took the initiative in developing a National Park in the Portete of Tarqui. The Minister of Defense has given 30,000 sucres to the project.
  - c. Assisted the cooperative "Kennedy," a home development group of military and civilian families. Cuenca Sewage Project is one result of this interest. (USAID funded).
  - d. Azogues Sewage Project (USAID funded).
  - e. Provided military football fields and volleyball courts for schools and the Azuay Sport Federation as practice facilities.
  - f. III Zone Band participates in many public affairs. Sounds "Retreat" in Calderon Park each Thursday and Sunday.
  - g. Presented gymnastic exhibition for the November festivities in Azogues and Loja (Cavalry Group "Cazadores de Los Rios").
  - h. Military Hospital in Cuenca and Medical personnel in isolated eastern garrisons offer services to civilians free of charge.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Units of III Zone.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.

ECUADOR

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Only as stated in paragraphs 4c and d.
11. HCST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-68.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 5th Anti-Tank Battery, "Tarqui."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Pasaje.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Made repairs to two schools in Pasaje - "Juan XXIII" and "Manuel Gonzalez."
  - b. Provided painters and carpenters for repair of the Church in Pasaje.
  - c. Loaned unit sports equipment to the local schools and the Canton Sports League.
  - d. Assisted in providing a potable water system for Cerritos.
  - e. Assisted in providing a place for the Municipal School of Cerritos to hold classes.
  - f. Loaned trucks and other assistance in connection with local festivities.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-69
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 15th Jungle Company  
"Zamora."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Zamora.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Entire company worked four days after severe slides to open roads to nearby towns.
  - b. Dug ditches for installation of a sewerage system in Zamora.
  - c. Constructed a 90-meter hanging-bridge in cooperation with the people of Zumbi.
  - d. Cleaned streets and squares of Cumbasatza.
  - e. Assisted in building the Zamora Hospital.
  - f. One soldier was an instructor at the Alfabetization Center in San Ramon.
  - g. Furnished equipment and lodging to personnel of the Anti-Malaria Campaign.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-70.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 9th Artillery Battalion, "Cabo Minacho."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Loja.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Troops participated in mingas on Saturdays and Sundays on the following:
  - a. Repairs to "Adolfo Jurado Gonzalez" School, San Sebastian Parish.
  - b. Repairs to Municipal Stadium in San Sebastian.
  - c. Repairs to San Pedro Square in San Sebastian.
  - d. Repairs to "Cuarto Centenario" School, Sucre Parish.
  - e. Construction of tennis courts in El Valle Parish.
  - f. Twenty men worked continuously for one month beginning 2 October 1965 at Chuquiribamba on the sewerage system (USAID funded).
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.

ECUADOR

10. U. S. SUPPORT. For paragraph 4f, see Project A-44, none on the others.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-71.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance 11th Jungle Battalion, "Quito."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Curaray.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Constructed "Fisco-Misional No. 11" School in conjunction with Mission Josefina. (100 students.) Military masons and carpenters participated. School is 20 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 2 stories high.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 28 August 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Unknown.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This is the first time this project has been reported. Exact status at the end of the reporting period is unknown.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-72.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance 5th Cavalry Group, "Fabres Cordero."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Machala.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Prevention of delinquency in the Province of El Oro.
  - b. Assisted the "Fabres Cordero" School in La Avanzada, by furnishing soldier instructors and some food for lunches.
  - c. Cooperated in civic celebrations.
  - d. Organized mingas for work on the Arenillas-Puyango Highway.
  - e. Made periodic visits with the unit Doctor, Veterinarian, and Dentist to the small villages of Palmales Nuevo, Palmales Viejo, Guarumo, Progreso and La Victoria.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 2.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire Unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This unit is MAP-supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.



ECUADOR

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-73.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 1st Engineer Battalion, "Montufar."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Esmeraldas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Concrete paving of eight blocks on Salinas and Ricaurte Streets in Esmeraldas.
  - b. Construction of 50 concrete boxes and movement of 100 more to protect the Frozen Fish Plant from tide erosion.
  - c. Improvements to streets and sports fields at Barrio Nuevo.
  - d. Site preparation for new buildings in the local "Boys Town."
  - e. Loans of vehicles to institutions and schools for field trips and recreation.
  - f. Donation of blood in emergencies to the Civil Hospital for those unable to pay for this service.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Varied but maximum was one officer and 25 soldiers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.

ECUADOR

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This unit is one of the two MAP-supported Engineer Battalions in Ecuador.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local but not national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-74.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 3rd Engineer Battalion, "Chimbarazo."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito, Guaranda, and Cajabamba.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
  - a. Provided school supplies for needy children.
  - b. The Battalion Doctor and Dentist treated needy persons.
  - c. Participated in the Quito Anniversary Festivities.
  - d. Installed a temporary Bailey Bridge near Quininde when the regular bridge was damaged by high water.
  - e. Organized the "Juvenal Brigade" to provide economic and moral support to the youth of Guaranda.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This unit is MAP-supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-75.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 11th Jungle Division
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Puyo.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of retaining walls and recreational facilities in Puyo on the banks of the Rio Puyo.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 7 October 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. Exact date unknown.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-76.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, II Zone Headquarters.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guayaquil.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.
  - a. Procurement of two large loaders to assist in street fill in the Barrios Suburbanos.
  - b. Arranging for free medical service in the Barrios Suburbanos, by Military Doctors.
  - c. Appearances of the II Zone Band at various civic functions.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 officer, 5 doctors, and members of the band.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-77.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 33rd Jungle Battalion.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Limon - Indanza.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Providing a site and assistance in distribution of games to 1,000 school children of the local area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 3 December 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 3 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. Unknown.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-78.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 29th Infantry Battalion, "Cayambe."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Manabi Province.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Assistance to the Police in controlling delinquents in the Province.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 18 November 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 office adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Entire unit.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Results to date have not been reported.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-79.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance 23th Infantry Battalion, "Constitucion."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Arenillas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Assistance to former tenant farmers in possessing the lots acquired by the Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 April 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 5 April 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. One platoon.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Unit is MAP-supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-80.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, 7th Infantry Battalion, "Carchi."
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Celica.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Battalion provides a labor force (up to 10% of its strength after hard rains) to maintain the El Empalme-Celica Road. This is the only route of communication into the town.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. 25 soldiers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4. Number of days or man-hours spent was not reported.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This unit is MAP-supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraphs 4 and 7b.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. The project did not receive effective local or national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-81.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance, I Zone Headquarters.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Assistance in removing walls on Maldonado Street in order to widen the travelled way.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 22 December 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 23 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. 5 enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Unknown besides five soldiers.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-82.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Quayaquil Fill 1965.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guayaquil.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Filling and compacting in the streets of the Barrios Suburbanos where high tidewater often creates foul conditions. Cuenca Street between 26th and 27th Streets.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 June 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 June 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser,
  - b. Host Country Military. 5th Infantry Battalion, "Guayas."
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. New project. See Project A-13.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The work accomplished was only a small part of the work required.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Infantry unit; Commission of the Barrios Suburbanos.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-83.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Latacunga Anniversary Festival.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Latacunga.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The armed forces participated in the Independence Anniversary Celebration of the City of Latacunga. Included were:
  - a. Gymnastic exhibition by Cadets of the Military Academy, "Eloy Alfaro."
  - b. Concert and sounding of retreat by the I Zone Army Band.
  - c. Parachute jump by the Army Parachute Battalion.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 6 November 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 10 November 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. 50.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not previously reported.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Troop units.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

ECUADOREAN NAVY

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT: Operation Amigo I.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Town of Ecuador and Galapagos Islands.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Four ships of the Ecuadorean Navy Squadron, BAEs Guayas, Velasco, Manabi and Los Rios made a 30-day cruise, visiting the small coastal towns of Ecuador . The "in-port" portion of the cruise was dedicated to civic action. The squadron provided medical and dental attention, paint, school supplies, anti-communist literature, and maintenance support to these towns. An accompanying band, movies, and stage show provided entertainment.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 October 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 15 November 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. Squadron staff and personnel of the four ships (approximately 500).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT
  - a. \$1,000.00 in medicines and vaccines were distributed.
  - b. An average of 65 tooth extractions were accomplished in each port visited.
  - c. Approximately 200 gallons of paint were used to paint schools and other public buildings.
  - d. Repairs were made to electrical generators, pumps, and other equipment used in public service.
  - e. Five-thousand anti-communist booklets were distributed.
  - f. Approximately \$500.00 in school supplies were distributed.

## ECUADOR

9. PROBLEM AREAS. As this was first such cruise undertaken by the Ecuadorean Navy, problems were primarily in planning. For example: additional medical and dental personnel would have been more advantageous; as well as closer coordination with the civic authorities to insure appropriate material and spare parts were available. It is anticipated that subsequent operations will correct these problem areas.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USIS provided the anti-communist literature.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraphs 4 and 6.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Although there were many small mentions in the newspapers there was a complete lack of pictures. Detailed still and motion picture coverage should be part of next year's operations.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Coastal Cities Logistical Support.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Santa Elena Ferinsula.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A MAP-supported water barge (YW) and landing ship medium (LSM) conduct monthly trips to the Galapagos and outlying coastal cities to deliver potable water and essential supplies.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 21 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Officers and crew of the two ships.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Loading and unloading of water is hampered by lack of facilities. Duran Water (N-3) project will alleviate part of the problem.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The MAP provided the two vessels as grant aid.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ecuadorean Navy provided the two vessels and crew.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Duran Water.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Duran.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of pile dock with water line to extend an existing main out into the Guayas River for loading water barges. The vessels will supply water-scarce Santa Elena Peninsula.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. Stateside purchased materials are on hand but work has not begun.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 construction foreman.
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 project officer.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. None, see paragraph 5.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The Ecuadorean Navy desires to expand the project to include construction of two reinforced concrete water storage tanks at Salinas. This, however, is beyond the scope of civic action under present policies.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID has provided \$1,200 in all prior years but no money has been expended this current fiscal year.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ecuadorean Navy prepared plans for the facility.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Not applicable.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Ship Repair Service.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guayaquil.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Naval Repair facility (Arsenal) and Floating Drydock (ARD), both MAP-supported, provide repair services for both civilian and military vessels.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. 30.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 65 on a permanent basis; up to 150 for specific jobs.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Six civilian and nine military ships were repaired in 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Facilities can undertake more civilian work and desire to do so, but military management discourages advertising.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The MAP supplied the Floating Drydock and supports the Naval Arsenal.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Officers, men, and civilian labor.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project has not received effective local or national publicity.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

ECUADOREAN AIR FORCE

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Rural Medical Assistance.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Towns of San Lorenzo, Limones, and Esmeraldas located in Esmeraldas Province.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The primary purpose of the Air Force Medical civic action program in Ecuador is to simulate the use of and demonstrate the functioning of preventive medicine teams in remote and isolated villages where it is difficult to receive regular medical treatment. The equipment used in this project is a Cessna 185, medical supplies, and personnel who have graduated from the School of Latin America (medical) and an Ecuadorean physician.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 22 March 1965 (project is conducted annually, first time was June 1963).
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 April 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - Four-man Air Force TAT.
    - (2) Part time - Air Force Mission personnel as required.
  - b. Host Country Military. Four Air Force pilots and three medical technicians.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. One Ecuadorean physician.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Over 2,000 medical and dental patients were treated during this relatively short period of time.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Lack of funds prevent more frequent visits of this type. Inclusion of medical supplies in annual civic action budget is being investigated.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The MAP provided the Cessna 185 aircraft, the training of the Ecuadorean medical technicians, the per diem and travel expenses of the USAF team, and some medicines.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ecuadorean Air Force personnel and aircraft.

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12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. The Ecuadorean Air Force and the personnel from the USAF received considerable publicity of a highly favorable nature.

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AF-1  
Air Force Medical Technician treats patient  
during a medical civic action trip to San Lorenzo  
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ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Transportation of Blind Persons.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Cuenca.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Commanding General of the Air Force provided a plane without charge to fly the delegates of the First Congress of the Blind from Cuenca to Guayaquil.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 4 October 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 5 October 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.
  - b. Host Country Military. Plane crew.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project is complete.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Aircraft, fuel, and crew.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective local and national publicity.



ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. TAME (Ecuadorean Military Air Transport).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. TAME provides regularly scheduled passenger service to the more developed areas in the western half of Ecuador. TAME also provides regularly scheduled air freight service although the demand for air freight service is small. The charge for this service is considerably less than the cost of operation since air crews and maintenance crews are paid by the Ecuadorean Air Force. It is a tremendous asset to those areas served due to almost impassable service communications systems. Search and rescue service is provided as required.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 2 December 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. Air Force pilots, air crews, and maintenance personnel as required.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Clerks, stewardesses and ticket agents as required.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Service provided to: Tulcan, Manta, Bahia, Loja, Esmeraldas, Machala, Macara, Cuenca, Galapagos.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Communication.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP provided the C-47 aircraft used.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Air Force personnel and two DC-6 aircraft to supplement MAP C-47's.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. National Anthem Anniversary Celebration.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Ambato.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Hundredth Anniversary of National Hymn.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 22 November 1965.
6. DATE PROJECT COMPLETED. 29 November 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. FAE Band.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ministers of National Defense and Education.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective local and national publicity.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

MISCELLANEOUS

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. P-1 (National Police).
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Puyo Street Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Puyo.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Pastaza Police contributed supervision and hand labor to the building of a street from the park to the river. The Provincial Ministry of Public Works contributed a tractor.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. November 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Unknown.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. National Police from Province Headquarters at Pastaza.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None reported.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Tractor, police labor, fuel.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Flood Relief Operations.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Provinces of Los Rios, El Oro, and Guayas.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Establishment of an Emergency System of civic action assistance to these flood ravaged provinces. Military units, especially the 3rd Engineer Battalion "Chimborazo," (See A-74, Community Assistance by this unit) assisted persons in area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. April 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Not applicable.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer performed survey.
  - b. Host Country Military. 3rd Engineer Battalion, "Chimborazo," Director of Civic Action.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP 3rd Engineer Battalion is MAP-supported. USAID emergency funds would be provided.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ministry of Defense.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project received effective publicity.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Bolivarian Games.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito, Guayaquil.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Armed forces participated continuously in planning and execution of this event, which takes place only once in 20 years in this country. Four other countries participated in this sports competition. It was an excellent opportunity to establish good will for the armed forces. A summary of assistance follows:
  - a. Improvements to Equestrian Competition Area, Sangolqui, by Director of Civic Action and Cavalry Group "Yaguachi."
  - b. Improvements to University of Quito Stadium and Student residences by Director of civic action.
  - c. Improvements to Athletic Field at Military Academy "Eloy Alfaro," (used for horse team practice) by Director of Civic Action.
  - d. President of Organizing Committee, Colonel Jaime Garcia Naranjo of the Army.
  - e. Director of Technical Department of Organizing Committee, Lt Colonel Jaime Barberis. Supervised construction and improvement.
  - f. Technical Director of the Ecuadorean Equestrian Federation, Lt Colonel Julio Marchan (in charge of selection of horses and of training.).
  - g. Carrying of Olympic Torch from border (Rumichaca) to Quito by members of Battalion "Galo Molina" and "Yaguachi," (7th Div), presented to President of Quito Council by 1st Zone Chief, Colonel Leonardo Granja.
  - h. Captain Rodrigo Araque, representing Ecuador in volleyball and fencing.
  - i. Inauguration in Guayaquil: 2nd Zone Band; 12 Artillery salvas; Naval School in Parade.
  - j. Participated in Marksmanship teams. One Lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals.
  - k. Homage to Bolivar, Guayaquil, 2nd Zone Band.

ECUADOR

5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. April 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. None.
  - b. Host Country Military. See paragraph 4.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Contributions from all agencies.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received effective, continuous publicity: newspapers, radio, television and public events.

ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Quito Anniversary Celebration.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Armed forces provided leadership and administrative support for the giant parade and other activities which marked the Quito Anniversary Festivities. Among the contributions were:
  - a. Army
    - (1) Members of Executive Committee: Colonel Miguel Sanchez, Chief of 5th Dept, Comandancia of the Army. Mayor Miguel Ordones, and Mayor Cesar Montesinos, Dept. of E.M.G.
    - (2) Transported folklore groups from Oriente Provinces.
    - (3) Provided three bands.
    - (4) Fired artillery salvos.
    - (5) Entered a float in the 5 December parade.
    - (6) Provided personnel to maintain order.
    - (7) Fabricated bronze plaque showing original decree establishing Quito, in Army Machine Shops.
    - (8) Parade Commission: Colonel Angel Vega Aviles, Chief.
  - b. Navy
    - (1) Provided one band.
    - (2) Transported folklore groups from Galapagos.
  - c. Air Force. Special airplane rides for orphan children.
  - d. Joint. Artistic Festival in Santo Domingo Plaza, Quito. (Organized by armed forces.)



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5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. April 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 2 officers.
  - b. Host Country Military. Paragraph 4.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Not reported.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Not applicable.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Contributions from all agencies as per paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project receive continuous effective publicity by radio, television and newspapers; and thousands attended the celebration.

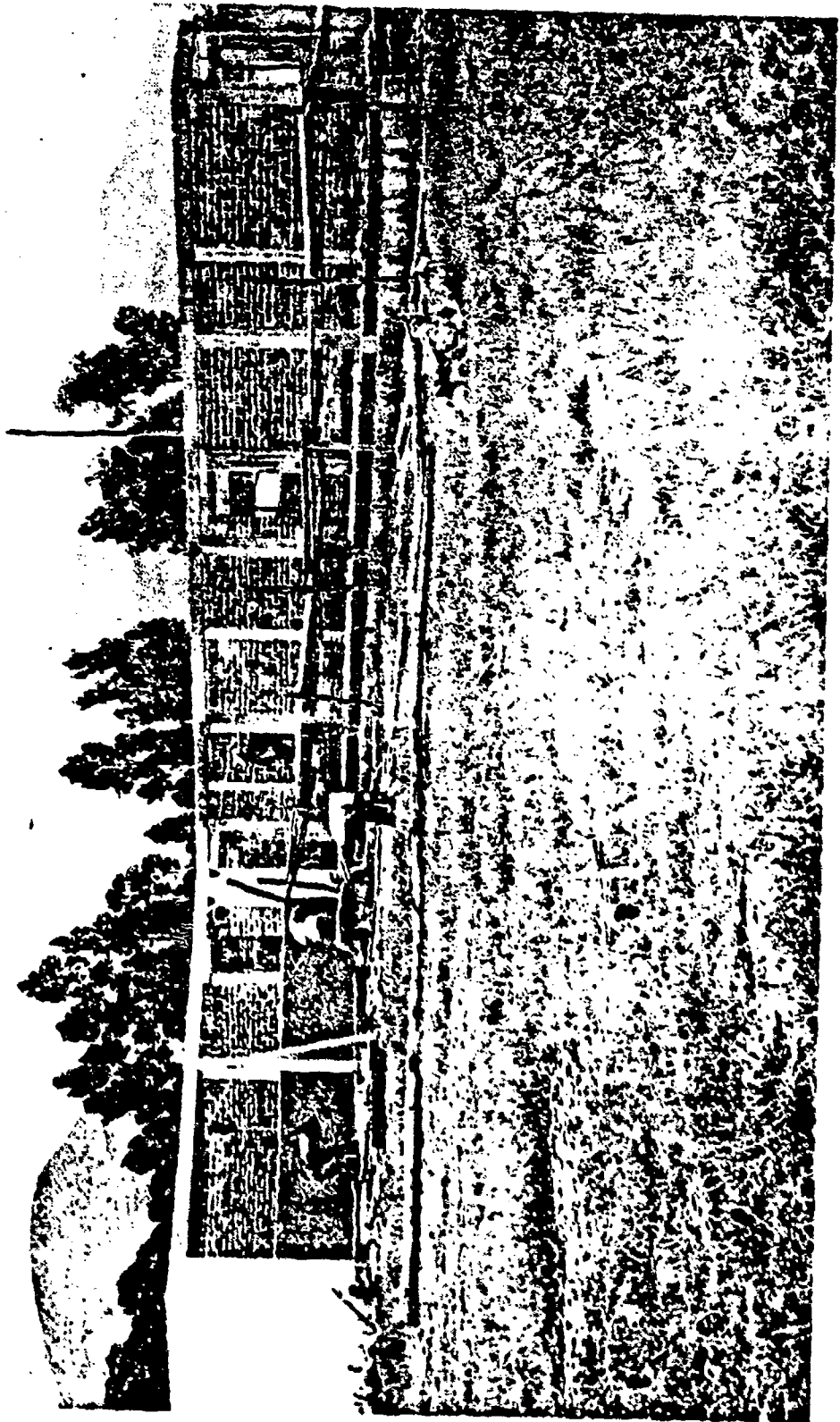
ECUADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Community Assistance Civic Action Directorate.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quito.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Ecuadorean civic action directorate has the capability within itself to perform civic action. There are 23 enlisted men, among them skilled carpenters, masons, painters, and electricians who are constantly at work on projects around the city and nearby areas. The officers give technical direction to many projects, which represents a substantial contribution. Among the types of assistance given during 1965 are:
  - a. Saquisili Sewerage (technical direction).
  - b. Construction of basketball court for the "United States" School, Quito.
  - c. Construction of the Guajalo School, Quito.
  - d. Donation of furniture to the Workers Society of Saquisili.
  - e. Donation of fuel for construction of the La Bahia - Villa Flora Road, Quito.
  - f. Survey of needs of the San Lorenzo area.
  - g. Donations of books and other supplies to school children of Quito.
  - h. Assistance to the Barrio "Chiriaco Alto" in installation of electricity and potable water in the homes.
  - i. Repairs to the road leading to Panecillo Monument.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 January 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 31 December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer adviser.

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- b. Host Country Military. Two officers and 23 enlisted men.
- c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
- 8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
- 9. PROBLEM AREAS. Officer strength in the Directorate has been reduced from six to two. There are still no representatives of the Navy and Air Force. Pledges have been made that this situation will be corrected in 1966.
- 10. U. S. SUPPORT. Section has vehicles and drafting equipment purchased with USAID funds.
- 11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Ministry of Defense.
- 12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
- 13. PUBLICITY. These projects received effective local and national publicity.

ECUADOR



J-4  
Construction of new school in Guajalo

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

EL SALVADOR

## EL SALVADOR

### NARRATIVE

1. EFFECTIVENESS. While the effectiveness of the National Civic Action Program improved during 1965, it still is not rendering the full benefits for which it is capable due to insufficient publicity and inadequate troop orientation. Lack of publicity has led to little implementation on lower levels (canton, villages, etc.) in developing local programs and the means to carry them out. Projects involving strictly military sponsorship (Literacy Training Program, Mass Inoculation Programs, etc.) are more efficient due to lack of, or little need for, local participation. The Literacy Training Program has been effective in reaching a sizable number of persons but results have not been in proportion to the effort expended. The Mass Tetanus Inoculation Program has been effective although limited to one Department of the country as of 31 December 1965. Construction projects lost effectiveness due to overriding military priorities. The Cultural and Recreation Program continued on the level of previous years and reached a large number of people in all parts of the country. U. S. publicity-efforts have been restricted to preparing releases for the local Armed Force Public Information Office (PIO) as the host country frowns on direct releases by U. S. agencies. Host country publicity efforts have been spotty and inadequate. As an example, the excellent efforts of the armed force during relief operations after the earthquake of 3 May 1965 received little publicity.

### 2. PROBLEM AREAS

- a. Lack of publicity.
- b. Inadequate orientation.
- c. Lack of standardization of teaching in Literacy Training Program.
- d. Shortage of doctors for medical service program.

### 3. ACTION TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

a. A recent joint meeting of USIS, USMILGP, and Civic Action Officials was held to coordinate all publicity efforts. At this meeting methods were discussed for increasing publicity. Improved methods and programs were suggested to reach all segments of the populace. Increased distribution of the quarterly Civic Action Magazine was recommended. The full services of USIS were offered to host country PIO.

## EL SALVADOR

b. A copy of the pamphlet "Lecturas Seleccionadas Sobre el Desarrollo de la Comunidad" from the U. S. Army School of the Americas located in the Canal Zone was given to civic action officials as a suggestion of one means to increase orientation in local forces. The services of the USMILGP personnel have been placed at the service of the host country to assist in setting up and operating information and education programs. Attendance of host country personnel at the U. S. Army Civic Action Planning Course in the Canal Zone will further aid in the development of this phase.

c. At a meeting of USAID, USMILGP, Civic Action Officials, and a representative of the Minister of Education, it was decided to reduce the number of Literacy Training Centers and to hold a four-week seminar for the instructors prior to the beginning of the next school term. USAID will furnish funds for this seminar.

d. It is being recommended that the scope of medical services offered by civic action be reduced to exclude consultation services until such time as volunteer doctors become available or until a Medical Corps is established in the armed forces.

### 4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING PROGRAM.

a. COMUSMILGP El Salvador has recommended to the Government of El Salvador that an officer be appointed as Director General of Civic Action with this as his sole duty. At present time the Director General is serving as Director of the Treasury Police as primary duty.

b. Greater use be made of Educational Brigades (Peace Corps Volunteers serve as members) to inform and organize local populace in order to increase participation by civilians in the national civic action program.

c. Increased attendance at committee meetings and greater participation in the program by all members of national civic action committee.

### 5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full Time. None.

b. Part Time. One Civic Action Officer, one Public Information Officer, and one Public Information NCO (E-7).

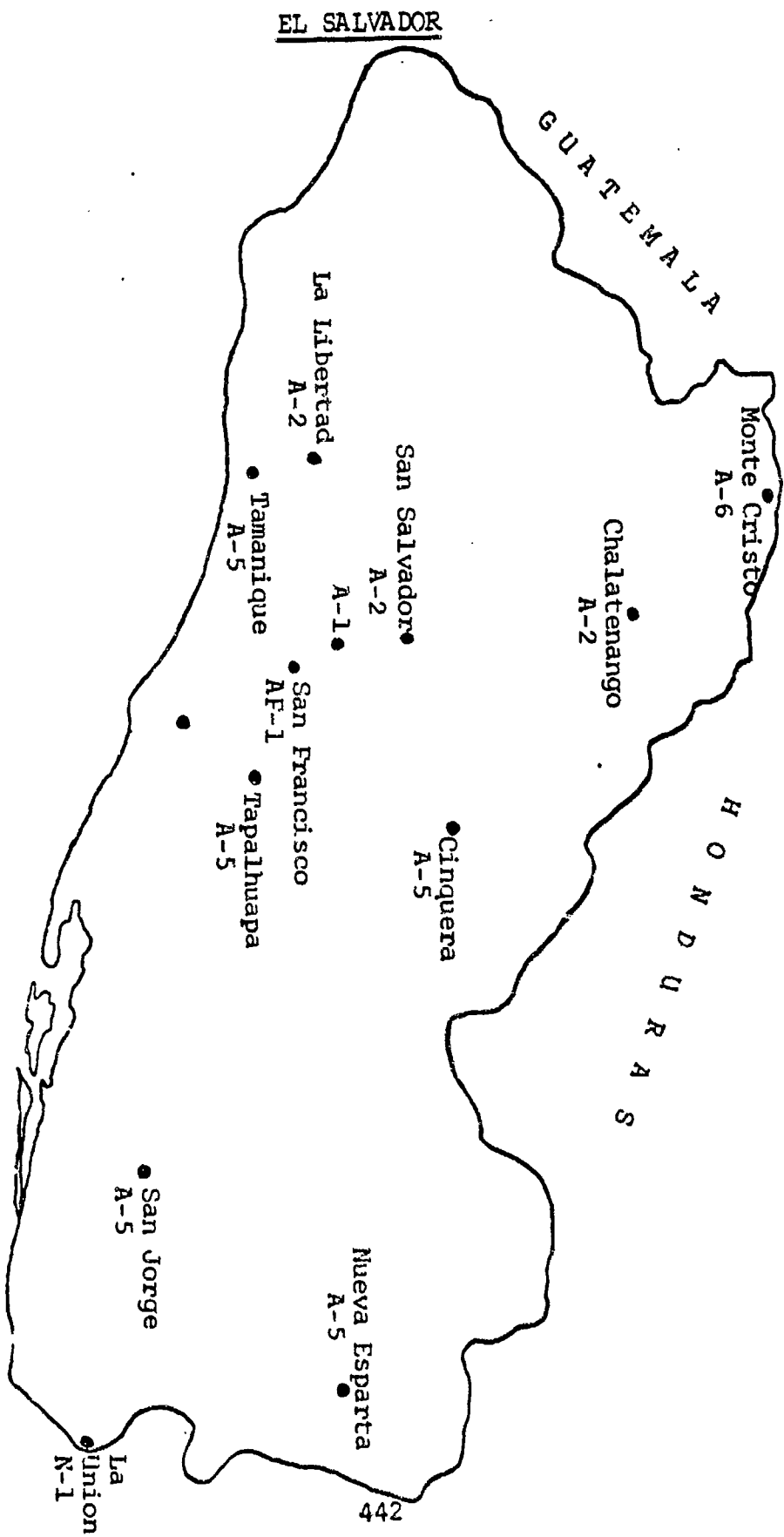
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6. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full Time. One officer (Co-Director of Accion Civica Militar).

b. Part Time. Four officers.





