

POINT 4 PROJECTS

July 1, 1950 through December 31, 1951



U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

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POINT 4 PROJECTS IN OPERATION
July 1, 1950 - December 31, 1951

FOREWORD

The Point 4 program to provide technical cooperation to underdeveloped countries was authorized by the "Act for International Development", (P.L. 535, 81st Congress) approved June 5, 1950, and amended under the "Mutual Security Act of 1951" (P.L. 165, 82nd Congress). The objective of the program is "to aid the efforts of the peoples of economically underdeveloped areas to develop their resources and improve their working and living conditions by encouraging the exchange of technical knowledge and skills". Point 4 has made possible the continuation of projects originated under two former technical cooperation programs, those of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and of the Inter-departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, in addition to initiating new programs.

Activities were being carried on as of December 31, 1951 in 34 countries -- in 19 American Republics, 11 countries in the Near East and Africa, and 4 in South Asia. There were 619 U.S. experts in the field working on Point 4 projects and 372 nationals of 30 countries receiving technical training in the U.S. as of the same date.

This report is limited to bilateral field projects under the Point 4 program. Summary descriptions of field projects completed and projects in operation between July 1, 1950 and December 31, 1951 are given for each country. The report does not include many other technical cooperation activities carried on by other agencies of the U.S. Government, such as the ECA, (now MSA), the Army Exchange Program, and educational exchange under the International Information and Educational Exchange Acts.

Local employment and local contribution figures comparable with the U.S. data are not readily available. In general, it may be said that the host governments have taken care of local costs, making available local personnel, facilities, and services of the Government, transportation and communications services, office space, and equipment.

A comparable report covering the fiscal year 1950 was issued under the title U.S. BILATERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Information on technical assistance activities of the U.S. voluntary agencies is given in a separate report issued by the Department of State.



POINT 4 PROJECTS

July 1, 1950 - December 31, 1951

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AFGHANISTAN

Coal Mining (Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. metallurgists and
10 local employees.

Headquarters: Kabul.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$19,289 by the U.S. and
\$40,000 by Afghanistan.

Operations: The program consisted of
technical cooperation in
coal mining, including ex-
traction, utilization, and
marketing of coal.

BOLIVIA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1947.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

14 U.S. experts. The Bolivian Government employs 28 technicians, 20 administrative workers, and 294 laborers on the project.

Headquarters:

La Paz.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$75,160 by U.S.; and the equivalent of \$825,000, which includes \$500,000 in land, building, and quarters, by Bolivia.

Operations:

Technical assistance to Bolivia has resulted in the establishment and operation of a special

Bolivian Government agency to cooperate with the United States in obtaining greater benefits from the technical assistance program. This agency, known as the "Servicio Agricola Interamericano", has as its purpose the development and maintenance of public service in all fields of agriculture throughout the entire country.

Our specialists assisted in the development of three agricultural research and extension centers: one at Belen to serve the high Andean Plateau region; another near the City of Cochabamba to serve the Intermountain Valley Region; and a third near the town of Santa Cruz to serve the tropical lowland region. All three of these centers are now in operation.

Effect of the program has been reflected by increased production of agricultural crops for both domestic use and export with resulting improvement in standards of living and general economy of the country. Reduction of present large imports of foodstuffs and increase in exports to the U.S. of complementary crops and strategic materials, such as tin, alpaca, wool, and hides, are expected.

Local training:

The extension program included training of extension workers. National technicians were trained in the methodology of research and extension.

Training in the U.S.:

Three Bolivians received training in the U.S. in fiscal year 1951.

BOLIVIA

Child Welfare (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: April 1, 1950.

Estimated completion date of project: June 30, 1952.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One U.S. child welfare consultant.

Headquarters: La Paz.

Area of operations: La Paz.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$11,131 by the U.S.

Operations: The U.S. consultant served as technical adviser to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and to the School of Social Service and Popular Education. She taught courses in family and child welfare in the School and supervised the related field work of the students. By June 30, 1952, she hopes to have developed trained Bolivian leaders who can carry on the work.

Local training: Courses for students.

BOLIVIA

Civil Aviation (Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics
Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: July 1948.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: Survey mission has returned
to U.S.

Headquarters: La Paz.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$27,768 by the U.S. Under the
project agreement Bolivia paid
\$2,000 per year for the Chief
of Mission, \$1,500 for each
additional U.S. expert, and
\$2,400 for a bilingual secre-
tary. In addition, Bolivia
furnished transportation with-
in the country, office space,
equipment, supplies, etc.

Operations: Surveys were completed and rec-
ommendations made for improve-
ment to four principal airports
in Bolivia. In addition, preliminary studies and surveys for
construction or improvement of fourteen additional airports
were made. Other activities included an extensive study, in-
cluding surveying and selection of sites, for an aeronautical
communications system; and organization of an engineering
office currently employing eighteen engineers and technicians
within the Civil Aviation Directorate of Bolivia.

BOLIVIA

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1944.

Staff: 7 U.S. employees and 37 Bolivian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 44.

Headquarters: La Paz.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$119,749 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$54,797 by Bolivia.

Operations: The program included assistance in the improvement and extension of the elementary and vocational education systems, and creation of a sound teacher-training system. In rural schools, emphasis was placed on a functional curriculum, use of appropriate teaching materials, and development of a sound teacher-training program. In vocational education, emphasis was placed on adapting the offerings of vocational schools to the actual needs of industry; and on the introduction of vocational divisions of some secondary schools side-by-side with the academic divisions.

Training in the U.S.: Four Bolivians received training in the U.S. in fiscal year 1951.

BOLIVIA

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 4 U.S. employees and 4 Bolivian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 289.

Headquarters: La Paz.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$195,613 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$771,519 by Bolivia.

Operations: Health centers were operated in six of the nine departmental capitals. Other major current activities included the operation of dispensaries, mobile health units, the operation of a central laboratory where personnel are trained for laboratory work in health centers and in other projects of the Servicio, country wide health education programs and the training of professional personnel, both locally and abroad. Two construction projects, a maternity hospital financed completely with local funds and a water supply system were started also.

Local training: Health personnel trained through in-service programs and through formal courses.

Training in the U.S.: Four Bolivians received training in the U.S. in fiscal year 1951 and two received training in Chile.

BOLIVIA

Metallurgical Research (Department of the Interior, Bureau
of Mines)

Date of arrival of mission: Work done in the U.S. Project began in 1947.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 3 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: Eastern Experiment Station, U.S. Bureau of Mines, College Park, Maryland.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$1,855 by the U.S. and \$3,000 by Bolivia.

Operations: For three years, following a preliminary study in Bolivia, a research project has been conducted at College Park, Md. The work involves the development of basic data and study of methods for improvement in the recovery of tin from Bolivian ore.

BOLIVIA

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: Preliminary survey party arrived in March and April 1951.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One agriculturist.

Headquarters: Cochabamba.

Area of operations: Riberalta.

Operations: Project not in operation. The permanent representative is undergoing training in Costa Rica and Peru, arriving at headquarters in January 1952.

BRAZIL

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of missions: 1948.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: Five U.S. experts and about
40 local employees.

Headquarters: Fazenda Ipanema, in the State
of Sao Paulo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$17,607 by the U.S. In calendar
year 1951, Brazil contributed the
equivalent of \$302,500: \$107,000
in land, building, and quarters;
\$45,500 for facilities and equip-
ment; and the balance of \$150,000
for services of local employees,
transportation and communications,
etc.

Operations: Principal activities included:
extension activities; demonstra-
tions; sponsorship of patrulhas
(mechanized units) which do custom work for farmers; and an ex-
tensive training program. A five-month field-training program
for federal and state extension workers covers farm machinery
and tractor operation and maintenance, animal power, land clear-
ing, irrigation, drainage, and soil conservation. From July
1950 to December 1951, more than 50 public workers from all
parts of the country completed their training and returned to
their local posts; 150 have received training since the pro-
ject was started 3 years ago. A seven-week course for tractor-
drivers trained 150 men between July 1950 and December 1951,
bringing the total trained since 1948 to approximately 500.

Contractual arrangements have been made with the University
of Purdue to supply two specialists in agricultural extension
and home economics to the Rural University of Vicosa, Minas
Gerais, to assist in the training of extension workers.

Training in the U.S.: 20 nationals of Brazil came to
(July 1950-December 1951) the U.S. for training.

BRAZIL

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1946.

Staff: 12 U.S. employees and 62 Brazilian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 71.

Headquarters: Rio de Janeiro.

Area of operations: Country-wide, involving all of Brazil's 23 Federal technical schools, and some assistance to selected State schools.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$226,850 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$239,747 by Brazil.

Operations: The program was principally a vocational education program for the purpose of expanding opportunities for earning a living; tying in curriculum of technical schools with actual needs of industry and agriculture; improving vocational teaching; and developing appropriate instructional materials.

Local trainings: Teachers and administrators given training through in-service activities.

Training in the U.S.: Two Brazilian trainees in U.S. during fiscal year 1951.

BRASIL

Geologic Investigations (Department of the Interior,
U.S. Geological Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: 1940.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 3 U.S. geologists and 8 local
employees.

Headquarters: Rio de Janeiro.

Area of operations: State of Minas Gerais.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$161,948 by the U.S. and \$50,000
by Brazil.

Operations: Cooperative work with the Depart-
mento Nacional da Producao Mineral
began in 1940 and is continuing
with emphasis on the study of
area-mapping of the high grade
iron ores of Minas Gerais. Among
the mineral deposits studies are
beryl, bauxite, cobalt, manganese,
and tungsten. The mission is
striving to produce base map com-
pilation, geologic mapping, and
technical studies in areas of
greatest immediate potential on
which full scale development can
be based.

BRAZIL

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of missions: 1942.

Staff: 17 U.S. employees and 6 Brazilian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 1916.

Headquarters: Rio de Janeiro.

Area of operations: Country-wide. Operations were centered principally in the Amazon, San Francisco, and Rio Doce valleys and in the states of Bahia, Paraiba, and Pernambuco.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$440,157 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$5,818,368 by Brazil.

Operations: Major activities included: operation of health centers, sub-posts, hospitals, laboratories, and mobile dispensaries on launches; construction of water supply and sewerage systems, and other sanitation works; studies in control of diseases such as yaws, fibriasis, schistosomiasis; improvement of public and hospital nursing services; conducting an extensive health education program; and operation of training courses for various types of health and sanitation workers.

Local training: Courses and in-service training given for health and sanitation personnel.

Training in U.S.: Fourteen Brazilians came to the U.S. during fiscal year 1951.

BRAZIL

Mineral Resources (Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. metallurgist and
10 local employees.

Headquarters: Rio de Janeiro.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$14,606 by the U.S. and \$60,000
by Brazil.

Operations: An outstanding accomplishment
was the establishment of a lead
refinery in Brazil which has
been an important contribution
in adding to the world lead
supply. Metallurgical investi-
gations were conducted relative
to iron and steel problems.

BRAZIL

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: 1941.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: Belem and Belterra.

Area of operations: Amazon Valley.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$9,566 by the U.S. No direct contribution to a common fund is made by Brazil, but their annual expenditures amount to approximately the equivalent of \$1,200,000, used in the upkeep and development of government-owned plantations and the initiation of colonization projects built around rubber planting.

Operations: Emphasis was placed on disease control and high-yielding clones. The cooperative breeding program has resulted in the development and testing of over 100,000 hybrid clones utilizing high-yielding material developed in the Far East and highly disease resistant material selected in the Western Hemisphere. These hybrids are being tested intensively at Belem and Belterra and outstanding selections have been sent to Turrialba, Costa Rica, for more intensive disease-resistance tests. In recognition of Brazil's increasing need for rubber, plans were recently prepared in cooperation with Brazilian officials for large scale plantings in the coastal areas of Sao Paulo and Bahia and extension of plantings in the Amazon Valley. Additional U.S. experts for cooperative research and guidance have been requested for training of local technicians and management personnel on these new pilot plantations for which local budgets equivalent to several millions of dollars are under consideration.

BRAZIL

Social Service (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: June 19, 1948.

Estimated completion date of project: June 30, 1952.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One social welfare consultant.

Headquarters: Rio de Janeiro.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$8,246 by U.S.

Operations: Principal activities included: training of local health personnel in local health agencies throughout northern and western Brazil and assisting in courses given by National Children's Bureau at Institute Fernandes Figueira.

Local trainings: In-service training and courses in medical social work for health personnel.

CEYLON

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: July 15, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: Project suspended.

Headquarters: Colombo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$15,900 by U.S.

Operations: Assisted in expansion of rice production and other food crops; improved rice varieties and the methods of planting, particularly the substitution of hand transplanting for the present systems of broadcasting. In addition to accomplishing a substantial increase in rice yields on present acreages, the Government of Ceylon has a large undertaking in the central northern part of the Island for the reclamation of large jungle areas. A U.S. specialist had been scheduled to assist in the operation and maintenance of four farm machinery centers in this area which have been established by the Ceylonese Government in order that machinery will be available for bringing into cultivation acreages reclaimed.

CHILE

Agriculture (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 3 U.S. employees and 7 Chilean employees on mission staff.

Headquarters: Santiago.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$146,000 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$100,000 by Chile.

Operations: Agricultural extension to improve animal and vegetable sanitation, bring about better cultural methods, use of insecticides and improved seeds, installation of conservation practices. The program for the Aconcagua Valley is an example of such special area improvement projects. Similar regional projects have also been planned for the La Serena area, for the Department of Imperial in Cautin Province, and for Chiloe Island.

Local training: In-service training of agricultural personnel.

Training in the U.S.: Seven Chileans received training in the U.S. in fiscal year 1951.