NOTE: Projects A-3, A-4, AF-2, J-1 and J-2 apply to the entire country.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

EL SALVADOREAN ARMY

EL SALVADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Earthquake Relief.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. San Salvador and Suburbs (Ilopango, Soyapango, Villa Delgade, Mexicanos, Santo Tomas and San Marcos).
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. On 3 May 1965, the eastern sector of the City of San Salvador and above mentioned suburbs were struck by an earthquake causing heavy loss of life and properly damage. The armed force of El Salvador was immediately mobilized and during the immediate hours following the disaster, participated in rescue operations, evacuation of victims, immediate first aid and clearing of vital routes of communication. In the days following, the armed force, with assistance from the United States, set up, operated, and controlled refugee tent camps in different locations throughout the area. After the immediate needs had been provided for, plans were made to provide temporary housing for the "Damnificados." Utilizing funds provided by USAID, military civic action constructed a village of 255 homes, supporting sanitary facilities, one eight-classroom school and a small church. Support for other construction projects was provided, utilizing MAP furnished heavy equipment. These projects will provide homes for approximately two years until permanent housing can be constructed. Military civic action has been distributing food provided under PL-480 to "Damnificados" since the earthquake. As of 31 December 1965, 283,506 pounds of Trigor flour, powered milk, cooking oil, and beans have been distributed to 7,878 people. Military civic action has charge of the project of distributing 5,000 beds and mattresses to those who lost their possessions in the disaster.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 3 May 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 December 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 1 officer.
    - (2) Part time - During the course of this project, the U. S. military personnel strength varied. In the days following the disaster, there were 90 officers and men from USSOUTHCOM, 19 officers and enlisted men from USMILGP and three officers from

EL SALVADOR

the Inter American Geodetic Survey (IAGS) working on the project. As the situation eased, strength was gradually reduced until only one USMILGP officer was present.

b. Host Country Military. An undetermined number participated in rescue or in other operations after the disaster. Approximately 200 officers and enlisted men were engaged in the construction of temporary housing.

c. Host Country Civilian. There were an undetermined number of workers during the disaster and post-disaster period. Eighteen civilian technicians worked on the military civic action housing project.

8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. USSOUTHCOM. Provided \$278,100 in relief supplies and services (part of this was later reimbursed by USAID through purchase of supplies and equipment and donation to GOES).

b. USAID Funding Summary

	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Loans</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Grants</u>	*** <u>Local</u> <u>Currency</u> <u>Loans</u>	PL 480 (Title III, Sec 402) <u>Commodities</u>
<u>All Prior Years</u> Obligated		370,000.00			
<u>All Prior Years</u> Expended		339,188.26			
<u>Current Year</u> Obligated					385,000.00*
<u>Current Year</u> Expended					385,000.00
<u>Budget Year</u> Proposed Obligated					
<u>Budget Year</u> Proposed Expended					

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\* Includes transportation charges.

\*\*\* In equivalent dollars

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Personnel, equipment, supplies, food.  
No funding data available.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. Many countries contributed food, supplies and money to this program (e.g., English forces in Belize, British Honduras donated 50 tents).

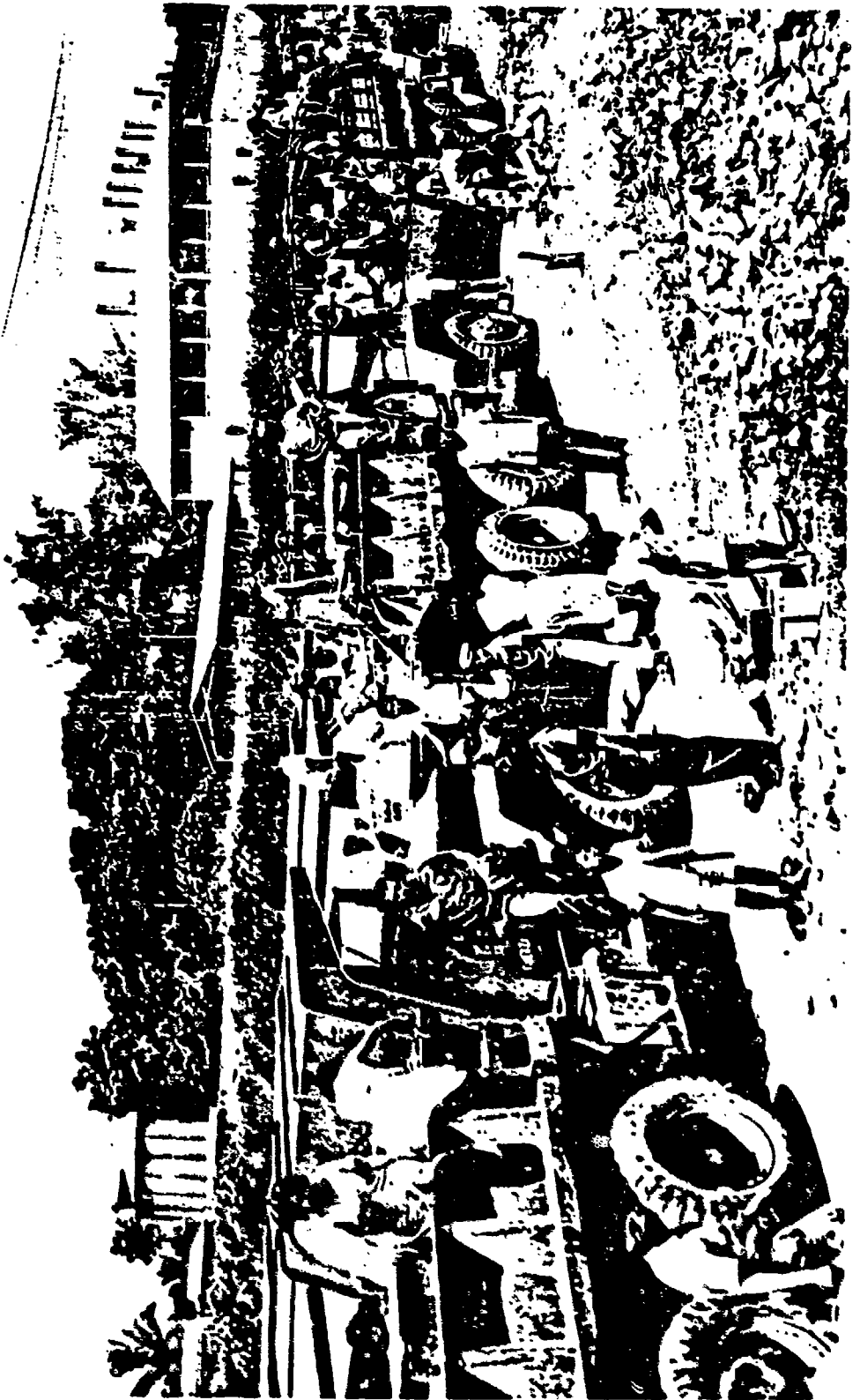
13. PUBLICITY. The armed forces' part in this project never received adequate publicity.

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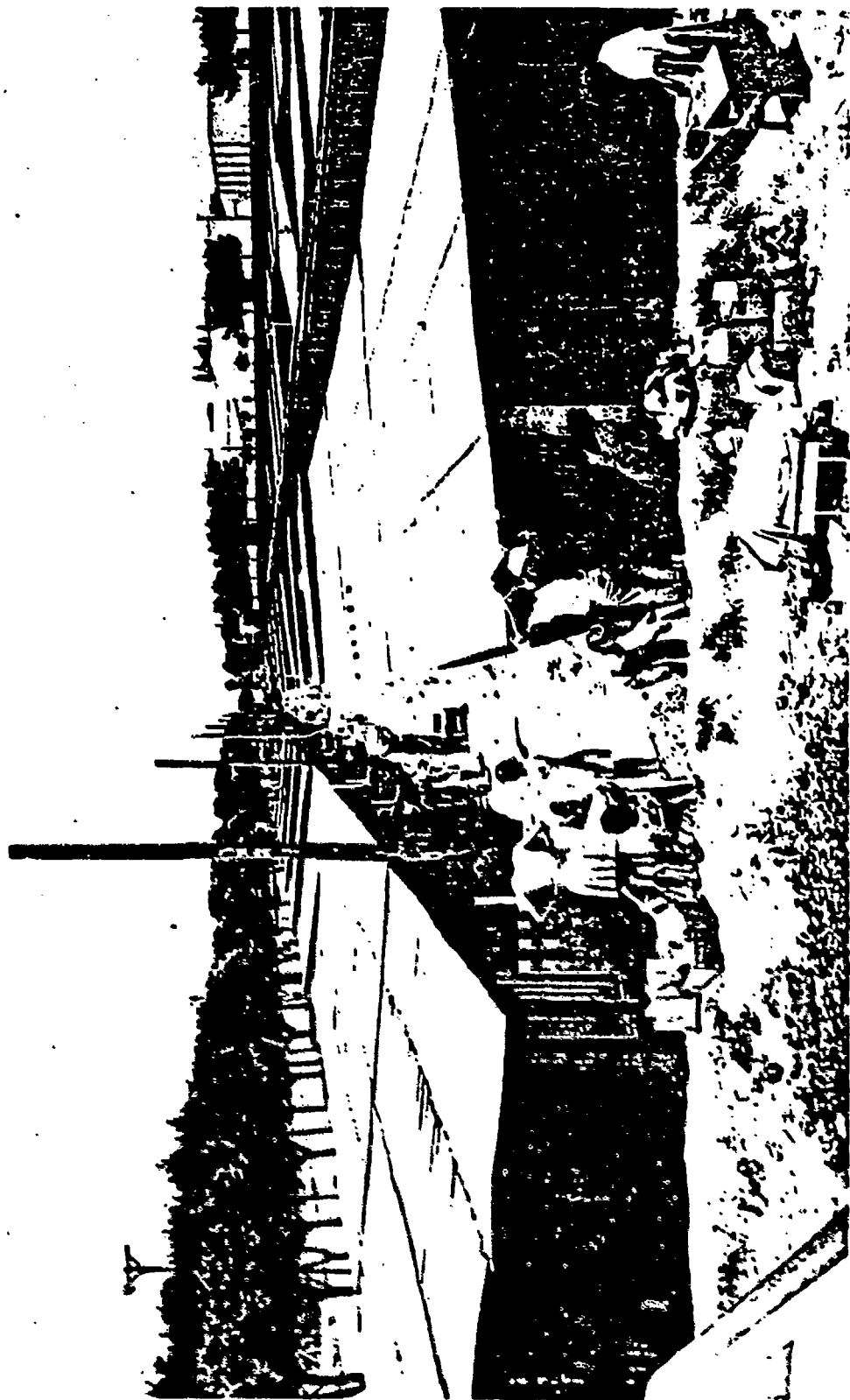
A-1  
Temporary housing construction begins for victims of  
3 May 1965 earthquake  
447

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A-1  
Transport of Refugees from Tent Camps to Temporary Housing Area

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A-1  
Refugees moving into temporary housing



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1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Inoculation Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Departments of San Salvador, La Libertad, and Chalatenango.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The number of deaths caused by tetanus has been rising yearly in El Salvador, particularly in the above mentioned departments. In coordination with the Department of Public Health, the 1st Medical Company commenced a program of inoculations against tetanus in the three departments where the disease is most prevalent. Funds were provided by USAID to purchase vaccine, equipment and supplies for the program. Six mobile teams of the MAP supported 1st Medical Company work on a coordinated schedule in the rural areas, covering one department at a time. The goal of this program is to provide tetanus immunization to approximately 76,000 persons living in the rural areas of the three aforementioned departments.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 25 October 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 30 April 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 36.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. 26,517 inoculations (17,693 primary dose, 8,824 second dose).
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Nine 3/4-ton ambulances (MAP furnished). Eight aidmen (MAP trained). USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>
<u>Current Year</u> Obligated	10,000.00
<u>Current Year</u> Expended	10,000.00
	450

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11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. 1st Medical Company personnel and equipment, fuels and facilities. No funding data is available.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Not effective.

EL SALVADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Services.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The 1st Medical Company has 12 clinics located in major cuartels throughout the country. Using these clinics as a base, each section operates in an assigned area offering the following services: medical consultations, ambulance service, vaccination services and field sanitation education. This program provides medical service to personnel in isolated areas where medical service is not always available. Medical consultations are only offered when a volunteer doctor is present.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 26 May 1964.
6. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE. Continuing program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 4 officers, 64 enlisted men (1st Medical Company).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 1 doctor and 3 public health nurses (part time).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT.
  - a. Medical consultations - 5,526.
  - b. Vaccinations (other than tetanus) - 59,309.
  - c. Ambulance Service - 1,571 (this figure is only for the first four months of the year. This service was suspended due to earthquake and tetanus campaign. Service will resume January 1966.
  - d. Odontological Treatment - 92.
  - e. Donation of Blood - 170,600 grams.
  - f. Donation of Material to Health Center at San Francisco Gotera - \$1,505.45.
  - g. Donation of Medicine to Public Health - \$16,009.04.

EL SALVADOR

9. PROBLEM AREAS. Shortage of doctors to provide medical consultations. Doctors have not been participating in the program due to lack of time, no compensation and long distances from private practices. It has been recommended that this service be deleted from program until such time as sufficient volunteer doctors are available or a Medical Corps is formed in the armed force.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP-furnished equipment and MAP-trained personnel. USAID Funding Summary follows:

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	100,000
<u>All Prior Years Obligated</u>	100,000

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. 1st Medical Company - annual salaries of unit members are 101,490 colones (\$40,586). Funding data for fuels, supplies, etc., is not available.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Project has not received adequate publicity.

EL SALVADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Construction Projects.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Utilizing the 1st Engineer Company, principally, and other troop units, various types of construction projects are undertaken to aid in the economic and social development of the country. These projects range from repairing school furniture to road construction. The National Civic Action Plan calls for one team of the 1st Engineer Company to spend two months at a time in a designated department performing various types of construction projects in conjunction with local groups.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 17 September 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing project.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 1st Engineer Company (5 officers, 110 enlisted men). Others as needed.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Varies according to local participation.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The following sub-projects were completed during 1965 (construction of temporary housing not included):
  - a. Leveling of a site for construction of a Convent at El Carmen Cuscatlan.
  - b. Construction of a sports field at San Francisco Gotera.
  - c. Repaired water tanks and pumps at Zacatecoluca Hospital and Felipe H. Cordova School, Zacatecoluca.
  - d. Widened, leveled, and ditched 500 meters of access road to the stadium in Zacatecoluca.
  - e. Leveled a site for construction of a school, Usulután.

## EL SALVADOR

f. Levelled a site for construction of schools, San Juan Nonualco and San Miguel Tepezontes.

g. Initiated 33 kilometers of road, Moropala-El Espino, in Department of San Miguel. (Project was suspended due to earthquake; now being completed by Department of Highways.)

h. Constructed sanitary facilities at the hospital in San Pedro de Usulután and painted the hospital.

i. Constructed 300 meters of retaining wall at General Ramon Beloso School, San Salvador.

j. Levelled a site for a sports field at the Republic of Haiti School, San Salvador.

9. PROBLEM AREAS. No true problems exist in this program. Progress during the year has been small due to earthquake and military construction projects which otherwise occupied the 1st Engineer Company. Example: Site for construction of a new cuartel in San Miguel requiring haul, placement, compaction and leveling of 330,000 cubic meters of fill. Upon completion of this project in April 1966, two-thirds of Engineer Company will again be available for civic action.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP-furnished equipment and MAP-trained personnel.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. 5 officers, 110 enlisted men (1st Engineer Company). Various other troops.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Adequate publicity was not given this project.

EL SALVADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Clinics.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. San Jose Villanueva, Tamanique, Cinquera, Tapalhuapa, Nueva Esparta, and San Jorge.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A special grant was given USMILGP by USSOUTHCOM to purchase six quonset huts. These huts are to be placed in six locations in the country to serve as health centers for isolated areas. These will be supplements to the construction program of the Department of Public Health. The quonsets will be erected by local civilians assisted by a specially trained group from the armed force. All quonsets are located on routes served by the Mobile Rural Health Program and those served by the 1st Medical Company. Thus, six isolated communities will have a health center and medical services where before these items were not available.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 October 1964 (initial request for funds).
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 1 May 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 10 enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 30 in each village.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Six quonset huts were received in country in December 1965. Land has been donated by six villages for construction sites. Estimated start of actual construction of first quonset - 15 January 1966.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. \$23,500 to purchase and transport quonsets.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Transportation, storage, and erection of buildings. Funding data not available.

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12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project has not advanced far enough for publicity.



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1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Operation Monte Cristo.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Department of Metapan - Hacienda Monte Cristo.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Armed Force of El Salvador held a battalion-size maneuver in the Department of Metapan in October-November 1965. This Department contains the most rugged and isolated area of El Salvador. The social and economic standards of this area are extremely low. During the maneuver; a team of 15 doctors performed medical examinations and gave treatment to approximately 1,500 persons. Food was donated to 800 heads of families (a family is considered as five persons, total persons fed - 4,000). This project had a tremendous impact on the area. Many persons saw the military for the first time and good will was established. This area is important to El Salvador inasmuch as it lies on boundaries of Guatemala and Honduras.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 24 October 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 3 November 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 6 officers, 2 enlisted men (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 100 officers and enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 15.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project was started and completed during reporting period.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Medical services and donation of food-stuffs. No funding information available.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Project received a fair amount of publicity.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

EL SALVADOREAN NAVY

EL SALVADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Navy Civic Action.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. La Union.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy of El Salvador is extremely limited in the services offered as part of the civic action program due to its small size. While they participate in the Literacy Training Program, repair school furniture, and participate in the culture program, their greatest contribution is their ability to participate in search and rescue missions. Two 30-foot Coast Patrol vessels are available for this service.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1.
  - b. Host Country Military. 12 officers and enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian: 0.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No rescue missions performed. Unit participated in distribution of U. S. Navy "Operation Hand-clasp" donations to local schools in April 1965.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. The U. S. Navy Small Craft Inspection and Training Team (SCIATT) trained naval personnel in the maintenance of equipment. Crews received MAP training in Canal Zone. MAP provided spare parts support for boats.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Crews, supplies, and fuels.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Adequate publicity is not given this program.

EL SALVADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Literacy Training Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. In an effort to reduce the high illiteracy rate in El Salvador, the armed force began, in 1962, to hold basic reading and writing classes in various locations throughout the country. Utilizing members of the armed force as instructors, classes were held in local cuartels, local schools and in local territorial service posts. Classes were held primarily in the evening hours to reach the "campesinos." In several isolated locations, classes were also held during daylight hours to teach children to whom schools were not available. The program has continued and it is estimated that 35,000 people have attended classes under the auspices of military civic action.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 535 officers and enlisted men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 10.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Armed Force operated a total of 536 centers of instruction throughout school term. There were 7,085 pupils attending classes. In addition, one Technological Institute was operated by military civic action in the City of San Salvador, which 507 students attended. Military civic action also financed the education of 1,374 students in schools of education beyond the normal sixth grade. These students are from needy families who otherwise would not be able to attend school beyond the sixth grade.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Standards and methods of instruction are not standardized. The schools have many dropouts and are poorly equipped. Instruction is not supervised. During the next school term, there will be 16 centers in each of the 14 Departments in

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the country. Each of these 224 centers will be limited to 25 persons attending class. A supervisor from the Department of Education will be assigned to each of the Departments to inspect and supervise training. Military civic action will furnish transportation. A four-week seminar will be held prior to start of school term for the instructors. USAID is granting funds to purchase lanterns, chalk, lumber for blackboards, desks and benches, and to finance the four-week seminar. It is expected that by limiting the number of centers, better equipping the centers, and standardizing and supervising the instruction, that this program will be highly beneficial to the country.

	<u>Dollar Grants</u>
<u>Current Year Obligated</u>	15,000
<u>Current Year Expended</u>	0

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Instructors, classrooms, supplies (Department of Fundamental Education). No funding information available.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Very little publicity is given this program.

EL SALVADOR

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Cultural and Recreation Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. In order to provide entertainment, recreation and cultural benefits to the populace of El Salvador, the full resources of the Armed Force are used. Sub-projects under this project include: concerts and attendance at parades by local band units; transportation of school children, orphans and civic groups on recreation and cultural tours; donations of clothing and medicines; large scale distribution of toys at Christmas time to poor children; and sponsoring of concerts, theater programs and sports activities. This project helps create good will among the people and betters the image of the Armed Force.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuing.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 24 officers and enlisted men of USMILGP.
  - b. Host Country Military. Total Armed Force.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. No data available.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT.
  - a. Military Bands made 3,434 appearances.
  - b. Groups transported by ground transportation 908
  - c. Aerial flights made in and outside country 43
  - d. Athletic tournaments sponsored 4
  - e. Donations of clothing and candy to schools 14
  - f. Toys and Games distributed to poor children 25,000  
at Christmas

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- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| g. Cultural programs sponsored  | 4                           |
| h. Donations to victims of earthquake   | 1,190<br>colones<br>(\$476) |
| i. Haircuts provided by Treasury Police   | 50 per<br>week              |
| j. Meals provided to 507 students attending class<br>at school under supervision of Treasury Police | 2 per<br>day                |

9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Transportation (ground and aerial), personnel, bands, donations of food and clothing. No funding data available.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. This program receives adequate publicity.



CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

EL SALVADOREAN AIR FORCE

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1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-1
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Civic Action Mobile Training Team.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. San Francisco de Chinameca.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A Medical Civic Action Mobile Training Team consisting of one doctor and four medical civic action specialists from U. S. Southern Command arrived in El Salvador on 15 June 1965 and were in country for a period of 14 days. Accompanied by one doctor and two nurses from the Ministry of Public Health, this team visited the area surrounding the village of San Francisco de Chinameca. Various types of medical services were offered to the public during this period. The object of the project being to raise the standards of health and sanitation in an area and to demonstrate to the public the spirit of cooperation between the Armed Force, Government and the people.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 June 1965.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. 30 June 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military.
    - (1) Full time - 5.
    - (2) Part time - 2.
  - b. Host Country Military. 4.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 3.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Project accomplished the following:
  - a. Administered medical treatment to 1,023 people.
  - b. Filled 2,538 medical prescriptions.
  - c. Inspected the water supplies, sanitary facilities and recommended specific solutions in the area visited.
  - d. Follow-up visits have been made by host country Medical Technicians since the end of the project.

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9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. One Medical Doctor and four medical technicians.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. One Public Health Doctor, two Public Health Nurses, drivers, vehicles and fuels.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. This project did not receive adequate publicity.

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1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Civic Action Clinics.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Country-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. In July 1965, five Cessna 185 aircraft, designated U-17As were delivered to the Salvadorean Air Force under the Military Assistance Program. One of these five aircraft has been modified to accommodate a litter. This aircraft is used to fly in medical personnel to isolated areas where short landing strips are available but which are virtually inaccessible by road, to offer medical services and emergency evacuation. It is planned to equip this aircraft with a loudspeaker system which can then be used to encourage people in isolated areas to construct landing strips where none exist now. This would then enable them to receive the services of the flying medical clinics. While only one aircraft has been modified to accommodate a litter, all five aircraft can be used in this program. The Medical Clinic at the Air Force cuartel continues offering service to surrounding communities.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. December 1963.
6. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE. Continuing program.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - 0.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer and 1 NCO.
  - b. Host Country Military. 5 pilots, 2 aidmen.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 1 Volunteer Doctor.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Arrival of aircraft in country and modification of one aircraft to accommodate litter. Five medical evacuations have been made.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. This program received a set-back during the reporting period due to the fact that three of the five MAP trained medical technicians terminated their obligated service. Future

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trainees will be required to give a firm commitment of service after completion of training. While the Air Force has been fairly successful in obtaining volunteer doctors for this program, the requirements exceed the supply.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. Five U-17A aircraft and MAP furnished training for aidmen.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Pilots, aidmen, vehicles and fuels.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. The turnover of the aircraft to the GOES was publicized but the civic action portion of the program was not adequately covered.

CIVIC ACTION REPORT

GUATEMALA

## GUATEMALA

### NARRATIVE

#### 1. EFFECTIVENESS

##### a. Promoting Economic and Social Development

The Program of Military Civic Action in Guatemala has developed in three major areas: education, health, and construction. The education program is aimed at reducing the country's 82% illiteracy rate by making use of radio and conventional classroom methods to provide basic education to more than 104,773 people each year. The 4,890 volunteer teachers receive only letters of appreciation for their work. The Army literacy press produces all student, teaching and training material free of charge.

The National Hot Lunch Program, a cooperative program including AID, CARE, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health and Military Civic Action, uses PL 480 agricultural products to feed 338,775 school children a hot lunch each day. Parents, teachers, and soldiers are working together in over 3,320 schools in all 22 departments of the country to make this project a success. Although Guatemala is small in size, this is the world's 5th largest per capita school feeding program.

In the field of medical assistance, a cooperative program including the Ministry of Public Health, Military Civic Action, AID, MAP and the people's hospitals, dispensaries and Mobile Medical Teams are providing much needed medical care to thousands of rural Indians who have never had the opportunity to see a doctor. The modern Mobile TB X-ray Unit, augmented with two jet injector guns, provided free TB diagnosis and inoculations for these people. The Engineer Potable Water Section is providing potable water for small rural villages that have never enjoyed this luxury. Two thousand families have benefited from this program in the last year.

In the field of construction, the Army Engineers are building an all-weather road opening up the northern Peten Department and connecting this rich area to the rest of the country. The Peten, which makes up 1/7 of the land mass of the country, holds one of the world's richest supplies of rare hard woods and chicle. This project of road construction will, when completed, give a great economic boost to the country. In the field of small construction projects, the program has provided picks, shovels, wheel barrows, etc., along with technical skill and labor assistance to the villages

## GUATEMALA

for community development projects including farm-to-market road construction, school construction, drainage and many other small projects. The Potable Water Section has drilled a total of 72 wells, 45 of which were drilled during 1965. Eighteen of these wells found water and were completed with the installation of hand pumps. It is estimated that 6,000 people benefited from this project.