CHILE

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: One U.S. employee.

Headquarters: Santiago.

Area of operations: La Serena.

Operations: A vocational education project has been under way through a one-man mission since March 1951. The project is concerned initially with organization of the Technical School at La Serena, in an area of mining and expanding industry.

CHILE

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1943.

Staff: 5 U.S. employees and 13 Chilean employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 523.

Headquarters: Santiago.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$193,942 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$786,848 by Chile.

Operations: An important phase of the program was the operation of three health centers serving areas with populations ranging from 30,000 to 80,000. Other major current activities include country-wide campaigns for the control of tuberculosis, typhus, typhoid fever, meningitis, diphtheria and whooping cough; a country-wide nutrition program; the operation of the National Department of Vital Statistics; a program of sanitation for the Aconcagua Valley; construction of health centers, several sewerage and water supply systems for small towns in rural areas; and a country-wide health education program.

Local training: Local training through in-service programs and formal courses given to health personnel.

Training in the U.S.: Four Chileans came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

CHILE

Social Service (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: June 24, 1950

Completion date of project: August 31, 1950.

Staff: One public health nursing expert.

Headquarters: Santiago.

Area of operations: Santiago and Vina del Mar.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$1,603 by U.S.

Operations: The U.S. consultant served as technical adviser in the field of maternal and child health, to a training institute made up of nurses from a group of Latin American countries.

CHILE

Vital Statistics (Federal Security Agency, National Office of
Vital Statistics)

Date of arrival of mission: December 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert and one local
employee.

Headquarters: Santiago.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: The U.S. expert, in assisting
Chile in vital statistics ac-
tivities, will examine and make
recommendations on methods and
organization for reporting
birth and death statistics,
hospital statistics, etc.

(See American Republics Re-
gional Project page 149 for
work in field of vital sta-
tistics prior to above pro-
ject.)

COLOMBIA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: December 1949.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 3 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: Bogota.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$9,300 by U.S.

Operations: Emphasis was placed on agricul-
tural research. Technical assist-
ance was given the Colombian

Ministry of Agriculture and the National Federation of Coffee
Growers in various fields of agriculture, particularly in soils
and insect control.

Contractual arrangements have been made with the Michigan State
College to supply technicians in agricultural education to work
with the agricultural schools at Medellin and Palmira. This
work is expected to begin around January 1, 1952. Increased ex-
ports of complementary crops and strategic materials needed by
the United States, such as coffee, cacao, rubber, taqua nuts
and bananas, are expected to result from the program.

Training in the U.S.: Two nationals of Colombia came
(July 1950-December 1951) to the U.S. for training.

COLOMBIA

Civil Aviation (Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics
Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: March 1948.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: Bogota.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$16,331 by the U.S. Under the
project agreement, Colombia pays
the U.S. \$2,000 per year for each
U.S. expert. In addition, Colom-
bia furnishes the mission trans-
portation within the country,
office space, equipment, supplies,
etc.

It is estimated that Colombia
spent approximately \$600,000 dur-
ing calendar year 1951 on its air-
port development program.

Operations: Assistance was given to the Colom-
bian Government in the development
of civil aviation within the coun-
try. The major effort was directed
toward the installation and oper-
ation of air traffic control and
communications equipment purchased
by Colombia in the U.S.

COLOMBIA

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 4 U.S. employees and 13 Colombian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 289.

Headquarters: Bogota.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$184,314 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$1,128,509 by Colombia.

Operations: The Servicio operated two health centers; conducted research and operations to meet nutritional deficiencies; malaria and yaws control campaigns; administered a comprehensive sanitation program; a country-wide program of health education; and gave technical and financial aid to the National School of Nursing.

Local training: In-service and formal courses for professional and non-professional personnel.

Training in the U.S.: Three Colombian trainees came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

COLOMBIA

Highways (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads)

Date of arrival of mission: February 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One highway engineer-
economist.

Headquarters: Bogota.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$4,200 by the U.S.

Operations: Preliminary studies were made
of highway planning and eco-
nomics directed towards the
development of an adequate
highway system to meet in-
ternal economy demands.
Work is temporarily suspended.

COLOMBIA

Housing (Housing and Home Finance Agency)

Date of arrival of mission: May 28, 1951.

Completion date of project: June 1951.

Staff: One U.S. housing expert.

Headquarters: Bogota.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$500 by U.S.

Operations: Consultations were held with representatives of Colombia's Committee on Economic Development on possible Point 4 cooperation in the housing field. A recommendation was made for U.S. help in carrying out the organization of an over-all housing agency and a specific study of housing financing resources and possibilities was made to the Committee.

COLOMBIA

Mineral Resources (Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines)

Date of arrival of mission: June 16, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert and 3 local
employees.

Headquarters: Bogota.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$14,512 by the U.S. and \$16,000
by Colombia.

Operations: Advised the Departamento de
Fomento on coal production
methods, underground coal
mining, and beneficiation.
The Laboratory of the Bureau
of Mines at Pittsburgh is
also conducting research on
Colombian coals.

COLOMBIA

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: A survey mission was in Colombia in 1940. A mission has been in Colombia since 1942 on a continuing basis.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 2 U.S. experts: an agriculturist and a botanist. One local employee.

Headquarters: Villa Arteaga.

Area of operations: Uraba Valley and Amazon Valley.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$26,317 by the U.S. No direct contribution to a common fund is made by Colombia, but local expenses are estimated at an equivalent of about \$50,000 annually. All local costs are met by Colombian Government and private cooperators, with exception of one local employee.

Operations: Activities included technical assistance in development of a 680 acre pilot plantation, including 25 acres of long-term experiments, and jungle surveys in the Amazon drainage area to select new types of hevea for use in over-all Latin American plant improvement program.

COSTA RICA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1948.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 4 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: San Jose and Turrialba.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$19,022 by the U.S.

Operations: Principal activities included:
research work at Turrialba on
coffee diseases; assistance to
the Ministry of Agriculture on
reorganization of the Ministry
along functional lines; also re-
search and assistance to Ministry
in control measures for animal
insects and disease; training
of soils laboratory workers;
and assistance in the soils
classification survey of the
Tempisque Valley.

Training in the U.S.: Three nationals of Costa Rica
came to the U.S. for training
in agricultural work during
fiscal year 1951.

COSTA RICA

Agriculture (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 8 U.S. employees and 15 Costa Rican employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 188.

Headquarters: San Jose.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$245,000 by the U.S. and an equivalent of \$205,357 by Costa Rica.

Operations: A country-wide agricultural extension program was operated through STICA, a cooperative

Servicio that maintained 28 field offices. These offices are staffed entirely with Costa Rican technicians who carry on the actual contacts with farmers. IIAA technicians work with the STICA agents in an advisory and consulting capacity. Extension work includes 5,376 farms, of which 2,323 are less than 17 acres in size. The farms represent 22% of the farm land in Costa Rica.

Activities included technical assistance in soil conservation; irrigation; insect and disease control; crop development; soil improvement; livestock improvement; 4-S Club and home demonstration (there are now 83 clubs with a total of 1822 members.)

In all of the STICA projects nothing is given away to the farmer except advice. They do the actual work and purchase any materials and equipment such as insecticides, fertilizers, etc., which they may need. Items not available through local sources are imported by the Costa Rican Government and distributed to the farmers through the STICA offices. For the fiscal year 1950-1951, \$164,645 worth of insecticides, fertilizers, fungicides and vaccines and \$27,580 worth of windmills alone were sold by STICA agents. As most of these items were made in America and as this does not represent all items sold, it may safely be said that STICA alone sold more goods in terms of dollars than the entire IIAA contribution to the program for the past year.

COSTA RICA

Civil Aviation (Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics
Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: October 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: San Jose.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: An airport engineer has been in Costa Rica since mid-October to assist in the organization and acceleration of an airport development program. He has been concerned principally with the construction of a new airport for San Jose. Additional engineering surveys for construction or improvement of ten other airfields have been recommended.

The CAA project agreement with Costa Rica provides for dollar reimbursement to the U.S. at an annual rate of \$1,000 for each U.S. expert. In addition, Costa Rica furnishes local transportation, office space, equipment, supplies, etc.

COSTA RICA

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 3 U.S. employees and 4 Costa Rican employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 4.

Headquarters: San Jose.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$101,092 by the U.S. and an equivalent of \$107,143 by Costa Rica.

Operations: Principal activities include a nationwide yellow fever control campaign; better sanitation; and financial assistance to the National School of Nursing which is being carried out in collaboration and cooperation with the World Health Organization.

During the late summer and early fall of 1951, the country was menaced by a yellow fever outbreak, the Servicio was able to be of significant assistance in the control of this outbreak by arranging for the loan of a helicopter and its crew by the United States Air Rescue Service. This helicopter was used to transport a physician, together with material to immunize the population against yellow fever, to remote jungle areas in Costa Rica which could not otherwise be reached.

Local training: Local training through in-service activities as well as formal courses.

COSTA RICA

Highways (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads)

Date of arrival of mission: April 25, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One highway engineer.

Headquarters: San Jose.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$550 by the U.S.

Operations: Assisted Government officials in analysis of needs for adequately staffed, equipped, and financed highway maintenance organization. The Bureau of Public Roads has recommended that this project be cancelled and that the work be carried on through its regular Inter-American Highway staff in San Jose.

COSTA RICA

Housing and Community Development (Housing and Home Finance Agency)
(Contract with Architects Collaborative)

Date of arrival of mission: June 16, 1951.

Completion date of project: Field work completed September 28, 1951. Final report is in preparation.

Headquarters: San Jose.

Area of operations: San Jose, and field investigation trips to Puerto Rico and Panama.

Operations: An intensive study was made of the scope of the present and future needs for housing in numbers of family units, with particular regard to the part played by movement of families from rural areas.

The study looked into existing resources available for carrying out a housing program, building materials, professional and artisan skills, existing lands, and present or potential water and sewage services, organizations to carry out such programs.

COSTA RICA

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: A survey mission was in Costa Rica in 1940. A mission was established on a continuing basis in 1941.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 5 U.S. experts and 106 local employees.

Headquarters: Turrialba and Los Diamantes, Guapiles.

Area of operations: Tropical lowlands on north coast.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$108,774 by the U.S. Local costs are met by Government of Costa Rica and private co-operators. In addition to lands and facilities provided by the Government, it is estimated that private cooperators are spending an equivalent of \$100,000 annually.

Operations: Research work was conducted on hevea diseases, plant breeding, and the development of production techniques suitable for use in the Western Hemisphere. Results included development of fungicidal control measures for the South American leaf blight and the proving of disease resistant clones for top-working of high-yielding trees to avoid disease damage. Rubber trees are gradually replacing the customary (and of itself unproductive) shade trees for coffee in several localities.

Cooperation with local companies and growers has led to the successful establishment of commercial plantings, one of which consisting of 2,500 acres is now showing a profit and demonstrating conclusively that rubber can be produced in the Western Hemisphere in competition with that from the Far East.

COSTA RICA

Tariff (Tariff Commission)

Date of arrival of mission: June 6, 1951.

Completion date of project: November 10, 1951.

Headquarters: San Juan.

Area of operations: San Juan.

Operations: In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, a study was made of the existing Costa Rican tariff and a report issued, "Tariff Policy on Costa Rica". The report has been translated into Spanish and printed officially, authorizing the reforms deemed appropriate.

COSTA RICA

Vital Statistics (Federal Security Agency, National Office
of Vital Statistics)

Date of arrival of mission: Not arrived in Costa Rica as of
December 31, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One expert assigned and en
route to headquarters.

Headquarters: San Jose.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: Expert was en route to field
to continue work previously
conducted under regional pro-
ject.

(See American Republics Re-
gional Project page 149)

CUBA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1943.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

4 U.S. experts and 24 local
employees, including 16 techni-
cians and 8 laborers.

Headquarters:

Havana.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$41,090 by U.S.

Operations:

Earlier research and experiments
under this project had already
determined that kenaf was a satis-
factory substitute for jute, and could be planted, harvested,
processed into fibers, and manufactured into sugar sacks.

Although the importance of kenaf as the only practical source
of sacking material in the Western Hemisphere is generally rec-
ognized, certain features in the development of the industry
are only partially solved. During the last year and a half,
the cooperative project with Cuba has developed decorticating
processes and multiplied productive strains of kenaf. The 1951
seed purchase program of the Commodity Credit Corporation also
contributed in stimulating production of seed in sufficient
volume to insure the launching of the industry. Further work
is planned in refinements in decorticating, better seed, and
disease control. Additional projects planned include expansion
of coffee production and assistance to the new Bank of Agricul-
tural and Industrial Development in working out a farm credit
system.

Training in the U.S.:

Five citizens of Cuba came to the
U.S. for training in fiscal year
1951.

CUBA

Social Service (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: June 22, 1950.

Completion date of project: September 1, 1950.

Staff: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: Havana.

Area of operations: Havana.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$2,532 by U.S.

Operations: The U.S. consultant in social group work taught a special course at summer session of School of Social Service of the University of Havana, and assisted in setting up some demonstration training projects in the field of community leadership and youth activities.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: Ciudad Trujilla.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$1,815 by U.S.

Operations: The agricultural program,
which is just getting under
way, is designed to develop
new crops such as rubber and
sisal; to increase crop pro-
duction, principally through
entomology and use of fertil-
izer; and to improve the
quality and types of tobacco
for export.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 3 U.S. employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 9.

Headquarters: Ciudad Trujillo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$119,113 by the U.S. and an equivalent of \$75,000 by Dominican Republic.

Operations: This program, which has only been in operation since the Spring of 1951, has been primarily concerned with the development of a vocational education system. A vocational school is being built and equipped at Ciudad Trujillo, and should open during calendar year 1952. A program in rural elementary education is expected to be inaugurated during fiscal year 1952.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: A survey mission was in the country in 1941. A mission operated in the Dominican Republic in 1942-1948. Since 1948 the program has been supervised by the U.S. Mission in Haiti.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One local employee.

Headquarters: Supervised from Haiti.

Area of operations: Tropical lowlands of central and eastern provinces.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$2,063 by the U.S. Local expenditures met by Dominican Government; no estimate available of equivalent dollar amount.

Operations: Activities included establishment of 40 acres of experimental plantings at rubber experiment station at Piedra Blanca. Over 200 farmers received budded rubber trees from the station. Large plantings have been made of the Pueraria covercrop and the Dominican Republic has become a center for furnishing seed supplies to other countries.

ECUADOR

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 11 U.S. experts and 143
local employees.

Headquarters: Quito.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$98,254 by U.S. Services of
local employees supplied by
Ecuador had an estimated
equivalent value of \$70,000;
land, buildings, and quarters
had an estimated value of
\$500,000.

Operations: The agricultural program is
operated in cooperation with
the Estacion Experimental
Agricola, an agency established by the Government of Ecuador
for this purpose. Very effective agricultural research and
extension work have been done through centers established in
each of the following important agricultural regions of the
country: Santa Domingo; Pichilingue; Manobi; and Guayaquil.
Operations have resulted in: introduction of new seed varie-
ties of oats which increased yields two to three times; im-
proved methods of propagation of various cacao selections;
introduction of sugar corn as a crop; development of vege-
table crops, tomatoes, grain, sorghum, and pasture grasses;
grain storage; better feeding and management of cattle; and
control of livestock disease and insects.

Effects of the program are reflected in increased production.
Increased exports are expected of crops complementary to the
U.S., such as coffee and cacao, and of strategic materials
needed by the U.S.

Local training: Local training provided through
demonstrations and extension
activities.

Training in the U.S.: One national of Ecuador received
training in the U.S. during
fiscal year 1951.

ECUADOR

Civil Aviation (Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: December 1949.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

2 U.S. experts: an airport engineer and a communications operations consultant; and 6 local employees.

Headquarters:

Quito.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$19,265 by the U.S.

Operations:

Assistance to Ecuador has been given in all phases of civil aviation to encourage the development of its civil aviation. Principal activities included: plans for airport improvements at Ambato, Cuenca, Machola, and Santa Rosa; establishment of a National Aviation Code; assistance in air traffic control and communications; and reorganization of the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

ECUADOR

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1945.

Staff: 6 U.S. employees and 28 Ecuadoran employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 33.

Headquarters: Quito.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$113,929 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$59,589 by Ecuador.

Operations: Assisted in the improvement and extension of the elementary education system of Ecuador and in the creation of a sound teacher-training system. The elementary education program is replacing rote learning by class participation and use of appropriate teaching materials, and is developing teacher-training systems, both pre-service and in-service.

Local training: In-service training and formal courses for teachers.

Training in the U.S.: Three Ecuadorans came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

ECUADOR

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 9 U.S. employees and 6 Ecuadoran employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 468.

Headquarters: Quito.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$262,155 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$1,254,868 by Ecuador.

Operations: Major activities included malaria and yaws control programs; construction of several small city water supplies, the construction of improved sewerage systems, and the training of Ecuadoran personnel in public health. In addition, the Servicio is cooperating with UNICEF by assisting in the receipt, storage, warehousing and distribution of hospital equipment and supplies for several hospitals throughout the country. The Servicio is also administering a loan by the Export-Import Bank of approximately \$2,000,000 being used for the construction of water supply and sewerage systems.

Local trainings: In-service training of sanitary inspectors and laboratory technicians.

Training in the U.S.: Seven Ecuadorans received training in the U.S. in fiscal year 1951.

ECUADOR

Water Resources (Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation)

Date of arrival of mission: July 18, 1951.

Completion date of project: November 26, 1951.

Staff: One U.S. irrigation engineer.

Headquarters: Guayaquil.

Area of operations: Santa Elena Peninsula.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$1,000 by the U.S.

Operations: The U.S. expert investigated the possibilities of increasing crop production through proper irrigation and drainage, including a study of surface and sub-surface water resources, general agricultural economics and soil studies.

EGYPT

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: August 30, 1951. This project was cancelled November 7, 1951 and is to be consolidated in the over-all Country Program.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One extension expert.

Headquarters: Cairo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: The program was in development stage. Projects authorized include: agricultural extension; drainage; grain storage; control of plant diseases; agricultural machinery; soil salinity; animal husbandry; and home economics.

EGYPT

Housing Design (Housing and Home Finance Agency)
(Contract with Arthur D. Little, Inc.)

Date of arrival of mission: November 5, 1951.

Estimated completion date: March 1952, but an extension until September 1952 is anticipated.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 2 U.S. experts; an engineer and a specialist in ceramics and fiber products.

Headquarters: Cairo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: Major activities included: investigations of low cost housing in Egypt; preparation of preliminary specifications for a typical village house with preliminary outline of details of construction; and a preliminary report on timber situation in Egypt. The program is being conducted under the auspices of the Housing Section of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

EGYPT

Social Service (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: May 15, 1951.

Estimated completion date of project: June 30, 1954.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: Two public welfare advisers.

Headquarters: Cairo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$9,633 by U.S.

Operations: Cooperated with Egyptian Ministry of Social Security and representatives of related programs (WHO, FAO) through general consultative assistance. Also arranged a pre-service training program for trainees scheduled to come to the U.S. that included film showings on health, agriculture, and social developments in the U.S.

Training in the U.S.: Eleven nationals of Egypt received training in the U.S. between July 1, 1950 and December 31, 1951, under the auspices of the Social Security Administration. Five leader grants were awarded.

EL SALVADOR

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 12 U.S. experts and 427 local
employees.

Headquarters: San Salvador.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$91,292 by U.S. and equiva-
lent of \$850,000 by El
Salvador.

Operations: Extensive agricultural research
and extension activities were
carried on with the cooperation
of Centro Nacional de Agronomía, an agency established by the
Government of El Salvador, for this purpose. Emphasis was
placed on development of research and extension centers in
the important agricultural regions of the country. Adminis-
trative offices and laboratories are at Santa Tecla, near San
Salvador. A large demonstration farm and experiment station
is operated at San Andres and another at Santa Cruz Porillos.
"County agent" offices have been established in 11 areas and
three more are to be assigned in a short time.

Outstanding accomplishments have included: 1) increased
coffee production by development of control measures which
reduced losses from field crickets; 2) improved cultivation
of hennequen by introducing a new method of selective harvest-
ing and effectively controlling the disease known as "mancha
negra" or black leaf spot; and 3) development of irrigation
systems.

Local training: Through demonstrations and ex-
tension activities. In addition,
a tractor driver training course
was established. To date some
40 persons have taken the course.

Training in the U.S.: Four citizens of El Salvador
came to the U.S. for agricul-
tural training in fiscal year
1951.

EL SALVADOR

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: January 1951.

Staff: One U.S. adviser.

Headquarters: San Salvador.

Area of operations: San Salvador.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$8,977 by U.S.

Operations: Vocational education program. Assisted in organizing the San Salvador technical school. It is planned to assist in developing vocational divisions in a few selected secondary schools elsewhere in the country.

EL SALVADOR

Fisheries (Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service)

Date of arrival of mission: August 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: San Salvador.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: The U.S. expert assisted in investigation of fishery resources of El Salvador and in the modernization of the fishery industry.

EL SALVADOR

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1944.

Staff: 5 U.S. employees and 1 El Salvadoran employee on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 399.

Headquarters: San Salvador.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$90,380 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$418,968 by El Salvador.

Operations: Principal activities included: the completion and partial equipment of two hospital-health centers, a tuberculosis pavilion and a national nursing school; carrying out an extensive rural sanitation program emphasizing the provision of safe water supplies, sewerage systems, and the installation of sanitary privies; training professional personnel in the United States and other American Republics through fellowships and travel grants, as well as in-service training of both professional and non-professional health personnel.

Local training: In-service training and formal courses to professional and non-professional health workers.

Training in the U.S.: Two El Salvadorans came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

EL SALVADOR

Medical Social Work (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: September 21, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. medical social worker.

Headquarters: San Salvador.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$4,684 by U.S.

Operations: The purpose of this project is to develop medical social services in hospital in El Salvador. Individuals and groups have been contacted to gain interest and support of the work; women have been recruited for training in medical social work; and plans are under way for a demonstration social service department in a government hospital.

ETHIOPIA

Public Health (Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service)

A public health exhibit was constructed and sent to Addis Ababa, along with pamphlets on smallpox, worms, and louse infestation. These were prepared for the Ethiopian Trade and Agricultural Fair which was held from November 17 to December 2, 1951.

GUATEMALA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1944.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

7 U.S. experts and 102 local
employees.

Headquarters:

Guatemala City.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$108,464 by the U.S. and an
equivalent of \$365,000 by
Guatemala.

Operations:

The program in Guatemala has resulted in the establishment of the Instituto Agropecuario Nacional, a special Government agency to cooperate with the U.S. located in Guatemala City. Two experiment stations and demonstration farms are in operation, one at Chocoma, and one at Quezaltenango, in addition to extension centers through the country. Results of work in development of improved seed varieties (wheat, potatoes, and beans) and in soil conservation and disease control have increased production over regular local varieties two to three times. Coffee production has been expanded through introduction of triple hedge row planting systems. Effective nutrition work in feeding of livestock and poultry was also a part of the program.

Local training:

Through demonstrations and
other extension activities.

Training in the U.S.:

One Guatemalan came to U.S.
in fiscal year 1951 for agri-
cultural training.

GUATEMALA

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 6 U.S. employees and 16 Guatemalan employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 647.

Headquarters: Guatemala City.

Area of operations: Guatemala City.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$110,976 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$388,667 by Guatemala.

Operations: Activities were limited to construction of 1,000 bed hospital and medical center on the outskirts of Guatemala City.

Training in the U.S.: One national of Guatemala came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

GUATEMALA

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: A survey mission was in Guatemala in 1940. A mission on a continuing basis was established in 1942.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 2 U.S. experts and 27 local employees.

Headquarters: Entre Rios, Cuyotenango.

Area of operations: Tropical lowlands of Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$39,136 by the U.S. Guatemala contributes an estimated equivalent value of \$10,000.

Operations: The research station at the West Coast, near Cuyotenango, which is one of three regional experiment stations continued its work on development of high-yielding clones. It has 32 acres in experimental plantings, and services the cooperative plant-improvement program throughout the hemisphere.

There are several large cooperators in Guatemala including the Firestone Plantations Company, which has planted over 200 acres of experimental plantings, whose projects are classified as part of the regional research activities of this station. In addition, 1,379 acres have been planted by local cooperators for commercial production. These are directed by local technicians trained by the station.

H A I T I

Agriculture (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1944.

Staff: 9 U.S. employees and 5 Haitian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 365.

Headquarters: Port-au-Prince.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$323,600 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$389,720 by Haiti.

Operations: Major activities included: operation of twenty-two extension offices which help farmers to modernize their methods of crop and livestock production; 60 "4-H type" clubs were active, with a membership of 1,500; more than 50 cooperatives had been organized; and thousands of pounds of selected seed for crops, together with fruit and reforestation seedlings were distributed.

A 400-acre farm demonstration at Bois Dehors in the Artibonite Valley works in improved crop and livestock production, including testing kenaf and other new crops, techniques for land development--water supply through drains, canals and other practices; and provides a center for community organization. About 200 acres of the farm have been leased to farmers in two-acre plots for rice production. It is estimated that as a result of the irrigation improvements and field supervision given the farmers, an additional 4,000 tons of rice were produced for the country in the first year of operation. A credit union and a farm school were established; the expansion and financing of the latter has now been taken over by the Haitian Department of Education.

Three irrigation projects were in operation: one at Villard, a system which provides water for about 6,500 acres of land, is part of the Artibonite Valley development and as soon as conditions permit will be turned over to the Haitian Government. The other two projects, at Fonds Parisien and St. Raphael will serve 1,000 acres and 4,500 acres respectively.

Local training: A comprehensive training program for agricultural workers and farmers.

Training in the U.S.: One Haitian national received training in the U.S. in fiscal year 1951.

H A I T I

Census (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

Date of arrival of mission: August 2, 1948.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

Approximately 100 local employees--none paid by the U.S.

Headquarters:

Port-au-Prince.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Operations:

A U.S. expert was sent to Haiti in August 1948 to help organize a statistical office and to prepare plans for their first complete census of population. The Bureau de Recensement was organized in September 1948 with a small staff of technicians who had been trained previously in the United States. The first two years were spent in preparation for the general census, including legislation, budget, design of a suitable questionnaire, training of field and central office personnel, experimental censuses and preparing an operating plan. The census was taken in August 1950 and the results showed a total population of 3,111,973. The U.S. consultant left Haiti in November 1950 after the enumeration had been completed and processing of the questionnaires for the detailed tabulations were well under way. It is estimated that the tabulation program will be completed around the end of 1952.

Local training:

Census personnel were given basic training.

H A I T I

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 6 U.S. employees and 1 Haitian employee on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 363.

Headquarters: Port-au-Prince.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$171,855 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$255,183 by Haiti.

Operations: Major emphasis was given to intensive yaws and malaria control campaigns, the two outstanding health problems of the country. In addition to control operations through clinics and mobile units, an extensive health education activity was undertaken. Other current activities include technical guidance to the National School of Nursing at Port-au-Prince; the construction of additions to Port-au-Prince's water supply system; and cooperation with the Hydraulic Service of the Haitian Government in a program aimed at improving the water supply of the nation and training of health personnel.