Military civic action is a reality and operating as a national program. The military is being recognized as a productive force in the economic development of the nation, and as such, is becoming more and more a part of the civilian communities.

This is exemplified by an article which was written by a Guatemalan news reporter and appeared in "La Hora", a local newspaper. It expresses completely the success of the civic action program and its affect in establishing good relations with the people.

### "Guatemalan Army Civic Action Projects - La Hora

"As citizen observers, we can't help commenting the wonderful implications as a result of the forming of the civic action committees in the Republic, toward the better understanding and friendliness among the military and the civilians, this, as an aspect of the armed forces civic action program assures cordial relations between the Army and the civilians to obtain, by joint efforts, the benefits of the social communities.

"As we have been able to observe, these committees are organized with civilians and officers on active duty, to unify goals. We have been informed that the goal which they pursue is to study together the problems of the community establishing their priority and developing solutions to these problems. It is logical to understand the initiative of the civilians and the Army.

"This attitude of the Army in seeking the cooperation of the citizens by offering their good will and resources, signifies a dynamic progress is being established in the communities adjacent to military installations. This task will instill in the military personnel a sense of civic responsibility and the civilians with this current of friendship derived from this cooperation will appreciate this new attitude and help from the military.



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"What we, the Guatemalans have seen already, is enough to assure us that the times when the military installations were as islands of force, strange impassable and remote to the civilians is now past history. The inhabitants of a community know that behind the walls of a military installation are the friends that are interested in helping them with their problems and assisting them in their solutions.

"If what we say is true in that this creates a new sense of civic responsibility in the military, it is equally true that the civilians achieve a new sense of duty toward their communities since the Community Relations Councils organized by the Army mobilizes the feelings and impulses of the citizens toward the active participation in collective interest. The joint cooperation of these civic factors strengthens the will to help and promotes a better and sincere understanding between the armed forces and the civilians, once it is understood how much affinity exists between the two united by the common denominator of Guatemalans stimulated by one love for the country of Guatemala."

b. Increasing Internal Security Capability. The program of military civic action in Guatemala is active in all of the 22 departments of the country. Although not all departments have active military units, all are being contacted by civic action. The Community Relations Councils although somewhat inactive at this time, has provided an access to the local government that was not previously open to the people. The fact that approximately 80% of the primary school population is contacted by the Hot Lunch Program gives some idea of the far reaching ability of the program. The fact that various civic action projects are conducted in the area where there is or has been guerrilla activity and that they have never been bothered by these forces, speak for the effectiveness in benefiting the populace as well as providing security. The people are becoming more and more aware of the "changing face" of their armed forces.

### c. Program Success

(1) Programs Most Successful. The most successful programs to date have been the School Lunch Program, Literacy Program, Potable Water project, and the Engineer Battalion road building. The first two of these projects must depend a great deal on the community support. The people are a real part of these projects; without them and their voluntary participation, these projects could not succeed. In the Potable Water Project, the people again

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play an important part as they assist in the work; but more important, the people provide food, lodging and laundry service for the military troops working on the equipment. The key to the success of these three projects, then, must be considered to be the integration of the people of the communities into the projects. In the case of road building by the Engineer Battalion, the continuous support of the host country government to provide the money for the construction and operation costs is the key reason for success. One major factor present in all projects that are successful is the fact that they are filling a real need, a need for nutritional supplement in school children, a need for education of adults, a need for potable water and a need for routes of communication (roads) into remote areas for resettlement and expansion. Possibly the two key words then to project success are the need and the people (community).

(2) Programs Least Successful. The one project that has met with failure in Guatemala is the attempt to integrate Educational TV into the literacy program. The cause of failure is many fold: the idea was too advanced for the education system, the cost of the program too expensive for host government, the lack of support of commercial TV channels to transmit programs at reasonable times, and the lack of interest on the part of the Minister of Education. This project although filling a need, was national in scope and level of support and had no real place for the community to be integrated into the Kinescope production studio as part of the project.

d. Publicity. Although the programs have received good publicity coverage in the local newspapers, radio and TV, one real area has not been exploited; that area being the rural community where the projects are or can take place. The people in the villages do not have TV sets and many cannot read or write. For this reason, publicity in the rural sector is ineffective and this shortcoming must be corrected. The use of sign boards and plaques at project locations are needed as well as leaflets with a pictorial message describing the program. An audio-visual unit recently provided by AID to the civic action section will assist in this problem.

## 2. PROBLEM AREAS

a. Financing. The need for a projected budget to support the program of civic action has been discussed on several occasions with the Guatemalan Chief of Civic Action. This problem has also been brought to the attention of the Chief of Staff during a MILGP

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joint meeting with the entire general staff of the Army. All are aware of the need and agree to the necessity, but little will be actually accomplished until after 1 July 1966 when the new civilian government goes into power.

b. Community Councils. The reactivation of these councils is the top priority of a list of projects maintained by the Chief of Civic Action for the Armed Forces. He is convinced these committees are the most important part of the program in Guatemala. The new civic action adviser for the Army section has been briefed on the organization and importance. He too will stress the reactivation of the committees.

c. Publicity. Little will be accomplished on this project until after 1 July 1966 when the Army has been able to see what the reaction and or support for the continuation of the civic action program will be when the new civilian government takes over. Adequate printing facilities of the Army are available and USIS has and will continue to give full support and assistance to civic action publicity. The new audio-visual unit supplied by AID will assist a great deal at the village level. The plans to organize a Psychological Warfare Section in the G-3, which will work closely with the Civic Action Section, will also tend to correct this fault in the publicity program.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT. Action for improvement of the program has already been discussed to some extent in paragraph 4; however, the following are also submitted:

a. The Office of Public Relations, History, Culture and Civic Action presently is designated a Special Staff Section of the Ministry of Defense staff and is not included as part of the general staff. Commensurate with the responsibility this section should be organized as a G-5 staff section on the general staff with the public relations responsibility in a separate section directly under the Chief of Staff. In addition, the staff of the G-5 section, when organized, must be enlarged to provide assistance to unit commanders in organization and conduct of the program.

b. That the draft law or regulation prepared in October 1965 be signed into effect; this law will give the Chief of Civic Action the command support he must have to conduct a national program.

c. That publicity at the community level be exploited and a lasting sign or identification be left at each completed project to indicate it was a cooperative civic action/community project.

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d. That the host government provide adequate operational funds to support the increased magnitude of the program. As the program grows, so must the host government support.

e. That every effort be made to encourage the Central American countries through the Central American Defense Board to maintain and increase the exchange of ideas in civic action.

f. That after organization of the G-5 office, a study and a plan for national disaster relief be completed. These plans should be coordinated in the Central American Defense Board for possible mutual support.

g. That a program of vocational education for members of the armed forces be implemented to increase benefit derived from the service.

5. TOTAL U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full Time. One officer adviser.

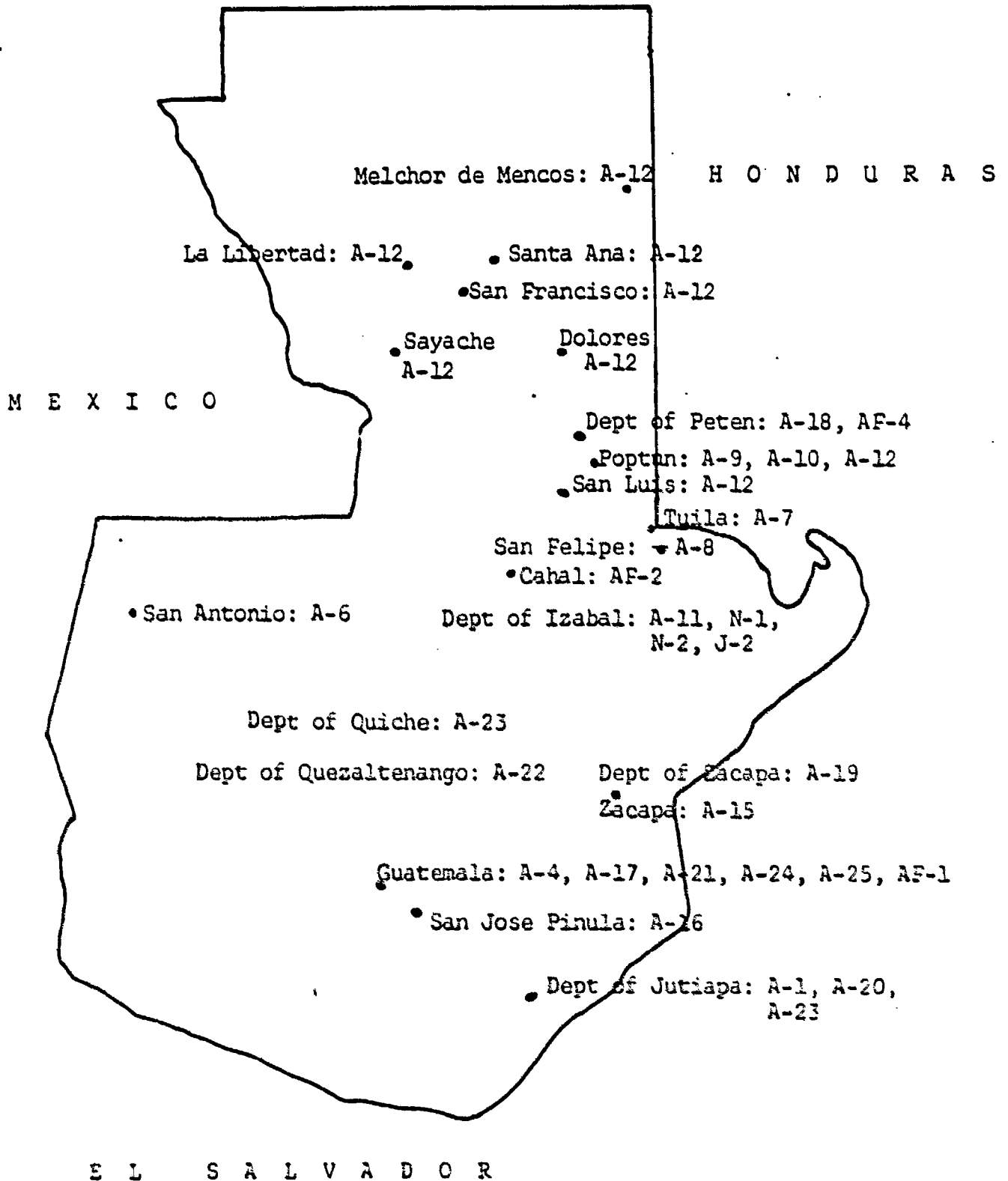
b. Part Time. None.

6. TOTAL HOST COUNTRY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO CIVIC ACTION

a. Full Time. Three officers, two enlisted men.

b. Part Time. Three officers, three enlisted men, one civilian. In addition, each of the six military zones, one port facility, the Air Force and Navy each have area civic action project officers.

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CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

GUATEMALAN ARMY

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Potable Water.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Jutiapa.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. During 1965, a well-drilling rig purchased by AID arrived in country. It, along with other rigs, worked in the Jutiapa area. It is estimated that about 6,000 people benefited from this project. To expand this project, MAP has purchased a larger rig which can drill in rock filled soil. This rig is presently in-country but has not yet been cleared by customs.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. September 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - None.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer (civic action adviser).
  - b. Host Country Military. 3 officers and 12 soldiers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 500 villagers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. A total of 45 wells were drilled, 18 of which found water and were completed with the installation of hand pumps.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The host government does not program funds in advance for this project.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. \$40,000.00 (1963 program year).
  - b. USAID. Provided one potable water technician (part time). \$147,500.00 (1963-66).
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$20,000.00 (1965).

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12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press coverage to include newspaper, radio and TV. There was also film coverage by CBS, USIA, and U. S. Army Special Photo Detachment.