Local training: Professional and non-professional personnel received training through in-service programs and formal courses.

Training in the U.S.: Three Haitians came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

H A I T I

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: 1941.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 2 U.S. experts and 73 local employees.

Headquarters: Marfranc, Jeremie.

Area of operations: Tropical lowlands of north coast and southern peninsula.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$43,686 by the U.S. Local costs met by Government of Haiti and private cooperators; no estimate available of equivalent dollar amount.

Operations: Continued work at regional experiment station at Marfranc on breeding investigations and cooperation with regional stations in other countries in over-all hemisphere program. Haiti is especially favorable for this work, since it is well isolated from all countries where the South American leaf blight is found. Technical assistance was also furnished to more than 150 local growers, who were encouraged to replace present cropless shade trees with rubber trees on their coffee plantations.

H A I T I

Social Insurance (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: October 1950.

Completion date of project: March 23, 1951.

Staff: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: Port-au-Prince.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$3,831 by the U.S.

Operations: The U.S. expert made a study of social insurance in Haiti. In October 1950, he visited Haiti and assembled basic population and demographic data essential to sound social planning. In February 1951 he returned to Haiti and assisted in drafting a social insurance law to replace the Haitian social insurance law of 1949. New legislation was enacted and plans were made for the administration of the law.

Training in the U.S.: Five nationals of Haiti came to the U.S. for training in social insurance administration. One leader grant was awarded.

HONDURAS

Agriculture (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 7 U.S. employees and 2 Honduran employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 65.

Headquarters: Tegucigalpa.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$92,000 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$142,766 by Honduras.

Operations: Development of an agricultural extension service. Activities included nurseries at Comayagua and La Esperanza, for the large scale production of various crop seeds and fruit and timber trees; vaccination campaigns for livestock; construction of farm storage facilities; and work with school children along some of the 4-H lines.

A special engineering project involves the development of facilities for an agricultural education school at Catacamas, including structures and a 300-acre demonstration farm. Assistance is also being given the Government in the development of a colonization project of about 25,000 acres of land in the same area. Basic surveys have been made for the subdivision of the land and an irrigation system is being installed. Training and demonstration programs are being conducted in the field of forestry; and assistance is also being given for the development of forest product industries in the country and for related work of the extension agents. In the field of animal husbandry, livestock producers are being helped in the improvement of their pastures and ranges, in the development of stock-water supplies, and in the treatment of animal diseases, and the eradication of tick and torsolo.

Local training: Local training received through in-service activities.

Training in the U.S.: Six national of Honduras came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

HONDURAS

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 4 U.S. employees on mission staff.

Headquarters: Tegucigalpa.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$42,929 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$31,400 by Honduras.

Operations: Emphasis is placed on the development of teacher-training systems. Initial operations are concentrated in three areas: Tegucigalpa, Comayagua and Danli, where normal schools and vocational schools exist.

Local training: In-service training and formal courses for professional and non-professional personnel.

HONDURAS

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 3 U.S. employees and 5 Honduran employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 479.

Headquarters: Tegucigalpa.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$99,380 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$514,119 by Honduras.

Operations: Principal activities included: technical assistance in the operation of a national tuberculosis sanitorium in Tegucigalpa, the capital city; malaria control operations, mainly residual spraying of dwellings with DDT; construction of water supply and sewerage systems; and training of personnel.

Local training: Professional and non-professional personnel given training through in-service programs and formal courses.

HONDURAS

Highways (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads)

Date of arrival of mission: May 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

One highway engineer.

Headquarters:

Tegucigalpa.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Operations:

Principal activities included:
assistance in development of
construction plans for proposed
highway system; and development
of highway maintenance organi-
zation.

HONDURAS

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of missions: A survey mission was in Honduras in 1940. A mission on a continuing basis was established in 1941. Since 1943 the program has been supervised by the U.S. Mission in Guatemala.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: Project supervised by the staff in Guatemala.

Headquarters: Supervised from regional station in Guatemala.

Area of operations: Tropical lowlands of north coast.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$2,950 by U.S. Local costs met by Government of Honduras and private cooperators; no estimate available of equivalent dollar amount.

Operations: Technical assistance on rubber production was provided to the Government of Honduras, United Fruit Company, The Standard Fruit Company, and other agencies carrying out the cooperative program. The experimental rubber planting at San Alejo comprises 700 acres, of which at least 200 are taken up by long-term clone comparisons and other yield experiments that will be of value to the other cooperative programs throughout Central America.

INDIA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: June 11, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 12 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: New Delhi and Lucknow.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$75,732 by U.S.

Operations: Emphasis was placed on extension activities. Extension advisers are being made available to each of the principal food producing provinces. The Etawah project has increased the production of wheat and potatoes as much as 100 percent, principally through the use of better seed, improved cultural practices, better tools, and cooperative endeavors. Other activities include: agricultural engineering, and agricultural research in agronomy and animal pathology and biologicals. This assistance is being rendered through the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi and the Indian Veterinarian Research Institute at Izatnagar.

Training in the U.S.: Ten agricultural trainees and two leaders came to the U.S. between July 1, 1950 and December 31, 1951.

INDIA

Chemical Industry (Department of Commerce, Office of
International Trade)

Date of arrival of mission: July 12, 1951.

Completion date of project: December 1, 1951.

Staff: One chemical expert.

Headquarters: New Delhi.

Area of operations: New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras,
Travancore-Cochin, Bombay,
and Rajasthan.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$7,445 allocated by U.S.
India contributed an equivalent of \$600.

Operations: The project called for a survey
and advice on the potential recovery of sulphur as sulphuric acid from copper smelting gases, pyrite and gypsum. Most immediate result of the project is the probability of an acid plant installation to recover sulphurous gases at the Indian Copper Corporation with an expected recovery of some 6 or 7 thousand tons of sulphur per annum in the form of sulphuric acid.

INDIA

Child Welfare (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: July 10, 1950.

Estimated completion date of project: June 30, 1952.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One U.S. child welfare consultant.

Headquarters: New Delhi.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$9,950 by U.S.

Operations: The U.S. consultant taught courses in family and child welfare at the Delhi School of Social Work, and arranged for field work for students in welfare institutions and agencies throughout the country. In addition, she served on a committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work, a committee of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, and the Selection Committee of the U.S. Educational Foundation in India.

Local trainings: Courses for social work students.

INDIA

City Planning (Housing and Home Finance Agency)
(Contract with Adams, Howard, and Greeley)

Date of arrival of mission: July 1951.

Estimated completion date: April 1952.

Headquarters: Gandhidham.

Area of operations: Kandla port and Gandhidham town, in the state of Kutch.

Operations: A study is being made of existing plans and developments of a new port at Kandla and Gandhidham town. Recommendations and conclusions will be presented to officials in New Delhi and to the staff of the Development Corporation in Gandhidham in January and February 1952.

INDIA

Geologic Investigations (Department of the Interior,
U.S. Geological Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: January 13, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. geologist and 3 local employees.

Headquarters: Calcutta.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$12,100 by the U.S. and \$3,000 by India.

Operations: Cooperated with the Geological Survey of India in studies of beryl, mica, and other strategic minerals in an effort to stimulate India's production of these commodities for export, and in training of Indian geologists.

INDIA

Geologic Investigations (Department of the Interior,
U.S. Geological Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: March 30, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. geologist and
4 local employees.

Headquarters: New Delhi.

Area of operations: Western India.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$21,000 by the U.S. and
\$2,000 by India.

Operations: Geologic, hydrologic, and
general scientific and tech-
nical assistance was given
to India in the development
and utilization of its
ground-water resources, in-
cluding areal geologic map-
ping and ground-water studies
for the Tandla Pact Develop-
ment and the Sindhu Refugee
Resettlement projects for
which 25,000,000 gallons of
water per day will be re-
quired. The construction
of port facilities and the
new cities of Gandhidham and
Sardargary will require
4,000,000 gallons per day.

INDIA

Industrial Development (Department of Commerce, Office
of International Trade)
(Contract with Armour Research Institute)

Date of arrival of mission: October 1951.

Staff: One U.S. expert.

Area of operations: Country-wide, particularly Dehra Dun, and Damodar Valley Dam area.

Operations: An initial survey was made by the Armour Research Institute representative of three industrial development projects (foundry, cellulose and paper, and small industries). Specialists for all three projects were recruited and their biographies have been forwarded to New Delhi for approval by the Indian Government. The Government of India has now approved a foundry expert and a small industries expert. It has advised that the cellulose and paper expert will not be required before June 1953.

INDIA

Labor Standards (Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards)

Date of arrival of mission: October 16, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

3 U.S. experts: an industrial safety engineer, an industrial chemist, an industrial hygienist; and local technical personnel on national and State staffs.

Headquarters: New Delhi.

Area of operations: New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Jamshedpar.

Operations:

U.S. experts on this project work with the Ministry of Labor of the Government of

India on a survey of selected important industries, to observe working conditions in the plants and to analyze their effect on the safety and health of the workers. On the basis of the findings, assistance is given in setting standards for the protection of workers against occupational hazards. Organization of techniques and procedures to apply those standards will be developed through implementation of existing labor laws and through an educational and training program.

In the two months in which the project has been in operation, the Indian Government has given wholehearted cooperation and most of the survey has been done. An analysis of the results of the survey and a plan of operation on the basis of the findings are being worked out with Indian Government officials.

INDIA

Lignite Investigations (Department of the Interior, Bureau
of Mines)

Date of arrival of mission: September 18, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. lignite expert.

Headquarters: Madras.

Area of operations: Madras.

Operations: Lignite investigations are in
process in the State of Madras.

INDIA

Public Health (Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service)

Date of arrival of mission: December 6, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

One U.S. expert and 2 local
employees.

Headquarters:

New Delhi.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Operations:

The U.S. expert is to advise
the Government of India and
the TCA Administrator in India
on the health needs of the
country. Preliminary work
was begun; trips will be made
to the various states to study
health conditions first hand.

IRAN

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1950.
Staff as of December 31,
1951. 9 U.S. experts.
Headquarters: Tehran.
Area of operations: Country-wide.
Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$67,447 by U.S.

Operations: In October 1950 a joint Iranian-U.S. Commission for Rural Improvement was established. The program calls for a work center for each ostan or province and includes work in the fields of extension; animal husbandry; timber and range management; plant and animal disease and insect control; and agricultural engineering. Five centers, in Tehran, Meshed, Isfahan, Tabriz, and Shiraz, have already been organized.

Outstanding accomplishments have included: aerial spraying of 58,000 acres for the control of locusts in the summer of 1951; the importation of 10 Brown Swiss Bulls and arrangements for their use in a program of artificial insemination; setting up three village demonstration centers involving repair of buildings, sanitary improvements, improvement in water supply, planting nurseries, providing school facilities, etc; spraying 2,600 head of cattle on an experimental basis for eradication of ticks; securing and distributing 50 tons of improved seed wheat. This seed was distributed on an exchange basis, and with the understanding that the next season's crop would be available for further distribution for seed purposes.

On June 26 the Technical Cooperation Administration and the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations signed an agreement with Utah State Agricultural College under which the College agreed to recruit and supervise agricultural personnel in Iran. As a result, the Department of Agriculture is presently not recruiting for Iran.

IRAN

Agricultural Education (Federal Security Agency, Office of Education)

Date of arrival of mission: July 28, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 3 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: Tehran.

Area of operations: Tehran and Isfahan.

Operations: The U.S. vocational agricultural instructors furnished technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and representatives of other government agencies. Other activities included teacher training, planning, teaching curricula, and arranging for a school counsel at Karaj College for agricultural teachers.

Local training: Provided to agricultural teachers.

IRAN

Industrial Training (Department of Labor, Bureau of
Apprenticeship)

Date of arrival of mission: June 19, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

One U.S. expert and 12 local
employees.

Headquarters:

Tehran.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$12,126 by the U.S.

Operations:

Practical training in various
types of industrial plants--
(textile, armament, chemical,
government tobacco monopoly, etc.) was given in job instruc-
tion, job methods, worker improvement, leadership, and
safety. A supervisor in the armament plant at Saltanatabad
stated he had increased production in his department 100% by
applying the training methods practiced in job instruction
sessions. This was accomplished without anyone working
harder, but rather through easier and more systematic ways
of doing the job.

A regulation has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry
of Labor proposing the establishment of an Industrial Train-
ing and Apprenticeship Council. It now appears that a council
will be appointed early in 1952.

IRAN

Public Health (Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service)

Date of arrival of mission: April 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

10 U.S. experts: 4 physicians,
a sanitary engineer, 3 nurses,
and 2 sanitarians.

Headquarters:

Tehran.

Area of operations:

Tehran, Shahriar area, Caspian
area, Isfahan.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$30,488 by the U.S.

Operations:

Principal activities included:
operation of a pediatric and
pre-natal clinic in the Shahriar
area in which an average of 150
patients are examined daily;
and a malaria control program
in the Caspian area -- it is
estimated that 2,000,000 cases
of malaria have been prevented
through DDT spraying or cured
through chloroquin medication.
A sanitary well and drainage
systems project in Isfahan was
completed in August 1951.

IRAQ

Child Welfare (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: September 2, 1951.

Estimated completion date of project: June 1952.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One maternal and child health expert.

Headquarters: Baghdad.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$1,276 by U.S.

Operations: Principal activities included: development of plans for several demonstrations of maternal and child health and for a maternal and child health training center. Also cooperated with Government of Iraq and multilateral agencies (WHO, UNESCO, and UNICEF) in determining over-all plans and relationships of agencies in country's program.