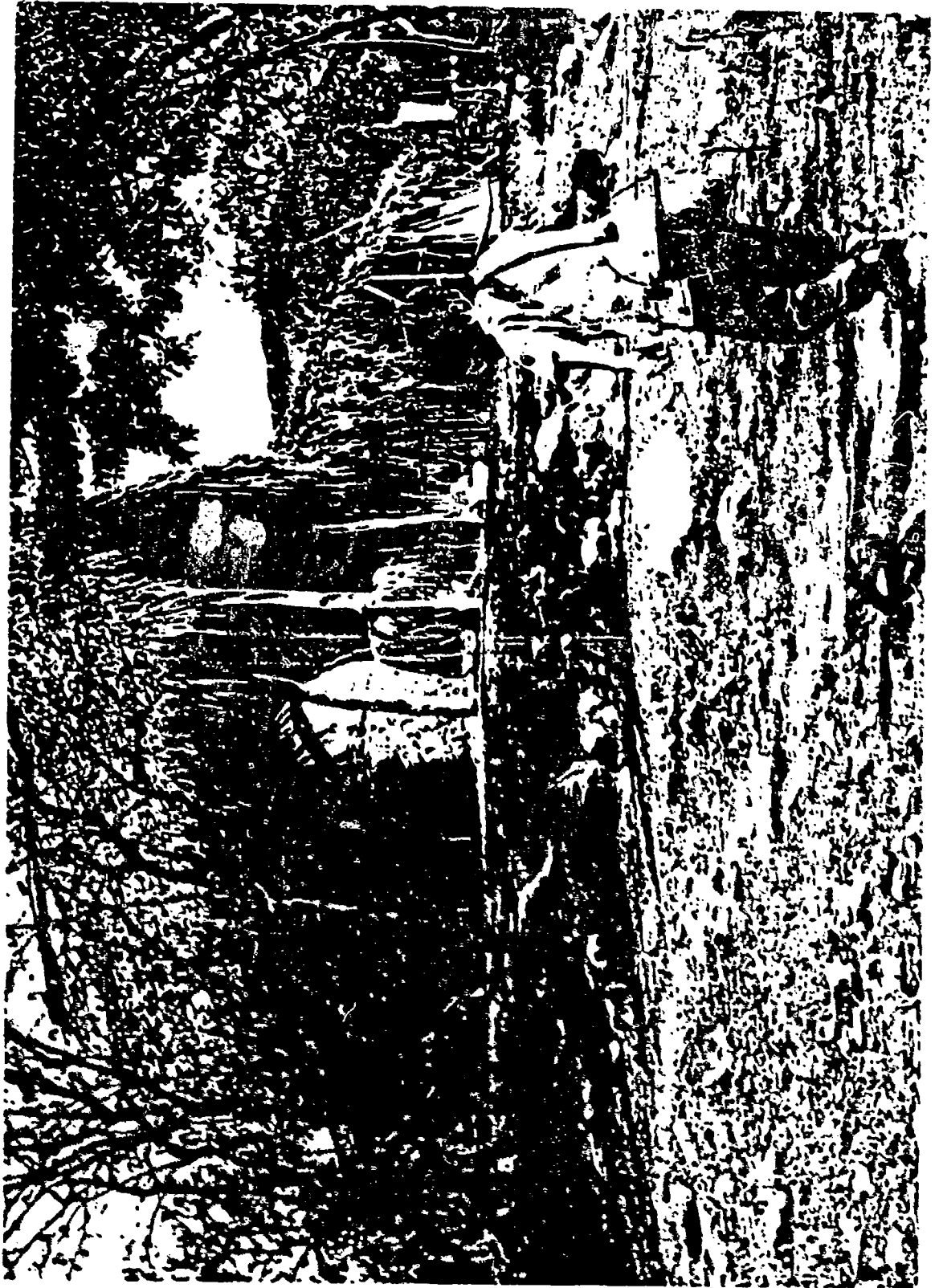


GUATEMALA



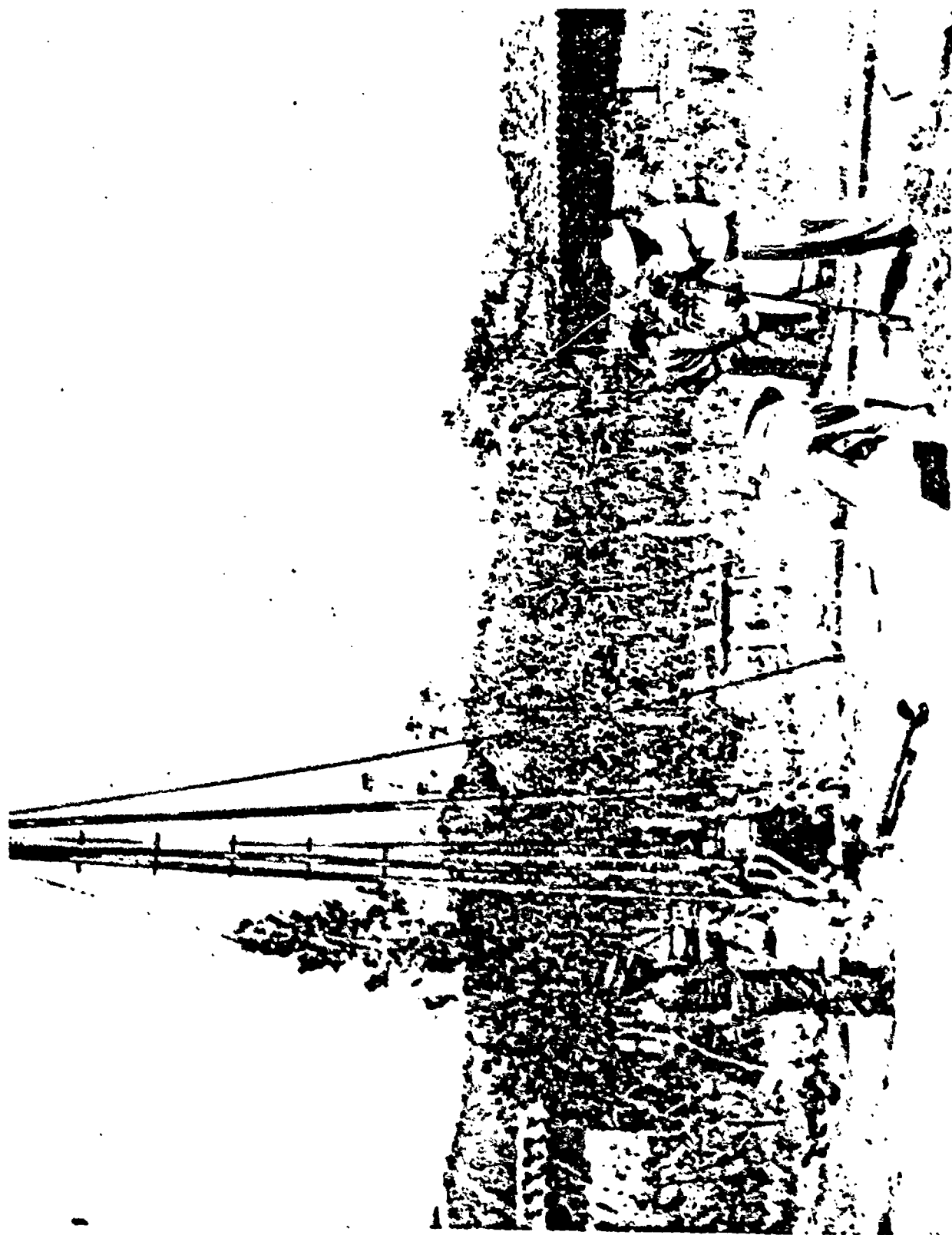
A-1  
All potable water for the residents of Jutiapa  
was obtained from this one small well  
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GUATEMALA



A-1  
Jutiapa boy carrying water to his home

GUATEMALA



J-1

Guatemalan Army personnel and Jutiapa citizens preparing  
MAP furnished well driller for drilling operation

GUATEMALA



A-1  
Jutiapa residents enjoying a steady supply  
of potable water provided by civic action

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Windmills.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A cold war project submitted during 1964, purchased 14 windmills and three 30-foot steel towers to be placed on wells drilled by the potable water project. These rigs are reserved for high impact projects.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military
    - (1) Full time - None.
    - (2) Part time - 1 officer (civic action adviser).
  - b. Host Country Military. 3 officers and 12 soldiers.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 150 villagers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Two towers have been erected in Jutiapa.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. USSOUTHCOM Special Activities Fund. \$2,400.00.
  - b. USAID. One Potable Water Technician (part time).
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$500.00.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press and radio coverage.

## GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Literacy Program (Alphabetization).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT. Coordinated by the Civic Action Section of the Guatemalan Army and receiving technical and material assistance from the U. S. Army Mission and USAID Guatemala, this literacy program is providing basic literacy to thousands of Guatemalan civilians throughout the entire country. In addition, the same material will continue to be used by the Army for its recruit literacy training program. The material used for this project was produced under the supervision of USAID Guatemala. To date, Peru, Panama, El Salvador, Colombia, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, and two cities in Mexico have requested and received copies of the Literacy Training material for use with their own programs.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. This project was started as a pilot project in the Department of Jutiapa, in January 1962 as a USAID Guatemala educational project supervised by USAID Guatemala and the Alphabetization Center of the Guatemalan Army. The project in Jutiapa was very successful, 503 centers were established with over 9,853 adult students. The Alphabetization Center immediately started receiving requests from all over the country for establishment of classes. These demands were the basis for this project request. The original project was requested by the Chief of the Civic Action Section (G-5) of the Guatemalan Army on 10 June 1962. It was reviewed and coordinated with USAID Guatemala and the Guatemalan Army Alphabetization Center. The formal project request was transmitted to COMUSARSO on 25 June 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. The equipment has been installed in the area presently occupied by the Alphabetization Center. This space is provided by the Guatemalan Army. The project will be a continuous program of adult literacy training.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. One civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 169.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 4,890 volunteer teachers.

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8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Production of the literacy press turned out a total of 1,408,200 various books, charts, and training aids for the program this year. The material was used in all 22 departments of the country in 4,477 literacy centers which are administered by 4,890 volunteer teachers for 104,773 students. Of the total figure indicated, the military actually conducts literacy classes in 375 of these centers with a total of 616 military instructors for a total of 17,763 civilians. These same classes are also (in addition to the civic action program) conducted for new enlisted men in the armed forces. These classes are as follows:

	<u>No of Centers</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Students</u>
Active Army	17	99	1,909
Reserve	24	114	1,636

This literacy program besides being conducted in the conventional teachers/classroom system, is also conducted on TV and radio. The entire Juan series of radio tapes of the classes were sent to Quito, Ecuador Radio Station, "The Voice of the Andes," in November and will soon be a regular program over the radio station. To date, Peru, Panama, all of the Central American countries (except Costa Rica) Colombia, Bolivia, and the two cities in Mexico have requested and received copies of the literacy training material. This project is supported by AID and has a full time AID technician working with the project. The Ministry of Education is moving to take more and more of the responsibility for this project. It appears that the Army will soon be producing the text material and the Ministry of Education will handle all other parts of the program including payment of production costs of the Army Printing Plant.

9. PROBLEM AREA. None.

10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID: \$184,300.00 (1963-66). One USAID Guatemala technician.

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$10,000.00.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press, radio and TV coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. TV Kinescope.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guatemala City.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Coordinated by the military Civic Action Section of the Guatemalan Army, and receiving technical and material assistance from the U. S. Army Mission, USIS, and USAID Guatemala; this visual and audio-media of instruction is to be used to conduct a nation-wide literacy program. Under the provision of this project, two activities will be included:
  - a. A program of literacy training using TV and films as the media for carrying out the program. Each class will be reinforced by use of a classroom instructor.
  - b. Production of civic action information films, troop information films, training films, and educational activities for the armed forces of Guatemala.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 3.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 6 full time employees plus volunteers in 55 educational TV centers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. This studio was closed as of 1 July 1965 for lack of operational money. The host country has failed to provide the necessary operational funds to continue operation of the studio. The country team is presently studying this project to determine what action to take. Several proposals have been presented to the host government for use of the studio, however, none have been accepted to date.



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9. PROBLEM AREAS. There has been a considerable amount of discussion by the country as to the future financial arrangements to be made to continue this studio in operation. No decision came from the discussions and study conducted by AID Guatemala of the capabilities of the studio in January 1965. It was proposed to the Government of Guatemala that the studio, in addition to continuing support of the civic action projects of literacy and information, could be used to support a teacher training program in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and San Carlos University. This was not accepted by the Ministry. The lack of transmitter facilities on the present studio limits its capability, air time is dependent on the donated time of the local commercial TV channel. Although the studio is closed, the classes are still being televised by using the already produced Kinescope recordings.

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. \$85,000.00 (approximately).

b. USAID. \$122,000.00 (approximately).

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Contribution of free air time, salaries of employees and other in kind support. Dollar value has not been estimated.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. None.

## GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-5.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Distribution of Hand Tools.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. AID donated tools to the armed forces to establish an equipment pool to assist in civic action projects. These include: wheelbarrows, shovels, picks, sledge hammers, two-man saws, crow bars, axes, and stone chisels.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 90 (approximately).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 600 (approximately).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Thus far 42 wheelbarrows, 130 shovels, 78 picks, 30 sledge hammers, 4 two-man saws, 19 crow bars, 21 axes, and 7 stone chisels have been loaned out in support of 11 community projects.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID: \$10,000.00 (programmed in 1964).
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. In kind with volunteer labor and technical assistance on projects.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press and TV coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-6.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Huehuetenango.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This is a community self-help project for construction of approximately 13 kilometers of farm-to-market road that will connect the villages of Santa Ana and San Antonio Huista to an already existing road. Maryknoll priests in the area assisted a great deal in setting up the organization in villages and in supervision of the project. Guatemalan Army furnished equipment and technical assistance; village volunteer labor is doing the work. Over 50,000 people will benefit from this project.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. March 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 4 (Army Reserve).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 225 villagers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The bridge across the river has been completed, and four kilometers of the road built last year have been abandoned. A new and better route has been completed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID: Hand tools were donated, and transportation cost of surplus D-7 dozer from Canal Zone to Guatemala was paid.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Government: \$1,500.00 (technical assistance and explosives). Village: \$4,000.00 (construction costs).
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. Maryknoll Fathers.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective press coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-7.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between San Luis, Peten and Tuila, Alta Verapaz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Construction of all weather, one-lane road from San Luis to Tuila to connect at Tuila with road being constructed from Sebol to Tuila by INTA. This road, when completed, will provide the first overland route between the Department of El Peten with the rest of Guatemala. Project is essentially an earth moving project, through rocky, mountainous jungle area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 15 January 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 2 civic action and engineer advisers (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 40.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 10.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Right-of-way clearing has been completed. Fifteen kilometers have been surfaced, making a total of 29 kilometers of highway completed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Short dry seasons and hence limited construction period each year; necessity for resupply by air or by sea and river routes; complete lack of weather data for El Peten and roughness of terrain.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP: A MAP supported unit is doing the construction.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Approximately \$400,000.00 annual operational cost for maintenance and construction.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press and TV coverage.

GUATEMALA



A-7

A stretch of the new road between San Luis and Tulla

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-8.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Between Modesto Mendez and San Felipe.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. One lane, all weather road from Modesto Mendez (southwest corner of British Honduras) to San Felipe (Lake Izabel). Road is through dense jungle, and terrain is mountainous in places and swampy in others.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. January 1966.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1970.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 2 civic action and engineer advisers (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 80.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 20.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Base camp has been completed; six kilometers of right-of-way have been cleared; and a small landing strip located near the base camp has been improved.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Difficulty of resupply; roughness of terrain, river crossings and excessive rainfall.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP: A MAP supported unit is doing the construction.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$400,000.00 for Battalion operation costs.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. FUEL SITUATION. Effective national press, radio and TV coverage.