ISRAEL

Highways (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads)

A highway engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads made a survey of the highway system of Israel July 6-11, 1951.

A report, "Road Failures and Road Conditions" was prepared consisting of observations, comments on highway practices, and conclusions and recommendations as to the type of technical cooperation required.

JORDAN

Public Health (Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service)
(Contract with United States South Asian Corporation)

Date of arrival of mission: September 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

One physician.

Headquarters:

Amman.

Area of operations:

Amman.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$4,205 by the U.S.

Operations:

The U.S. physician is to serve as Director of the Central Government Laboratory which was organized to provide services in health and agriculture. To date, he has conferred with government officials and visited existing laboratories to determine the actual needs of the country.

LEBANON

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: June 26, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One extension expert.

Headquarters: Beirut.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$1,737 by U.S.

Operations: The program got under way only recently. Work to date has consisted primarily in a study of the problems and the development of projects.

Emphasis will be placed on extension work and work in connection with a new agricultural experiment station proposed by the Lebanese Government.

LEBANON

Public Health (Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service)

Date of arrival of mission: November 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

One public health nurse.

Headquarters:

American University of Beirut.

Area of operations:

Beirut

Operations:

The U.S. public health nurse is assigned to the University to direct the public health nursing program in the Department of Preventative Medicine and Public Health and to train a Lebanese who will eventually replace her. The initial class had ten students.

Local training:

Courses for health personnel.

LIBERIA

Aerial Photography and Mapping (Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: October 1, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: Monrovia.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: This project, part of a five-year program of assistance for Liberia, is operated under contract with Aero Service Corporation for aerial photography and the compilation of a photo-mosaic. Weather conditions have slowed down progress in aerial photography, but progress has been made in observations of astronomical positions.

The Liberian Government has deposited \$100,000 with the Liberian Embassy in Washington to be used for the direct procurement, by Liberia, of scientific equipment recommended by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

LIBERIA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: September 14, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 13 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: Monrovia and Suakoko.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$43,795 by U.S. The Govern-
ment of Liberia has appropri-
ated \$160,000 for construction
of a major laboratory and ad-
ministrative headquarters and
housing for Point 4 agricul-
tural workers. In addition,
Liberia supplied office space,
equipment, personnel services,
and transportation and communi-
cation facilities.

Operations: To date, the work has consisted
largely of working out with the
Government of Liberia a coordi-
nated program of agricultural
research, extension, and vo-
cational training. It is too
early as yet to report speci-
fic accomplishments. The pro-
gram under way is a long-term
undertaking.

Training in the U.S.: Two agricultural leaders of
Liberia came to the U.S. be-
tween July 1, 1950 and Decem-
ber 31, 1951.

LIBERIA

Housing (Housing and Home Finance Agency)

Date of arrival of mission: November 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

2 U.S. experts: an architect and
a municipal engineer.

Headquarters: Monrovia.

Area of operations: Monrovia.

Operations: Specialists advised on work on
the public buildings, housing,
municipal works, and water supply
and sewage systems, which are
part of the five-year program
of the Government of Liberia.

LIBERIA

Public Health (Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service)

Date of arrival of mission: 1944.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

10 U.S. employees: 3 public health physicians; 2 nurses; a sanitary engineer; 2 sanitarians; an administrative assistant; and a secretary. The local staff consisted of 300 employees.

Headquarters:

Monrovia.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$117,280 by the U.S.

Operations:

This project, a part of the Five-Year Development Plan for Liberia, coordinates and integrates the U.S. Public Health Mission's activities with those of the Bureau of Public Health and Sanitation of Liberia. Major activities included: (1) Malaria control program. Swamps are being cleared in the Mesurado River; DDT spraying is being done in Monrovia, on Bushrod Island, and in Sinner Village; a malaria survey is being conducted in the schools (1445 students are taking Nivaquine). (2) Out-patient clinic in Monrovia. During September, 861 new patients as well as 2,065 old patients were examined. (3) Diagnostic laboratory. Rendered diagnostic service and trained Liberians to be laboratory technicians. (4) School of Nursing. Includes courses for both graduate and practical nurses. There are twenty-one enrolled in the school. (5) Liberian Institute of the American Foundation of Tropical Medicine. A research institute at Harbell working on tropical diseases indigenous to the region.

Local trainings:

Courses for nurses; in-service training. Training of Liberians to become laboratory technicians.

LIBYA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: October 6, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

3 U.S. experts: a chief agriculturalist; an agricultural extension adviser; and a vocational agricultural teacher.

Headquarters:

Tripoli and Bengasi.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Operations:

The program of agricultural extension is just beginning to get under way.

LIBYA

Education (Federal Security Administration, Office of Education)

Date of arrival of mission: December 4, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: Tripoli.

Operations: Project was in development stage.

MEXICO

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: A preliminary survey mission was in Mexico in August 1951.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 1 U.S. expert.

Headquarters: Mexico City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: A preliminary field survey was made of the agricultural problem. Definite plans have been made to request the Rockefeller Foundation to expand its agricultural research program in Mexico as a further contribution to the Point 4 program. Increased exports of crops and strategic materials needed by the U.S. are expected from the cooperative program in Mexico.

Contractual arrangements are being made with Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for experts to assist the National College of Agriculture at Chapingo in education, extension, and research work.

Training in the U.S.: One Mexican came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

MEXICO

Fisheries (Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. employees: a fishery biologist and a translator.
Seven local employees.

Headquarters: Mexico City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$13,307 by the U.S. and
\$32,500 by Mexico.

Operations: Principal activities included:
continuation of investigations
of fisheries resources; devel-
opment of the fishery industry;
and fishery research, particu-
larly oyster and shrimp research.

MEXICO

Geologic Investigations (Department of the Interior,
U.S. Geological Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: 1946.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 5 U.S. geologists and
15 local employees.

Headquarters: Mexico City.

Area of operations: Sonora; Morales; Baja Cali-
fornia; Concepcion del Oro-
Mazapil district.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$51,400 by the U.S. and
\$35,000 by Mexico.

Operations: Geologic studies looking
toward the discovery, ex-
ploration and development
of phosphate, lead, zinc,
and copper were continued.
General studies were also
undertaken of underdevel-
oped copper deposits,
alunite at Quanaajuato,
and general investigation
of strategic minerals con-
taining cobalt, tin, and
manganese.

MEXICO

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of missions 1942.

Staff: 8 U.S. employees and 3 Mexican employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 405.

Headquarters: Mexico City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$178,901 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$491,633 by Mexico.

Operations: Previously, emphasis was placed on the construction of water supply and sewerage systems which has stimulated similar activity on the part of the Mexican Government to such an extent that during 1951 emphasis was being placed on health center operations and disease control activities. Country-wide campaigns were conducted to control malaria and Rickettsial diseases and widespread programs in the control of venereal diseases along the U.S.-Mexico Border, smallpox in the Tepalcatepec River Basin, tuberculosis, pinta, brucellosis and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Local trainings: Both professional and non-professional personnel have been trained through in-service programs and formal courses.

MEXICO

Mineral Resources (Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines)

Date of arrival of mission: August 1948.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 4 U.S. experts and 10 local
employees.

Headquarters: Mexico City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$27,301 by the U.S. and \$40,000
by Mexico.

Operations: Metallurgical research and in-
vestigations were carried on in
cooperation with officials of
the Mexican Government. Mexican
minerals include manganese,
tungsten, tin, lead, copper,
zinc, antimony, and fluorspar.

MEXICO

Public Health (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: October 2, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert, a public health nurse-midwife.

Headquarters: Mexico City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$5,478 by U.S.

Operations: Principal activities included: establishment of a new health center at Monterrey and development of in-service training programs for nurses.

Local training: In-service training was given public health nurses and midwives.

MEXICO

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: A survey mission was in Mexico in 1941. A mission on a continuing basis was established in 1942.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: 3 U.S. experts and one local employee.

Headquarters: Mexico City, El Palmar, and Villahermosa.

Area of operations: Tropical lowland of the states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaco, Chiapas, and Tabasco.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$29,255 by U.S. Local costs met by Government of Mexico and private cooperators; no estimate available of equivalent dollar amount.

Operations: Present project represents an expansion of research and extension program established in 1941, when rubber experiment station at El Palmar, in the State of Vera Cruz, was organized. Recent expansion has been in the States of Tabasco and Chiapas where coffee and cacao planters are interested in planting rubber. By the end of 1951 there had been planted a total of 1,410 acres for commercial production and 25 acres of experiments. Recent high prices of rubber and the acute need of the Mexican economy for rubber have stimulated the Mexican Government and rubber manufacturing industry to consider plans for greatly increasing rubber planting. This may require increased technical cooperation from the United States.

MEXICO

Social Service (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration)

Date of arrival of missions: July 13, 1950.

Completion date of project: September 30, 1950.

Staff: One U.S. social welfare consultant.

Headquarters: Mexico City.

Area of operations: Selected rural and urban areas.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$2,925 by the U.S.

Operations: The U.S. consultant served as a member of a team composed of Mexican doctors, nurses, nutritionists, and social workers, in a study of medical, social, and economic factors in family nutrition.

NEPAL

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: November 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One agriculturist.

Headquarters: Katmandu.

Operations: The program of land develop-
ment and extension is just
beginning to get under way.

NEPAL

Mineral Resources (Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines)

Date of arrival of mission: January 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert and 2 local
employees.

Headquarters: Katmandu.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$3,392 by the U.S. and \$10,000
by Nepal.

Operations: Investigations were made of de-
posits of lead, zinc and cobalt,
including mining methods and
modes of exploitations.

NICARAGUA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1943.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 7 U.S. experts and 65 local employees.

Headquarters: Managua.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$40,723 by the U.S.; and the equivalent of \$175,000 by Nicaragua, including land, buildings and quarters valued at \$75,000.

Operations: The program in Nicaragua has resulted in the establishment of a special agency (Servicio Tecnico Agricola) set up by the Nicaraguan Government to facilitate agricultural activities. Research and demonstration projects were directed toward crop improvement and parasite control, particularly torsalo and tick control in cattle and insects attacking cotton and coffee. Agronomic work at the El Recreo and Cukra Hill stations continued with emphasis placed on abaca, oil palm, rubber, mahogany, epicac, and subsistence crops such as rice, beans, and corn. Research work on coffee continued at the Masatapa station. The cooperating agency also collaborates with the National School of Agriculture in an extensive educational program, which included distribution of information through meetings, station bulletins, circular letters, posters, etc.

Local training: Training of professional and non-professional personnel through in-service training, and through formal courses.

NICARAGUA

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1950.

Staff: 3 U.S. employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 2.

Headquarters: Managua.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$67,867 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$53,030 by Nicaragua.

Operations: A program has been undertaken to improve the elementary and vocational education systems. Class participation will take the place of rote learning; curriculums improved; and a sound teacher-training system developed. Vocational teaching will be adapted to actual needs of industry and agriculture.

Local training: Local training was given through in-service training and formal courses.

NICARAGUA

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 2 U.S. employees and 2 Nicaraguan employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 57.

Headquarters: Managua.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$87,597 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$75,757 by Nicaragua.

Operations: Principal activities comprised evaluation of previous work, and conducting extensive surveys prior to construction of water supply and sewerage projects.

NICARAGUA

Hydroelectric Power (Department of the Interior, Bureau
of Reclamation)

Date of arrival of mission: December 3, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

2 U.S. experts: a hydro-
electric engineer and an
irrigation engineer.

Headquarters:

Managua.

Area of operations:

Western coast in vicinity
of Lakes Managua and Nica-
ragua.

Operations:

Studies and investigations
were made on the possibilities
of providing an adequate and
dependable supply of electric
power and on proper irrigation
to insure a source of water for
agriculture the year around.

PAKISTAN

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: May 31, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. experts: chief agriculturalist and an extension adviser.

Headquarters: Karachi and Peshawar.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$21,546 by U.S.

Operations: Principal activity was to formulate a coordinated program of agricultural research, extension, and vocational training in cooperation with FAO and other UN and Commonwealth technicians. Extension advisers are being assigned to each of the provinces.

Training in the U.S.: Thirty-six agricultural trainees and five leaders of Pakistan have come to the U.S. in recent months.

PAKISTAN

Census (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

Date of arrival of mission: November 29, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One economist.

Headquarters: Karachi.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Operations: At the request of the Pakistani Government, an Economist-Consultant of the Bureau of the Census was sent to Karachi to advise the Government on the reorganization of its statistical services. The project was only initiated in December and it will require several months of study before any recommendations are made.

PAKISTAN

Industrial Development (Department of Commerce, Office
of International Trade)
(Contract with Armour Research Institute)

Date of arrival of mission: October 1951.

Staff: One U.S. expert.

Area of operations: Malaki, Karachi, Lahore,
and Punjab.

Operations: An initial survey was made by
the Armour Research Institute
representative of three indus-
trial development projects
(refractory brick, steel, and
automotive body design). Spe-
cialists for the steel, and the
automotive body design projects
were recruited and their bio-
ographies have been forwarded
to the Government of Pakistan
for approval.

PAKISTAN

Urban Planning (Housing and Home Finance Agency)
(Contract with Harland Bartholomew and Associates)

Date of arrival of mission: August 1951.

Headquarters: Karachi.

Area of operations: City of Karachi and Sind province.

Operations: Two specialists, a planner and an engineer, returned to Washington in December from their work in Pakistan on designing and planning water supply and sewer systems to serve existing and probable future needs of Karachi. Their final report is due in February 1952.

PANAMA

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1948.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: One U.S. expert.