GUATEMALA

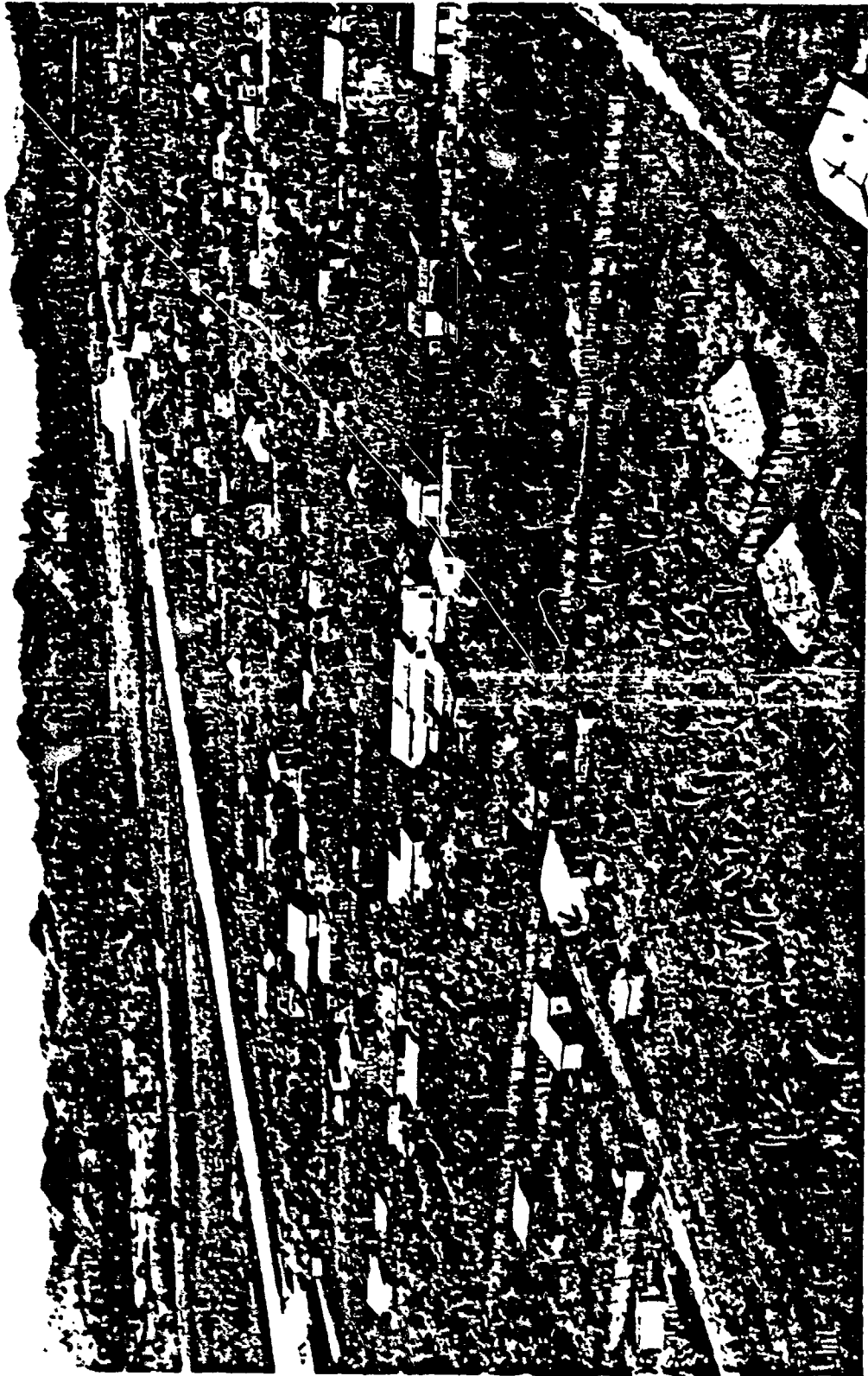
1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-9.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Road Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Poptun.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The road runs from the air strip approximately two kilometers to the military base by-passing the village. This eliminates the need for heavy military traffic to pass through the village thus reducing dust, traffic congestion, and wear on village streets. In addition, the streets of the village of Poptun have been resurfaced.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. June 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. December 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 2 civic action and engineer advisers (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. Engineer Battalion project: 60.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 10.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Completed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP: This Engineer Battalion is MAP supported.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All operations, maintenance and construction costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective press, radio, TV and information bulletin coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-10.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Air Strip Improvement.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Poptun.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Lengthening and widening of air strip at Poptun. Two knolls, approximately 125 feet high were removed from the western approach and one the same size from the eastern approach. Material was used to widen, lengthen and surface the runway. The runway is approximately 2,200 meters long. All work on the runway was accomplished during the rainy season when it was too wet to work on the road projects in the jungle.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. October 1964.
6. DATE OF COMPLETION. February 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 2 civic action and engineer advisers (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 60.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 10.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Air strip has been lengthened by 400 meters; the strip is now 2,200 meters long and surfaced with crushed lime stone for all weather use. The approach ways have been cleared at both ends of the runway eliminating air traffic hazards for landings and takeoffs. In addition, an airport administrative building has been built.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP: A MAP supported unit is doing the construction.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All construction, operation and maintenance costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective coverage by Army Information Bulletin.



GUA TEMALA



A-10  
View of Poptun with airstrip in background

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-11.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Assistance Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Izabel and Zacapa.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Guatemalan Army provides medical assistance to natives residing in the Izabel - Zacapa area by means of a mobile medical unit.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1961.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 45.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 15.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. X-rays - 27,720; medical treatments - 5,083; inoculations - 14,794.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The military sanitation mobile X-ray and inoculation unit was out of action for the majority of 1965. Replacement parts for the X-ray and generator were obtained late in the year. The unit was then sent to the Izabel - Zacapa area.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All costs for this project were paid by the host government. Amount is unknown.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press and TV coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-12.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Health Program (Peten).
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Peten.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The original plan for this project called for the establishment of two fixed hospitals and nine out-lying dispensaries with mobile units. This project has been changed to permit greater impact effect of MAP provided equipment. The two hospital units, two jeep ambulances and six dispensaries will still be used in Peten. One dispensary kit has been issued to the Navy to provide a sea mobile dispensary unit, one to the air mobile medical group, one to the brigade at Zacapa to make up a ground mobile unit. All of these mobile elements will be working in and around the Izabal area, this area being the operational area of the insurgent groups at the present time. Every attempt is being made to step up civic action activities in the area of Izabal.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Construction and installation of medical equipment will be completed within 90 days after arrival of last item of equipment.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 6.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 22.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The six dispensaries are still operating in the areas they were installed in last year. Operational funds and salaries of the doctors and nurses staffing the dispensaries are being paid by FYDEP (Organization for the Development of the Peten), a Government of Guatemala agency headed by an Army Colonel under the direction of the Ministry of Defense. The hospital is now finished and operational in Poptun. A blood bank, financed by FYDEP will be established in 1966 as additional medical support to this area. The medical supplies purchased by AID have been received in country and most of them have been distributed to the hospitals and dispensaries.

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9. PROBLEM AREAS. Utilization of the two Jeep ambulances to support this project by providing evacuation from the dispensaries still is a problem. The vehicles being MAP supplied must remain under control of the Engineer (MAP) unit. For one this is no problem, but the second should operate out of San Benito, 45 miles away from the battalion.

10. U. S. SUPPORT

a. MAP. \$1,500.00 (approximately).

b. USAID. \$19,500.00 (1963-65).

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. \$20,000.00 for new construction of hospital at Poptun plus salary of all public health personnel and operational costs.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press, radio and TV coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-13.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Army Hour Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This is an entertainment program presented to the public in parks and public buildings. The programs are also broadcast over local radio stations. They are both information and recreation type programs, explaining the many civic action projects in progress throughout the country and presenting Army talent as well as local civilian talent as entertainment.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1963.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 35.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. Unknown.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Eighteen one-hour programs of "La Hora del Ejercito" were presented in 16 different cities or villages with an estimated attendance of 47,800 persons. One of these programs was presented in El Salvador.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Complete fund support.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press and national coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-14.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Reforestation.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Trees were planted in all 22 departments of the country by 27 units of the armed services. Many of these trees were grown on military farms for reforestation.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 30 May 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. 30 June 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 330 (approximately).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 300 (approximately).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. A total of 112,339 trees were planted.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Complete fund support.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local ceremonies in all departments, were conducted. There was effective local press coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-15.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Support of Boy Scouts.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Zacapa.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Two Boy Scout Troops received assistance in the way of camping equipment obtained from U. S. surplus and donated by the Guatemalan civic action program. Approximately 100 boys benefited from this donation. Both of the scout troops are assisted by the military which provides leadership for the troops.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. February 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. June 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 10.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 200.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Completed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Military surplus items were used; no funds were involved.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. See paragraph 4.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. There was a ceremony at the turn-over of equipment and effective national press coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-16.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Children's City.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. San Jose Pinula.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Ciudad de los Ninos (Children's City) was given sufficient material to make suits or dresses for approximately 150 residents of this welfare institution for problem children. In addition, 75 steel beds were also donated by the civic action program. All material was obtained from U. S. surplus stocks.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. July 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. October 1965.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 5.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 150 children.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Completed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Military surplus items; no funds involved.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Cost of making uniforms for the children.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national newspaper and TV releases.



GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-17.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Low Cost Food Products.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guatemala City.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Army Quartermaster continued to provide basic food products to 29 stores or markets which sell these products in the poor areas of the capital city at reduced prices.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 5.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 29.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Total cost of project.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None other than the stores themselves.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-18.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - First Military Zone.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Peten.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. Major civic action activities of this zone are the engineer road construction projects and the Peten health projects administered by the "Organization for the Development of the Peten." The zone also supports the hot lunch program by furnishing transportation of food products to the schools.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. December 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 2 (civic action and engineer advisers) (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. The Engineer Battalion consisting of 424 personnel.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 50.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. As specified in pertinent project reports.
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. The Engineer Battalion is a MAP supported unit.
  - b. USAID. AID contributed \$19,500.00 to Peten health project.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All operational, construction and maintenance costs.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press, radio, and TV coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-19.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - Second Military Zone.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Zacapa.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. In cooperation with the Military Sanitary Division, the military in the Second Military Zone supports the mobile unit providing medical assistance in the Izabal and Zacapa area. The military uses its troop bakery and troop labor to bake bread for the hot lunch program for schools in the City of Zacapa. Food for the program is prepared by troop labor and mothers in the military club kitchen, and delivered by the Army to the schools. One warehouse on the base is used to store food. Community committees have been organized in the villages for drilling of potable water wells.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20 (approximately).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 5.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP supports the military in the Second Military Zone.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective local radio coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-20.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - Third Military Zone.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Jutiapa.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The military's marimba band continues to give weekly band concerts in the city park. A movie is shown each week in the city square for the public. Troops donate blood to the local national hospital blood bank. The military acts as a base of operations for the potable water project and has assisted a great deal in organizing communities, selecting projects and providing maintenance and transportation when needed. The military also assists in distribution of food for the hot lunch program.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 150.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Local Army Hour program publicized the program and also national newspaper coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-21.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - Fourth Military Zone.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guatemala City.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The military continues to furnish troop labor for maintenance and repair of schools in the area. The military bakes over 1,000 bread rolls each day for the hot lunch program for several schools in the city. The marimba band and Army band provided free entertainment for the school activities in the city. Troops helped people in a slum area which burned on Christmas Eve by erecting tents and providing food and security. Afterwards, they assisted in cleaning up the area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20 (estimated, but varies depending on project).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 300 (including teachers and mothers working in hot lunch program).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREA. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID and CARE: PL 480 food stuffs.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Complete fund support.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective local newspaper and radio coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-22.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - Fifth Military Zone.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quezaltenango.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The military stores and assists in transporting hot lunch food to over 300 schools in the area. The military continues to sponsor the prison's basketball team and assists in other sport events.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20 (estimated, but varies depending on projects).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 600 (including teachers and mothers working in hot lunch program.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP supports the military in the Fifth Military Zone. USAID and CARE provide PL 480 food stuffs.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All costs of operation and conduct of projects are paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective local newspaper, daily Information Bulletin and Army Hour Program coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-23.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action. Sixth Military Zone.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Quiche.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The military continues to operate the small tree farm for reforestation in the area, and it maintains the ruins of the ancient capital of the Indian hero, Tecun Uman. It provides transportation for food for the hot lunch program for the schools in its area.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20 (estimated).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 150.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. The community relation counsels have become inactive in this area.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. USAID and CARE provide PL 480 food only.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All operations costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Army Hour Program. Effective radio coverage by the Army Hour Program.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-24.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - Brigada Mariscal Zavala.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guatemala City.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This unit furnished troop labor and transportation for distribution of the food used in the hot lunch program in the city schools. It furnished troop labor for school maintenance and repair, and also assisted in aiding fire victims of 24 December 1965.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20 (estimated but varies depending on project).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 400 (including teachers and mothers working in the hot lunch program).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This is a MAP supported unit. PL 480 food provided by USAID and CARE.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Guatemalan government paid operational costs.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective local newspaper, Army Hour Program and Army Information Bulletin coverage.



GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. A-25.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - .Brigada Guardia de Honor.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guatemala City.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. A maintenance team of soldiers from this unit performs maintenance and repair of school buildings and desks and chairs during the vacation. This unit assists in the delivery of food to the schools in the area and furnishes troop labor to CARE to load and unload warehouse stock. The unit assisted in providing tentage, food and care to the victims of the Christmas Eve fire.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20 (estimated).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 400 (including teachers and mothers working in hot lunch program).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This is a MAP supported unit. PL 480 food provided by USAID and CARE.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All project operational costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective local newspaper, Army Hour program and Army Information Bulletin coverage.

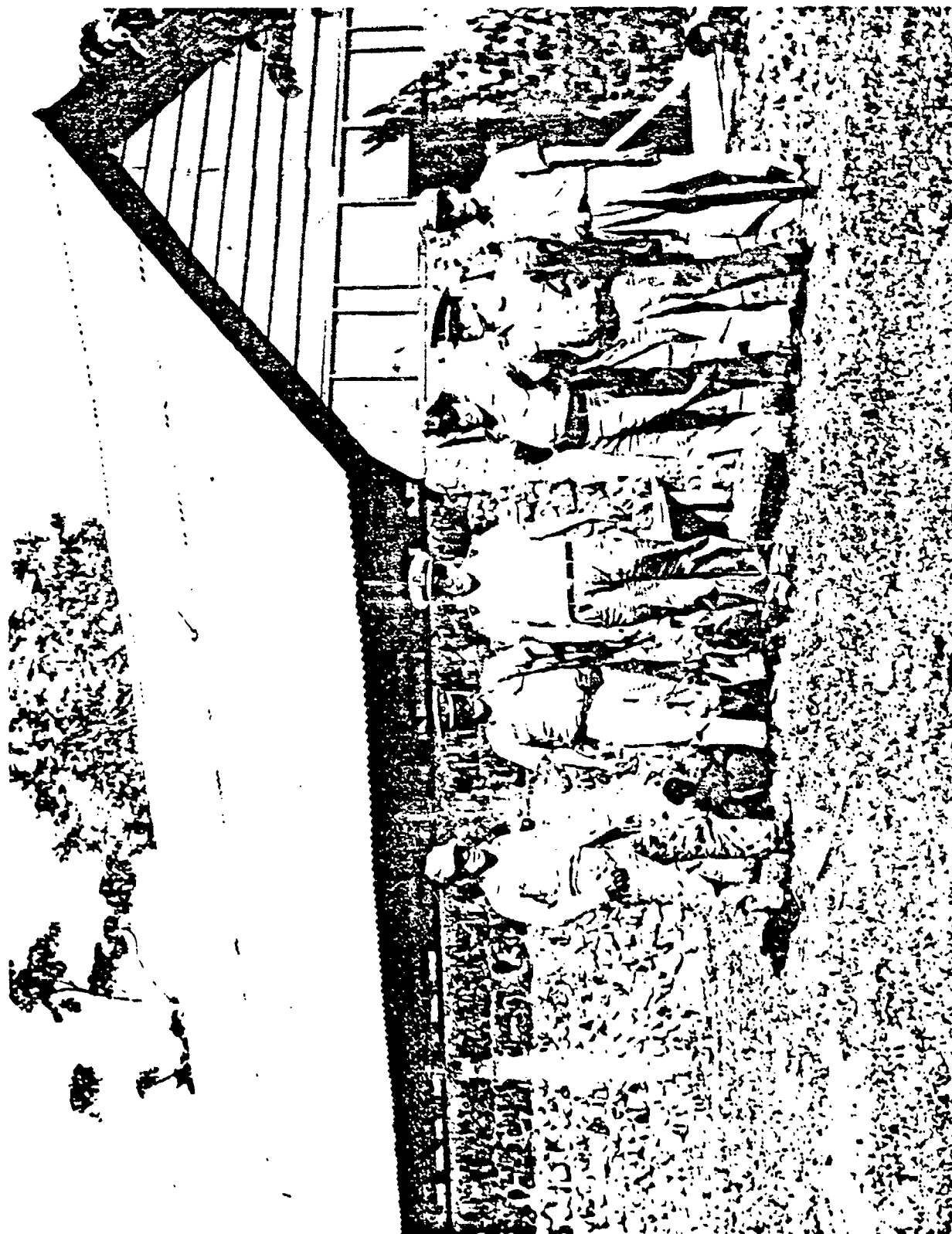
CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

GUATEMALAN NAVY

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. School Construction.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Izabal.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy, in cooperation with the military reserve commander and the Army commander of the military base at Puerto Barrios, assisted in the construction of schools in the Izabal area. This included the providing of transportation, some supplies and limited troop labor. The Navy set up an assembly line and put together school desks and chairs furnished by CARE.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. January 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. January 1966.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 15.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 200 (approximately).
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Twenty-two schools were constructed.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None
10. U. S. SUPPORT
  - a. MAP. This is a MAP supported unit.
  - b. USAID. Some schools were built by funds obtained from the Ministry of Education school construction program which receives AID fund support.
  - c. CARE. Provided desks and chairs for these schools.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Local community and Navy voluntary contributions.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective coverage.

GUATEMALA



N-1  
Guatemalan Navy School Construction Project  
517

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. N-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Mobile Naval Medical Team.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT: Izabal.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Navy provides medical assistance to remote villages accessible only by water.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. November 1964.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 2 civic action and naval advisers (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 10.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 4.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. No statistics available.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This is a MAP supported unit.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Operational costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective coverage by Army Information Bulletin, Military Government Annual Report, and National newspaper release.

GUATEMALA



N-2  
Guatemalan Navy Mobile Medical Assistance  
519

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

GUATEMALAN AIR FORCE

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Distribution of Potable Water.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Guatemala City.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Air Force fire trucks distribute potable water to the slum areas of the capital city.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 10.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Fifty-six trips are made weekly. This amounts to a yearly total of 1,197,504 gallons of potable water.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Demand for potable water far exceeds the capability of supply by this method of distribution.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. None.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Total costs of project paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None.



GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Treatment of Civilian Welfare Patients.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Air Force medical facilities extend services to welfare patients. Operational funds are obtained from voluntary contributions by Air Force personnel. In addition to the hospital, the Air Force has established a dispensary in the remote village of Cahal, department of Verapaz. This village is accessible only by air, so the doctor and medical aid men are flown in and out.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1961.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 1 doctor, 4 nurses and 5 medical aid men.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. The following services were rendered: 600 medical treatments; 410 dental treatments; 650 inoculations.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Area of the Cahal Dispensary accessible only during the dry season.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP provided one medical dispensary kit.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Total cost of operation.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. None.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-3.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Emergency Medical Evacuation.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Air Force C-47s, Cassna 180s, and H-19 helicopters are used to provide medical evacuation for the remote areas of the country.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 2 (one civic action adviser and one training adviser.)
  - b. Host Country Military. 8.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. During 1965, 131 persons were air evacuated by the Air Force.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Aircraft are MAP supplied.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. All operational and maintenance costs paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press and Army Information Bulletin coverage.

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. AF-4.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. General Civic Action - Air Transport Squadron.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Peten.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. The Air Force transports all food products for the hot lunch program in the department of Peten. In addition, logistic support for the Engineer Battalion is accomplished by the Air Force by three or four C-47 flights each week to Poptun. These planes are also used to transport new settlers to and from the Peten area at reduced rates or free of charge.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 civic action adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 45.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. None.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. See paragraph 4.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. None.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. This is a MAP supported unit.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Operation cost paid by Government of Guatemala.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.
13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press coverage.

CIVIC ACTION PROJECTS

GUATEMALAN JOINT PROJECTS

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-1.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. National Public School Hot Lunch Program.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Nation-wide.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This is a cooperative project including CARE, AID Guatemala, Peace Corps, Guatemalan Minister of Education, Minister of Public Health, Minister of Defense representative of military civic action, and community councils to provide a hot lunch to public school children. In conjunction with this program, AID has provided 400 kerosene stove, 2,500 aluminum pots and 350 French whips.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1 February 1965.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 500 estimated (part time).
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 15,365 estimated civilian school teachers, mothers and fathers.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. At the end of the 1965 school year (November), 538,775 children in 3,320 national primary schools were receiving a hot lunch each school day. This is an increase of 37,775 children over the 1964 school year.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. CARE has experienced considerable difficulty in negotiating the new contract for the 1966 school year. The host government wanted to have full control of the food stuffs. CARE, under terms of Title 3 of PL 480, must maintain supervision and control. CARE New York was informed by telegram on 7 January 1966 that the CARE contract would be signed for 1966. Formal signing took place on 13 January 1966.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. Ten surplus trucks were donated and food for peace funds purchase, cooking utensils - USAID.

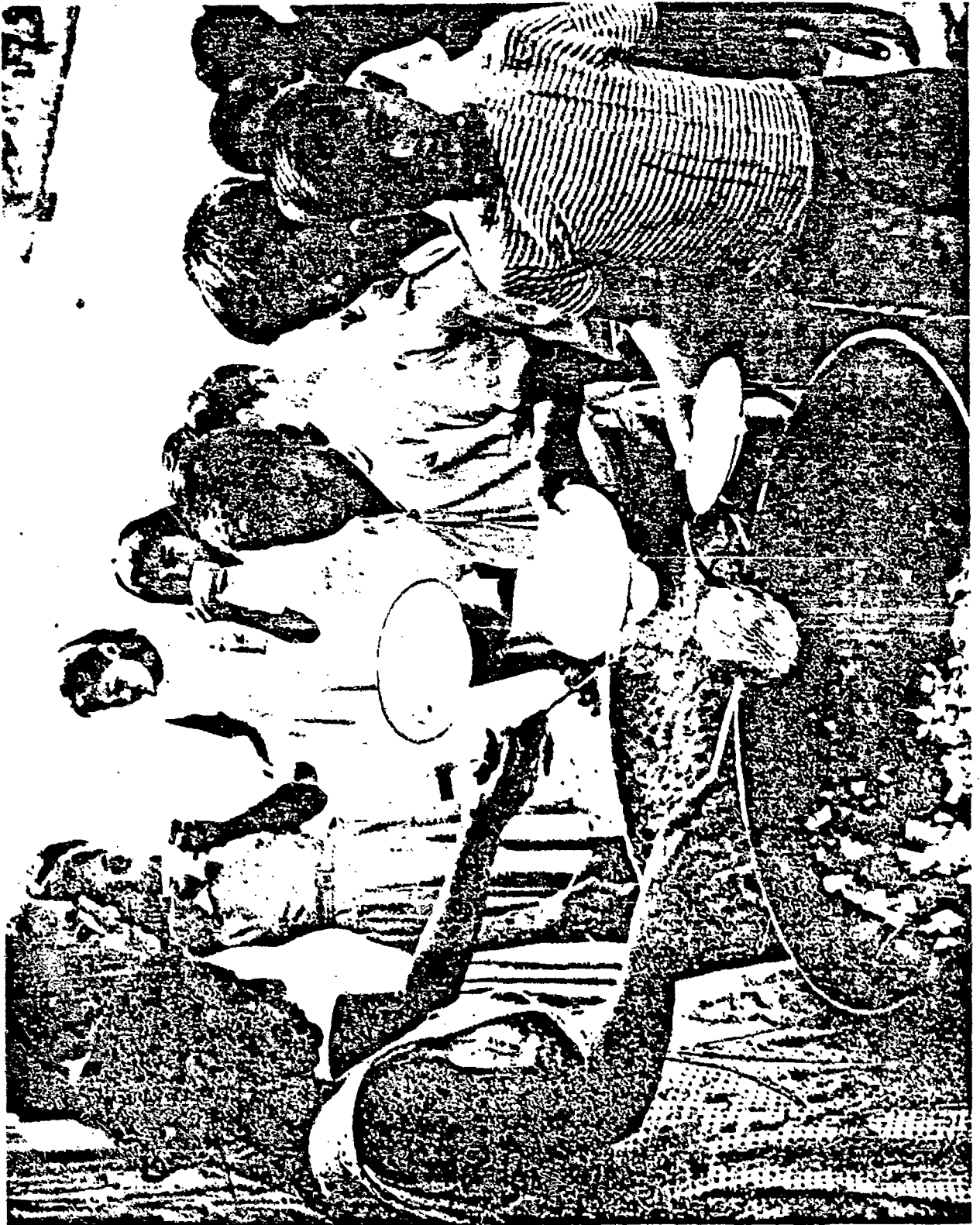
GUATEMALA

11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Payment for the PL 480 food products for the 1965 school year amounted to \$86,000.00. An additional \$100,000.00 (estimated) was spent for internal transportation and storage of these commodities.

12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. None.

13. PUBLICITY. Effective national press, radio, TV and military information bulletin coverage.

GUATEMALA



J-1  
Guatemala Hot Lunch Program

GUATEMALA

1. NUMBER OF PROJECT. J-2.
2. NAME OF PROJECT. Medical Journey.
3. LOCATION OF PROJECT. Izabal and Alta Verapaz.
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This project took mobile medical teams into a highly sensitive area. Included in the project was the participation of a USAF Psychological Warfare MTT. The use of leaflet drops and airborne loudspeakers increased the number of persons who made themselves available for treatment.
5. DATE PROJECT STARTED. 1962.
6. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION. Continuous.
7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
  - a. U. S. Military. 1 officer adviser (part time).
  - b. Host Country Military. 20.
  - c. Host Country Civilian. 5 civilian doctors, 8 senior dental and medical students at San Carlos University. The group is sometimes assisted by local public health officials.
8. PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT. Approximately 2,149 persons treated.
9. PROBLEM AREAS. Funds for medicines that are used on these journeys should be programmed; the project relies on contributions.
10. U. S. SUPPORT. MAP supported Air Force, transport of these medical teams.
11. HOST COUNTRY SUPPORT. Almost all funds are contributions in kind, by local drug companies.
12. THIRD COUNTRY OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SUPPORT. German drug firms have contributed medicines to project.
13. PUBLICITY. There was coverage in three of the local papers. In addition, the Secretary of Information for the Government of Guatemala took black and white motion pictures for release to local theaters. The Special Photo Detachment also filmed the Operation on Panzos. (Special Photo Detachment - U. S. Army Southern Command).



GUATEMALA



J-2  
Guatemalan Mobile Medical Team in Action