Headquarters: Panama City and Divisa.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$7,731 by U.S. In calendar
year 1951 Panama contributed
an equivalent of \$450,000 in-
cluding land, buildings, and
quarters valued at \$300,000.

Operations: A U.S. specialist in agricul-
ture served as adviser to the
Ministry of Agriculture.

Contractual arrangements were
made with the University of
Arkansas College of Agricul-
ture to assist the National
School of Agriculture at
Divisa in conducting a resi-
dent teaching program, super-
vising the establishment of
laboratories and agricultural
experiment stations, and ad-
vising the Government of
Panama on extension work. The
Department of Agriculture tech-
nician will serve as adviser
to the Arkansas Mission also.

Training in the U.S.: 3 nationals of Panama came to
(July 1950-December 1951) the U.S. for training.

PANAMA

Civil Aviation (Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: August 1949.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One flight operations specialist and one local stenographer.

Headquarters: Panama City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$16,362 by the U.S. Under the project agreement Panama pays the U.S. \$2,000 per year for each U.S. expert. In addition, Panama furnishes the mission transportation within the country, office space, supplies, etc., and a bilingual stenographer.

Operations: Principal activities included assistance in the fields of flight operations, organization, aviation law, airport management and operation, air traffic control, communications operations and maintenance, and establishment of landing and service charges for users of the airport and an airport accounting system. The mission also assisted in preparations for a demonstration project in the field of crop dusting, and spraying and seeding from aircraft, in cooperation with the Chief of the U.S. Agricultural Mission.

PANAMA

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1946.

Staff: 9 U.S. employees and 10 Panamanian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 18.

Headquarters: Panama City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$151,628 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$155,000 by Panama.

Operations: Improvement and extension of the elementary and vocational education systems, and creation of a sound teacher-training system. Vocational and industrial arts work centers are largely in Panama City, Colon, Divisa, David, Santiago, and Las Tablas. Rural elementary education activities center chiefly in the rural areas around Santiago, El Higo, and Ocu. The elementary education program aims at an improved curriculum for rural schools, supplanting rote learning by class participation; and developing a sound teacher-training system. The vocational education program endeavors to adopt the offerings of vocational schools to the actual needs of industry and agriculture; and to include vocational divisions in some secondary schools side-by-side with the academic division.

Training in the U.S.: Two nationals of Panama came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

PANAMA

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 3 U.S. employees and 2 Panamanian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 45.

Headquarters: Panama City.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$69,882 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$50,000 by Panama.

Operations: The program which was reactivated in 1951 will continue the initiation of a country-wide health education program and make surveys for sewerage systems. Another major activity at present is a country-wide BCG vaccination campaign against tuberculosis. Plans are to set up this type of service on a permanent basis.

PANAMA

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: A survey mission was in Panama in 1940. A mission on a continuing basis was established in 1943.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: Project supervised by the staff in Costa Rica.

Headquarters: Supervised from regional station in Costa Rica.

Area of operations: Gatun Lake region and Divisa.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$300 by U.S. Local expenses met by Government of Panama and private cooperators; no estimate available of equivalent dollar amount.

Operations: Principal activities included research and extension work in cooperation with program in Costa Rica and establishment of a cooperative experimental demonstration planting at the National Agricultural School at Divisa which has served for student training as well as a test of hevea under irrigation. Encouragement given to small farm enterprises has resulted in farmers seeking assistance from local government and credit institutions to start rubber plantings.

PANAMA

Social Service (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: June 25, 1951.

Estimated completion date of project: July 1, 1952.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One public welfare adviser.

Headquarters: Panama City.

Area of operations: Panama City.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$878 by U.S.

Operations: Principal activity consisted of cooperation with School of Social Service at the University of Panama, including teaching a course in public administration, demonstrating clinical method of teaching, and developing teaching materials in the Spanish language. In addition, a general plan was drafted for a social service department in the Santo Tomas Hospital, at the request of the Hospital Director.

PARAGUAY

Agriculture (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 15 U.S. employees and 21 Paraguayan employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 322.

Headquarters: Asuncion.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$481,000 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$467,000 by Paraguay.

Operations: Agricultural development and related activities begun in 1942 were continued. Crop development-- variety selections, observations of cultivation practices, and tests of yields under various conditions; and work in livestock production was continued. Operation of the Estancia Barrerito demonstration and breeding ranch for development of improved local breeds was maintained. Technical guidance was given for their farm credit program. The dairy industries project continued to produce and pasteurize milk for local hospitals and schools. More emphasis may now be placed on increasing distribution of the improved methods and materials that have been developed.

Local trainings: In-service training was provided, together with special courses.

Training in the U.S.: Four nationals of Paraguay came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

PARAGUAY

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1945.

Staff: 8 U.S. employees and 38 Paraguayan employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 47.

Headquarters: Asuncion.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$131,710 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$65,000 by Paraguay.

Operations: Improvement and extension of the elementary and vocational education systems, and creation of a sound teacher-training system. Most of the elementary education work is developed in connection with the Educational Center at San Lorenzo, where the central rural normal school will operate. The vocational work has been done in Asuncion, in a school organized under the program, but is being extended to Concepcion, Encarnacion, and Villarica.

Local training: Provided through in-service training and formal courses to professional and non-professional workers.

Training in the U.S.: One national of Paraguay came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951.

PARAGUAY

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 4 U.S. employees and 6 Paraguayan employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 456.

Headquarters: Asuncion.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$131,088 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$400,250 by Paraguay.

Operations: Principal activities included: operation of health centers with primary emphasis upon preventive medicine; operation of a 100 bed tuberculosis sanitarium, the first of its kind in Paraguay; assistance to the leper colony at Sapucay; operation of a central laboratory equipped to perform extensive serological tests of different types; and country-wide health education program, including a comprehensive training program.

Local training: Both professional and non-professional workers were trained through formal courses and in-service training.

Training in the U.S.: One national of Paraguay came to the U.S. for training in fiscal year 1951 and one received training in Chile.

PERU

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

8 U.S. agriculturalists
and 187 local employees.

Headquarters:

Lima.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$43,462 by the U.S. In calendar
year 1951, the Peruvian Govern-
ment contributed an equivalent
of \$1,000,000 in land, buildings,
and quarters and \$200,000 in ser-
vices of local employees.

Operations:

Major activities included agri-
cultural research, extension, and
colonization. The U.S. Department
of Agriculture has assisted Peru in the field of agriculture
since 1942. In 1942, the year the Tingo Maria technical assist-
ance project was started, Tingo Maria was a small Indian village
of a few hundred people. The area under cultivation amounted to
between 2,000 and 3,000 acres and production was limited largely
to subsistence crops. During the nine-year period since that
date the population of the Tingo Maria area has increased to more
than 15,000 people, mostly colonists, the area under cultivation
has increased to more than 15,000 acres, and the area now exports
large quantities of bananas, citrus fruits, tea, cocoa, corn,
beans and other agricultural products. In less than ten years
it has changed from a sleepy Indian village to a prosperous,
booming frontier town - all on the basis of agricultural develop-
ment.

Results of the Tingo Maria Station work have been extended to
many other colonization and agricultural centers throughout the
Peruvian - Amazon country and have contributed to progress in
these areas.

Training in the U.S.:
(July 1950-December 1951)

4 nationals of Peru came to the U.S.
for training.

PERU

Agriculture (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1943.

Staff: 14 U.S. employees and 20 Peruvian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 308.

Headquarters: Lima.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$717,000 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$1,194,170 by Peru. (Includes income of \$367,000 from operations).

Operations: Country-wide activities included: agricultural extension, agricultural engineering developments, - farm irrigation, soil conservation, farm machinery operation, livestock demonstration and breeding farms, insect and pest control campaigns; and economic research. The program directly reaches more than one million farm people and indirectly assists in the development of improved living standards for a major part of Peru's 8½ million people.

This program, operating since 1943, has helped to supply a large part of the food needed for a population increase of 1,500,000 people. Production increases aggregating an estimated 10,000 tons of vegetables per year, 100,000 to 300,000 tons of potatoes each year, 10,000 to 25,000 tons of fruit, a 12½ to 15% increase in the supply of butter and cheese, pork, poultry and eggs, and related subsistence items. Four demonstration farms comprising 56,000 acres of land and representing jungle development, high mountain plateau development, and coastal development are being developed and wholly operated under the direction of qualified U.S. technicians cooperating as staff members and program leaders in a Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture dependency--i.e. SCIPA, Servicio Cooperativo Inter-Americano de Produccion de Alimentos, a permanent development agency designed to be the vehicle for implementing technical development programs in agriculture.

Local training: Farmers are given training in organization and management of farm operations through extension activities.

Training in the U.S.: Five Peruvians received training in the U.S. in fiscal year 1951.

PERU

Civil Aviation (Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: 1946.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

Project suspended. Negotiations are in progress for reactivation of the mission.

Headquarters:

Lima.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951:

\$19,902 by the U.S. Under the project agreement Peru paid the U.S. \$2,000 per year for each U.S. expert. In addition, Peru furnished local transportation, office space, supplies and equipment, etc.

Operations:

Principal activities of the Mission included: reorganization of civil aviation agencies of the Government; drafting a Civil Aviation Code; establishing safety regulations; airport operations, including traffic control, communications, navigation, and meteorological services; and training of technical and administrative personnel locally.

Additional specific technical projects to be undertaken will include installation of an instrument landing system at Lima airport; installation of radiosonde weather stations; construction of major airports at Guzco, Tacna, Talara, and Pucalpa; installation of navigational aids on interior routes, and the conduct of intensified training of technical personnel in operational phases of aeronautical services.

PERU

Education (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1944.

Staff: 10 U.S. employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 10.

Headquarters: Lima.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$227,157 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$422,943 by Peru.

Operations: Improvement and extension of the elementary and vocational education systems and the creation of a sound teacher-training system.

The major work in teacher-training is now concentrated in Lima, and will eventually center in the new Central Normal School now being organized at Chosica (near Lima). The elementary education and teacher-training activities are chiefly at Chosica, and at a branch normal school and nearby rural schools in the Cuzco area. The Lake Titicaca area is also a "laboratory area" for rural education.

Vocational education activities center at the "Meliton Carvajal" School in Lima, but affect all public vocational schools.

Local training: In-service training for teachers and formal courses.

Training in the U.S.: Three Peruvians came to the U.S. in fiscal year 1951 for training in education.

PERU

Fisheries (Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service)

Date of arrival of mission: October 1949.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. experts and 7 local employees.

Headquarters: Lima.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$11,877 by the U.S. and an equivalent of \$20,000 by Peru.

Operations: The Mission worked with the Food Supply Mission of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in the development and management of the fish and wildlife resources of Peru. Activities included construction of a wholesale fishery terminal, which handles more than 100 tons of fresh fish daily, construction of a public aquarium, and fishery research.

PERU

Geologic Investigations (Department of the Interior, U.S.
Geological Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: 1949.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 3 U.S. geologists and 8 local
employees.

Headquarters: Lima.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$17,600 by the U.S. and an
equivalent of \$3,000 by Peru.

Operations: The geological survey program
in Peru is designed to make geo-
logical examinations of the lead
and zinc mineral deposits of the
country, to conduct laboratory
and library research necessary
to supplement field data, and to
prepare reports making the results
of this work available to the pub-
lic. Increased exports of lead
and zinc to the U.S. may result
from the program. The program
also aims at training Peruvian
Government geologists and stu-
dents majoring in geology in
the study of mineral deposits,
and the Geological Survey mission
staff further advises the Peruvian
cooperating agencies on technical
matters leading toward the devel-
opment of better geological re-
search organizations in the coun-
try.

PERU

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1942.

Staff: 6 U.S. employees and 7 Peruvian employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 625.

Headquarters: Lima.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$202,026 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$705,026 by Peru.

Operations: Continued various operations begun during the last 10 years. Principal activities included: operation of health centers, hospitals, dispensaries, medical and sanitary posts, and dispensary launches in the jungle area; an industrial hygiene program to reduce the occupational hazards of high altitude miners; a yellow fever control program in the Department of Loreto; development in collaboration with Harvard University of a nutrition program; and collaboration with the Ministry of Health in an education program, with emphasis on local participation and community organization.

Local training: Provided to professional and non-professional health personnel.

Training in the U.S.: 6 nationals of Peru came to U.S. in fiscal year 1951 for training.

PERU

National Mint (Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint)

Date of arrival of mission: August 30, 1951.

Completion date of project: November 7, 1951.

Headquarters: Lima.

Area of operations: Lima.

Operations: A survey of the National Mint of Peru was made and a report prepared with suggestions on reorganization and modernization.

PERU

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

Date of arrival of mission: A survey mission was in Peru in 1940. A mission on a continuing basis was established in 1943.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: One agronomist.

Headquarters: Tingo Maria.

Area of operations: Tropical lowlands of Upper Amazon Valley.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$14,739 by U.S. Local expenses met by Government of Peru and private cooperators; no estimate available of equivalent dollar amounts.

Operations: Research and development of demonstration plantations have resulted in expansion of rubber plantings in Peru. Work was centered at the Cooperative Experiment Station at Tingo Maria and three plantation developments, at Yurac, Yurimaguas, and Iberia. The plantation of 577 acres at Yurac has plans for more than doubling the area further along the highway to Pucallpa.

Some of the wild trees in the neighborhood of Iberia in Madre de Dios were found in jungle study and selection work to have outstanding yield as well as resistance to leaf blight. Seeds were collected and tested at Tingo Maria, as well as in Costa Rica and Guatemala for the isolation of high-yielding clones. A new disease of hevea, the target leaf spot, was studied and efficient control measures developed.

PERU

Social Service (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau)

Date of arrival of mission: September 1951.

Estimated completion date
of project: June 30, 1952.

Staff: One U.S. expert for two months.

Headquarters: Lima.

Area of operations: Lima.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$1,072 by U.S.

Operations: The U.S. expert in social group work gave courses at the School of Social Work in Lima dealing particularly with the development of community services. Eighty students took the courses, including people from the fields of public health, engineering, law, and the clergy, in addition to the professional social workers.

An expert in group work will be sent to Peru again between April 1 and June 30, 1952.

PERU

Vital Statistics (Federal Security Agency, National Office
of Vital Statistics)

Date of arrival of mission: July 3, 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951:

One U.S. expert. Thirty employees paid by the Peruvian Government were working on the project.

Headquarters:

Lima.

Area of operations:

Country-wide.

Contributions:
(July-December 1951)

\$9,668 by U.S. and \$4,650 by Peru.

Operations:

Major activities included: assistance in a public health census; methods of reporting birth and death statistics; and other related activities.

(See American Republics Regional Project p.149 for work in field of vital statistics prior to above project.)

PHILIPPINES

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: January 15, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 3 U.S. experts: one extension
adviser and two research ad-
visers.

Headquarters: Manila.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$52,762 by U.S.

Operations: Emphasis was placed on the con-
trol and eradication of the mo-
saic disease of abaca and the
yellow mottled disease of coco-
nuts. The extension adviser has
been working with officials of
the Ministry of Agriculture and
Natural Resources and with offi-
cials at the College of Agricul-
ture at Los Banos. Plans for
future activities call for a
much larger staff of extension
advisers. A request for 37 ex-
tension workers has been submit-
ted by the STEM of Manila to
Washington, and is under study.
In the future, economic and
technical assistance programs
in Southeast Asia formerly
under Point 4 will be under MSA
jurisdiction. Economic and
technical assistance programs
in Afghanistan, Ceylon, India,
Nepal, and Pakistan are to be
under TCA jurisdiction.

PHILIPPINES

Geologic Investigations (Department of the Interior,
U.S. Geological Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: 1945.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. geologists and 40 local
employees.

Headquarters: Manila.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$31,350 by the U.S. and \$15,000
by the Philippines.

Operations: There were three principal fields
of activity: 1) direction of
10 Philippine Bureau of Mines
field parties surveying the coun-
try's minerals resources; 2)
assistance to the Philippine
Petroleum Board; and 3) investi-
gations of manganese deposits.
Starting January 5, 1952, the
program will be under the juris-
diction of the Mutual Security
Agency.

SAUDI ARABIA

Geologic Investigations (Department of the Interior,
U.S. Geological Survey)

Date of arrival of mission: November 9, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 U.S. geologists and 10 local
employees.

Headquarters: Jidda.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$91,100 by the U.S. and \$40,000
by Saudi Arabia.

Operations: A geologic reconnaissance was
made of the western part of the
country for undiscovered ground
water reservoirs, dam sites, and
mineral deposits which might be
economically important to this
country. A report was made on
the water supply of Riyadh
(capital of Arabia) at the direct
request of the King.

THAILAND

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations)

Date of arrival of mission: February 11, 1950.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 2 research advisers.

Headquarters: Bangkok.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$30,355 by U.S.

Operations: Principal activities included:
agricultural experiments in im-
proved rice varieties; the
breeding of new varieties; and
fertilizer utilization studies.
In 1952, the program will be
under jurisdiction of the
Mutual Security Administration.

THAILAND

Education (Federal Security Agency, Office of Education)

Date of arrival of mission: May 1951.

Staff as of December 31,
1951: 9 U.S. experts.

Headquarters: Bangkok.

Area of operations: Bangkok and Chachoengsao.

Contributions in fiscal
year 1951: \$18,723 by the U.S.

Operations: Principal activities included: a demonstration project at Chachoengsao; teacher-training; vocational education; curriculum work; and primary and elementary education methods. In the field of teacher-training, a series of weekly programs on in-service education for teachers is being developed at the Teacher Training Institution of Bangkok. Also, plans are being formulated for a regional conference on adult education with officials of the Ministry's Department of Adult Education.

In 1952, all economic and technical assistance programs in Southeast Asia will be under MSA jurisdiction, and all those in South Asia (Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan) will be under TCA jurisdiction.

URUGUAY

Agriculture (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1951.

Staff: 2 U.S. employees.

Headquarters: Montevideo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$83,000 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$50,000 by Uruguay.

Operations: National 4-H Club system was organized; improved production of tested vegetable seed; improved citrus industry; and assisted in animal disease control work, including vaccine production and cattle fertility. An initial survey of the fisheries industry was made. Servicio still in process of organization.

Training in the U.S.: One national came to the U.S. in fiscal year 1951 for training in agriculture.

URUGUAY

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1943.

Staff: 4 U.S. employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 12.

Headquarters: Montevideo.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$101,297 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$250,000 by Uruguay.

Operations: Principal activities included: operation of four demonstration health centers with the one in Montevideo used for training purposes by the National University Schools of Medicine and Engineering and also by the School of Social Work; assistance in the reorganization of the Ministry of Health; assistance in establishing a University School of Nursing; in carrying out a country-wide health education program; in campaigns to eradicate the mosquito vector of yellow fever, and in the operation of an X-ray mobile unit for the detection of tuberculosis; and training of health workers.

Local training: Provided to professionals and non-professionals through formal courses and in-service training.

VENEZUELA

Civil Aviation (Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration)

Date of arrival of mission: July 1948.

Termination date of agreement: Agreement which expired June 1951 is being renegotiated.

Staff as of December 31, 1951: None, pending renegotiation of agreement.

Headquarters: Caracas.

Area of operation: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$49,442 by the U.S. Under the project agreement Venezuela pays the U.S. \$3,500 per year for each expert. In addition, Venezuela furnishes local transportation, office space, supplies, equipment, etc., and a bilingual stenographer.

Operations: Assistance was given in reorganization of Civil Aviation Directorate; development of a Civil Aviation Code; and establishment of a national airways program, including the procurement, installation, operation and maintenance of aeronautical communications, air traffic control, and meteorological services.

VENEZUELA

Health and Sanitation (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

Date of arrival of mission: 1943.

Staff: 6 U.S. employees on mission staff; Servicio had a staff of 131.

Headquarters: Caracas.

Area of operations: Country-wide.

Contributions in fiscal year 1951: \$136,724 by U.S. and an equivalent of \$703,441 by Venezuela.

Operations: The program was limited to two major fields of activity: the construction of water supply systems for small towns throughout the country; and to technical assistance provided to the National School of Nursing.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Agricultural Technical Pool (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

An agricultural technical pool has been providing supplemental technical backstopping to IIAA operated programs. There is gradually being developed a roster of outstanding specialists in a wide variety of agricultural and related fields. Some of these specialists, or consultants, are on a full-time basis, headquartered in the country where their services are most needed, but utilized in other countries as well. An example in this group is an Irrigation Consultant, who has been in the program for 10 years and is most effective in helping the newer technicians get established in several countries, and who provides technical consulting services in agricultural projects throughout the Hemisphere.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Census (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

Experts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census have served since June 1949 as advisers on census procedures and statistics in several of the other American Republics. During the period covered by this report, assistance was given to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Ecuador. The U.S. contribution to the project was \$57,576 during fiscal year 1951. Local expenses contributed by the cooperating governments amounted to approximately \$450,000 during the same period.

Technical assistance was given to the Nicaraguan Government in its Population Census; to the Costa Rican Government in processing data from the Census of Population and Agriculture taken in 1950, and in preparing for a Census of Industry and Commerce; and to the Honduran Government in preparing its first Census of Agriculture, to be taken in March 1952.

Field work in El Salvador and Ecuador was terminated October 3, 1951, and October 21, 1951 respectively, but consultation still continues by mail from Washington. In El Salvador, technical advice was furnished the Salvadorean National Census Department in planning their first Commercial and Industrial Census. In Ecuador all phases of census consultation were included as the U.S. contribution to the Census of Ecuador.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Educational Technical Pool (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

The regional pool in education is composed of specialists in various fields of education. They are assigned, as needed, to given countries: to provide assistance, for a limited period, in a subject field which does not require a permanent staff member; to supplement the work of permanent staff members in a country program in time of special activity in a given subject, as for example, the assignment of extra specialists in elementary teaching methods to a given country during periods of teacher-training institutes, when the permanent country staff is overburdened; to fill temporary gaps in a field staff, pending recruitment and orientation of new permanent personnel; to be assigned to projects of the other divisions of the IIAA, where services of an educator is required; and to meet unanticipated needs caused by expansion of a country program into new areas of activity, until such time as the country budget can provide for such needs. During fiscal year 1951, there were 7 in the pool.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Health Technical Pool (Institute of Inter-American Affairs)

This Technical Pool was established in order to provide specialists in the fields of public health such as industrial hygiene, health education, hospital administration, hospital architecture, vital statistics, nutrition, nursing education and public health nursing, for the purpose of providing technical guidance to our field parties in which the full-time services of specialists are not required. During fiscal year 1951, 6 technicians were based at convenient field posts and available on short notice to all of the field parties for technical advice and consultation.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Labor Standards Training (Department of Labor, Bureau of
Labor Standards)

During the period covered in this report (July 1, 1950 - December 31, 1951) industrial safety experts worked in Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, and Uruguay, giving assistance to those countries in their efforts to reduce work injuries, utilizing and adapting to Latin American countries courses being given currently in the U.S. to train safety inspectors. The first of a series of five basic courses is given on the first visit to a country, the more advanced work being presented on each return visit, as indicated by the interest and progress in each country. Time is allotted between visits for continuation of that course by local personnel participating in the program. In addition to the training courses, the technical advisers have assisted appropriate government agencies in the countries visited in the development of standards for the safety and health of workers and advised government officials on problems of administration of industrial health and safety programs through the use of work-injury statistics, general labor law enforcement, and the training and supervision of safety inspectors. Factual material and publicity devices for educational campaigns have been developed and translated into Spanish with the help of local staff and joint recommendations have been set up for measuring results and for appropriate follow up.

During fiscal year 1951, the total project cost the U.S. \$17,023.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Labor Statistics (Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor
Statistics)

Under this project, statistical assistance was furnished to Ecuador, Uruguay, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Chile, and Peru. The U.S. contribution during fiscal year 1951 amounted to \$21,729. Contributions by the cooperating governments exceeded the U.S. contribution.

Consultation services were made available for specific assignment in the development and improvement of labor statistics; for example, in development of statistics and studies on family expenditures, cost of living and price statistics, and consumer expenditures. Assistance was given the Inter-American Statistical Institute in development of a standard occupational classification for use in the Census of the Americas.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Rubber Development (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering)

In connection with the rubber development program in the other American Republics, specialists in research coordination, disease control, plant improvement, and plantation management assisted in individual countries where their services were needed and coordinated similar activities in all countries. During fiscal year 1951 the cost to the U.S. totaled \$23,606. Four U.S. technicians were employed as of December 31, 1951.

Over-all coordination in research has resulted in standardization of research methods and plantings both at our regional stations in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Haiti and at stations or cooperative plantings maintained by cooperators in other countries. Disease studies in Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru have been the basis of disease control recommendations in all countries. An outstanding example has been the control of South American leaf blight following studies in Panama and Costa Rica started in 1942 and followed up by local tests in Brazil, Peru, and Mexico. Plant improvement has involved the coordination of efforts in Brazil, Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Haiti; jungle collection of new forms of hevea in Brazil, Peru, and Colombia; and local testing of new strains in all cooperating countries. Plantation management advisory services have included extending long-range planning and organizational advice to private companies and governmental planting corporations in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, and Haiti.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECT

Vital Statistics (Federal Security Agency, National Office
of Vital Statistics)

Four U.S. experts in biostatistics spent varying periods of time in fiscal year 1951 in Chile, Costa Rica, and Peru assisting in the development and improvement of vital health statistics. The U.S. contribution to the program was \$36,223. The cooperating governments provided an estimated equivalent of \$21,000; this included \$11,000 for services of local employees, \$7,100 for facilities, equipment, etc., and the balance for office space, transportation and communications, and other services.

The advisers conferred with officials of the cooperating governments responsible for vital statistics on problems and programs. Typical activities in the various countries included: adoption of standard definition of terms in accordance with WHO recommendations; assistance in planning special surveys; preparation of public health pamphlets; methods and organizations for reporting birth and death statistics, including registrations; tabulation services; hospital statistics; and promotional activities directed toward a National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics as recommended by WHO.

An Inter-American Seminar on Vital and Health Statistics was held in Santiago in cooperation with various international agencies and the Chilean Government from September 18 to December 15, 1950.

In fiscal year 1952 one consultant, with headquarters in Peru, was responsible for over-all area operations. For the most part vital and health statistics activities formerly on a regional basis are being carried on under individual country projects.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES -- ANTIGUA, LEeward ISLANDS

Housing and Community Development (Housing and Home Finance Agency)

Services of a technical staff member of the Social Programs Administration in Puerto Rico were provided under this project to visit Antigua from time to time to advise on the progress of the reconstruction program. Provision was also made to bring five or six Antiguan responsible for their program to Puerto Rico to review their problems with Puerto Rican officials. One visit was made to Antigua in April, 1951 by a two-man team including a member of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and a member of the staff of the Social Programs Administration of Puerto Rico to outline a program of housing reconstruction for Antigua. This was followed by a visit of six Antiguan to Puerto Rico to observe the detailed working of the aided self-help program there. A visit will be made by a U.S. official in February 1952 to observe and report on actual work in progress as of that date.

OPERATIONS CARRIED ON UNDER CONTRACT

July 1, 1950 - December 31, 1951

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Institute of Technology -- A grant was made on June 30, 1951 for \$12,500 for technical supplies and equipment for the Institute.

Government of Afghanistan -- A grant was made on June 28, 1951 for \$11,000 to pay the salaries of American teachers; two were in Afghanistan as of December 31, 1951

BOLIVIA

Northwestern University -- A contract was signed June 21, 1951 for \$5,500 for aerial mapping for the purpose of making a survey of natural resources in Bolivia. The mapping was completed in October 1951.

BRAZIL

Servicios Aerofoto-Gravimetricos, Cruziero du Sul -- A contract for \$98,000 was made through the U.S. Geological Survey on November 21, 1950 to make an aerial survey for geologic investigations in Brazil. After a preliminary survey was made, a second contract was signed May 31, 1951 and the project was put in operation. As of December 31, 1951, two U.S. experts were in the field.

Gibbs and Hill -- A contract for \$100,000 was signed on June 7, 1951 for the purpose of supplying technical consultants to the Joint Commission in Brazil. As of December 31, 1951, three men were in Brazil in the fields of transportation, power development, and economic matters.

Purdue University -- A contract for \$12,400 was signed June 27, 1951 to provide two extension specialists (one in agriculture and one in home economics), for the Rural University of the State of Minas Geras at Vicosa. The specialists were in the field as of December 31, 1951.

Vanderbilt University -- A contract for \$9,200 was signed June 29, 1951 to provide a library for the Joint Commission. As of December 31, 1951, one person was in Brazil.

The Southwest Research Institute -- A contract for \$45,813 was signed June 25, 1951 to develop machinery for the Babassu Nut industry in Brazil. As of December 31, 1951, three men were in the field.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Puerto Rico Planning Board -- A contract for \$4,700 was signed June 30, 1951 for assistance to Antigua on housing by Puerto Rican experts. The project was turned over to the Mutual Security Agency.

COLOMBIA

American Association of Schools of Social Work -- A contract for \$4,320 was signed June 27, 1951 to provide assistance in social work education. The work was completed by September 1951.

Michigan State College of Agriculture -- A contract for \$98,000 was signed November 30, 1951 providing for a cooperative arrangement with the National University's Schools of Agriculture in Colombia for agricultural education. As of December 31, 1951, eight professors in agriculture were in Colombia.

COSTA RICA

Architects Collaborative -- A contract for \$15,000 was signed June 13, 1951 to aid in housing and community development. As of December 31, 1951, the work was completed and a report was in preparation. (See page 34.)

ECUADOR

Knappen Tippets Abbett Engineering Company -- A contract for \$10,000 was signed March 5, 1951 for a study of dredging at Guayaquil and San Lorenzo. The project was completed and a report made by May 1951.

Pan American Union -- A grant of \$3,932 was signed to work on Aftosa fever in cattle. The work was completed by September 1951.

EGYPT

A. D. Little, Inc. -- A contract for \$20,000 was signed June 29, 1951 for work in housing methods. As of December 31, 1951; two men were in Egypt.

GREECE

Athens College -- A grant of \$297,525 was made on May 10, 1951 to improve secondary and scientific education at the college. The administration of this and the following grant was given over to the Mutual Security Agency.

GREECE (continued)

Salonica Farm School -- A grant of \$181,400 was made on May 15, 1951 for agricultural education. More than 30 teachers have been provided to date under this grant.

INDIA

United States Overseas Airlines -- A contract for \$50,000 was signed on May 29, 1951 for a locust control project. Work was completed by September 1951.

Adams, Howard, and Greeley -- A contract for \$15,000 was signed June 27, 1951 for technical advice on port development. The project was under the technical supervision of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. As of December 31, 1951, one man had returned from India and another was preparing to leave. (See page 73)

The College of Medicine of the University of Illinois -- A contract for \$18,500 was signed June 28, 1951 to supply a principal and professor of medicine for the Lady Hardinge Medical College in India. She was in the field as of December 31, 1951.

Armour Research Institute -- A contract for \$100,000 was signed June 28, 1951 for industrial development work. As of December 31, 1951, an industrial engineer had returned from the field; three U.S. experts will leave for India shortly to continue the work. (See page 76)

American Friends Service Committee -- A contract for \$150,000 was signed June 22, 1951 for a rural welfare and community development project in Sambulpor, Orissa. As of December 31, 1951, the project was still in the planning stage with men planning to go to the field in the spring.

IRAN

Near East Foundation -- A contract for \$50,000 was signed January 31, 1951 and another for \$247,000 was signed May 2, 1951 for rural development projects in Iran. These projects represent an expansion of the work already undertaken by the Foundation.

United States Overseas Airlines -- A contract for \$196,000 was signed April 19, 1951 to aid in an emergency situation caused by a tremendous infestation of locusts. This phase of the project was completed in a few weeks. An additional contract for \$17,000 was signed on June 25, 1951 for training Iranian pilots in locust control operations. As of December 31, 1951, this project was temporarily suspended.

Brigham Young University -- A contract for \$65,000 was signed on June 29, 1951 to supply personnel for the Iranian program. As of December 31, 1951, five men were in Iran and more were being recruited.

IRAN (continued)

University of Utah -- A contract for \$65,000 was signed June 29, 1951 to supply personnel for the Iranian program. As of December 31, 1951, six men were in Iran and more were being recruited.

Utah State Agricultural College -- A contract for \$100,000 was signed June 26, 1951 to supply personnel for the Iranian program. As of December 31, 1951, seven men were in the field and more were being recruited.

Louis J. Richards -- A contract for \$230,000 was signed December 21, 1951 for a well-digging project in Iran. Mr. Richards was in Iran as of December 31, 1951.

IRAQ

Massachusetts Institute of Technology -- A contract for \$2,244 was signed June 4, 1951 for engineering training during the summer.

ISRAEL

Unitarian Service Committee -- A contract for \$35,000 was signed May 10, 1951 for a medical teaching mission. The work was completed by September 1951.

JORDAN

Knappen Tippetts Abbett Engineering Company -- A contract for \$42,340 was signed June 1, 1951 for technological aid on water cisterns and reservoirs. As of December 31, 1951, two men were in the field.

United States South Asian Corporation -- A contract for \$121,100 was signed August 14, 1951 for a Central Laboratory in the field of public health and agriculture. As of December 31, 1951, one man, the Director, was in Jordan.
(See page 86)

LEBANON

American University of Beirut -- A grant of \$624,000 was made April 26, 1951 for expansion of the curriculum to provide for training of nationals of the Near East countries in public health, public administration, agriculture, and business. As of December 31, 1951, more than 100 students were receiving scholarships and 34 members of the teaching and administrative staffs were paid from these funds.

LIBERIA

Booker Washington Institute of Liberia -- A grant of \$40,000 was made December 21, 1950 for the expansion of the curriculum to include intensive training in agricultural and mechanical arts. As of December 31, 1951, six American teachers were in Liberia.

Aero Service Corporation -- A contract for \$150,000 was signed on June 28, 1951 and another for \$200,000 on December 3, 1951 for photogrammetric mapping for highway and agricultural planning. These contracts call for the services of 18 men; as of December 31, 1951, one was in the field.

Blackstar Publishing Company -- A contract for \$1,600 was signed November 20, 1951 for photographic services.

MEXICO

Texas A & M College -- A contract for \$4,500 was signed June 28, 1951 for a study of agricultural education in Mexico.

PAKISTAN

Harland Bartholomew and Associates -- A contract for \$20,000 was signed June 30, 1951. Work was supervised by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Two experts on sewage and water systems returned in December 1951. (See page 112)

Armour Research Institute -- A contract for \$60,000 was signed June 28, 1951 for work in the field of industrial development. As of December 31, 1951, one man had returned from a preliminary survey and two others were recruited to go out. (See page 111)

Aviation International Delivery Service -- A contract for \$60,000 was signed August 14, 1951 for a locust control project which was completed by December 1951.

General Railway Signal Corporation -- A contract for \$11,865 was signed June 22, 1951 for an expert in railway engineering.

Blackstar Publishing Company -- A contract for \$900 was signed November 16, 1951 for photographic services.

PANAMA

University of Arkansas -- A contract for \$4,500 was signed January 2, 1951 for an agricultural production study and another for \$166,960 was signed May 10, 1951 for a co-operative agricultural development project. As of December 31, 1951, there were eight men in the field.

SAUDI ARABIA

Aero Service Corporation -- A contract for \$54,348 was signed January 4, 1951 for a water development survey. The project was completed by September 1951.

SYRIA

Near East Foundation -- A grant of \$88,140 was signed May 2, 1951 for expansion of the Foundation's existing program of village improvement activities. As of December 31, 1951, there were eight Syrians in training and eleven experts including one U.S. agriculturist participating in the program.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGIONAL PROJECTS

University of Minnesota -- A contract for \$6,000 was signed June 28, 1951 for a study of agricultural research institutions in Latin America as appropriate depositories for agricultural publications. As of December 31, 1951, one man was on the job.

New Mexico A & M College -- A contract for \$48,000 was signed June 27, 1951 for the training of 40 Latin Americans in extension and home management. The project was completed by September 1951.

National Academy of Sciences -- A contract for \$85,000 was signed June 28, 1951 for the collection of maize species to be used by the Rockefeller Foundation in the breeding of hybrid corn.

Armour Research Foundation -- A contract for \$48,000 was signed June 28, 1951 for planning a construction materials demonstration and training center. The project was completed and a report was received by December 31, 1951.

Columbia Federal Savings and Loan Association -- A contract for \$15,000 was signed June 30, 1951 for a study of the accumulation of private savings for economic development. As of December 31, 1951, one man was engaged on this study.

Arthur D. Little, Inc. -- A contract for \$3,500 was signed June 29, 1951 for a report on the development of small industry. The project was completed by September 1951.

Institute of International Education -- A contract for \$15,000 was signed April 15, 1951 for the training of some 20 South Americans at the Nashville Auto Diesel College. The project was completed by November 1951.

SYRIA (continued)

Universities of New Mexico and Florida -- Contracts for \$15,600 each for 4-week orientation courses for trainees arriving in the U.S. By December 31, 1951, all training was completed at New Mexico and training was in process at Florida.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Wilson Teachers College -- Contracts were signed totaling \$12,344 for English training and orientation for some 200 trainees.

University of North Carolina -- A contract for \$20,000 was signed June 28, 1951 for biometric services to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

International Road Federation -- A contract for \$35,000 was signed June 29, 1951 for training in road construction.

Contracts have been signed for the provision of practical work experience to foreign nationals training in the United States with the following universities. The contracts ranged from \$325 to \$1,530.

University of Miami
University of Maryland
University of Pennsylvania
University of Florida
Louisiana State University
University of Minnesota
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin

SERVICE TO BUSINESS PROGRAM

Department of Commerce

Both the Act for International Development and the Mutual Security Act include provisions for the encouragement of free enterprise. In recognition of this responsibility, the Technical Cooperation Administration allocated funds to the Department of Commerce to provide a specific service to potential U.S. investors in underdeveloped areas. This service, closely related to the type of service which the Department of Commerce has previously furnished in the investment as well as the commercial field in general, and which is referred to as the "Service to Business Program", represents an acceleration and intensification of the existing activity. During fiscal year 1951 the program cost \$106,455; during fiscal year 1952 TCA is making available to the Department of Commerce approximately \$275,000 for this undertaking.

The program's purpose is to gather, analyze, and distribute, in a form directly suited to the needs and problems of new potential investors, the economic and procedural information for which they have the greatest need in considering investing in underdeveloped areas. The program is further designed to place this information before potential investors and provide them with such assistance as is possible in relating it to their individual situations.

For this purpose, the program includes: 1) preparation and publication of "Investment Guides" for individual underdeveloped countries. (During fiscal year 1952, work is under way on such guides for Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, and the Philippine Republic); 2) establishment of special "Investment Clinics" arranged through the field offices of the Department of Commerce in the U.S. with interested local business groups to acquaint private individuals with conditions in specific countries; 3) increase in the traditional work of the Department of Commerce in counselling with interested businessmen upon the specific problems of interest to them in respect to overseas investments; and 4) preparation and publication of a "Census of Direct American Investments Abroad". (This project involves gathering and analyzing up-to-date and detailed information concerning present U.S. private overseas investment. The Census will throw new light upon the past and current experience of U.S. investors abroad, information which will be of special significance for prospective new investors.)

NUMBER OF FOREIGN NATIONALS TRAINING IN U.S.
UNDER THE POINT 4 PROGRAM

As of December 31, 1951

BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country	Trainees	Leaders
Afghanistan	4	0
Bolivia	11	2
Brazil	29	1
Ceylon	3	0
Chile	16	1
Colombia	8	1
Costa Rica	12	0
Cuba	2	0
Ecuador	18	0
Egypt	21	8
El Salvador	6	0
Guatemala	1	0
Haiti	8	0
Honduras	4	0
India	24	5
Iran	17	5
Iraq	3	0
Israel	10	0
Jordan	2	2
Lebanon	4	0
Liberia	5	2
Mexico	33	2
Nicaragua	2	0
Pakistan	54	1
Panama	8	0
Paraguay	9	0
Peru	18	0
Syria	0	1
Uruguay	4	0
Venezuela	5	0
Total	341 *	31

BY SUPERVISING AGENCY

	Trainees	Leaders
Federal Security Agency	70	7
Department of Agriculture	77	10
Department of Commerce	64	4
Institute of Inter-American Affairs	51	0
Department of Labor	40	0
Department of the Interior	33	5
Bureau of the Budget	5	5
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1	0
Total	341 *	31

* Excludes trainees studying in Puerto Rico.

