

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5190030-2
Return
PD-ADD-836-81

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
CLASSIFICATION

For each address check one ACTION

INFO

TO: A.I.D./Washington TOAID A- 11 x

DATE REC'D: []
Room 100

20 JAN 21

PM 1 55

DATE SENT

1-16-69

FROM: U.S.A.I.D. San Salvador

SUBJECT: PINCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

REFERENCE

Specified herewith is the subject document covering
Public Safety, Project No. 519-11-710-030.

BOWLER

Attachment

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

CLASSIFIED BY: [] OFFICE: [] PHONE NO.: [] DATE: 1/2/69 APPROVED BY: PO: Ronald A. Witherell

ADMIN: Linstad (in draft)
CRA: BRalley (in draft)

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)Country: El Salvador Project No. 519-11-710-030Submission Date: December 15, 1968 Original xProject Title: Public SafetyU.S. Obligation Span: FY 57 through FY 72Physical Implementation Span: FY 57 through FY 72

Gross Life-of-project financial requirements:

U.S. dollars	<u>2,214,000</u>
Cooperating country cash contribution	<u>--</u>
Other donor	<u>---</u>
Total	\$ 2,214,000

I. Summary Description

The Public Safety Program was initiated in January 1958 after an AID/W survey of the police security forces was made at the request of the El Salvador Government. The initial project was mainly directed toward the National Police. After a re-evaluation of the status of the program, the project was extended to include the five civil police agencies concerned with internal security.

These agencies have the following responsibilities and numbers of personnel:

A. National Police (Ministry of Defense)

1. Responsible for enforcement of law and order within urban areas.
2. Nation-wide authority for criminal investigations and traffic control.
3. Personnel - 1,300

B. National Guard (Ministry of Defense)

1. Responsible for enforcement of law and order in rural areas.

UNCLASSIFIED

2. A military reserve unit.

3. Personnel - 2,000

C. Treasury Police (Ministry of Defense)

1. Responsible for the enforcement of laws dealing with contraband and illegal manufacture and/or sale of untaxed alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

2. A military reserve unit.

3. Personnel - 300

D. Immigration (Ministry of Interior)

1. Responsible for controlling the entry and departure of all persons into and out of the country.

2. Personnel - 350

E. Aduana Police (Ministry of Finance)

1. Customs Police - responsible for collections of duties placed on imports and exports.

2. Personnel - 250

The A.I.D./El Salvador Police assistance program is designed to assist the G.O.E.S. in the development of these security forces and has two (2) major roles:

1. Increasing the organizational and operational effectiveness of the civil police forces to maintain law and order and protect the rights of the citizen.

2. Improvement of the capabilities of the civil police to preserve internal security, counter subversive insurgency and control civil disturbances.

The Public Safety program includes technical advice, training in El Salvador, the United States (including the International Police Academy/W) and third countries, and the provision of minimum demonstration and support equipment.

II. Environment

The importance of internal security is best recognized in

the relationship of law enforcement to the general welfare and security of any nation. An efficient, effective and economical public safety system will contribute to the general development of El Salvador.

The G.O.E.S. is aware that various dissident elements have a potential for creating unrest within the country, resulting in economic, political and social dislocations. The civil internal security forces are the most effective mechanisms for countering subversive activities, propaganda or open violence. The economic, political and social life of El Salvador is dependent upon the ability of the police forces to maintain law and order and to prevent the overthrow of a duly constituted government. The prevention of communist subversion is a law enforcement problem and can only be handled by up-to-date police methods and equipment.

In contrast to the aforementioned internal security units, essentially of a police nature, the purely military units of the Ministry of Defense, such as the Army, concern themselves with country defense against outside aggression. However, in the event of an internal emergency beyond the control of the internal security units, military forces would be used as needed.

III. Strategy

The efforts of the Public Safety program have been directed towards the development of the security forces to provide efficient police services to the public of El Salvador and to maintain personnel capable of coping with urban and rural dissidence before it reaches major proportions.

Training is one of the most basic operations of the Mission Public Safety Program.

The host government, in order to carry out the program now and in the future, must have prepared personnel trained in modern concepts and techniques.

The Public Safety program provides formal and specialized training at the International Police Academy/V and in third countries for selected personnel. Recruit, in-service and correspondence training is provided in El Salvador at the Academies and in the cuartels. This training is organized and planned by

the USAID Public Safety Advisors and returned IPA/W trainees are utilized as instructors. Limited training material and aids are provided by the USAID.

The Public Safety program provides technical advice and assistance to El Salvador police officials in the preparation and implementation of projects in such fields as organization and administration, patrol operations, investigations, communications, traffic, records, riot control, counter-insurgency, firearms and narcotic control.

Very limited commodities are supplied to the G.O.E.S. by the U.S.G. Those items of equipment that are provided assist the various training projects and to a degree afford assistance to the security forces in the control of civil disorders.

IV. Progress to Date

Progress in the Development and modernization of the police security forces, since inception of the A.I.D. Public Safety program in January 1988, has been exceptional. Major accomplishments that have been factors in the transition of the civil police forces from cartelbound, unorganized, non-descript units to efficient police organizations, trained and equipped to render police services to the public, are as follows:

A. Organization

1. National Police

Police personnel have been issued modern police uniforms and equipment. A complaint desk for the public was provided and staffed with civilian clerks trained to receive and forward reports to appropriate divisions for action. The control of prisoners was changed to provide a more efficient and safer operation. Foot and mobile patrol zones were designed for operations. Manpower was reorganized to place more men on patrol and enforcement. The investigation division was reorganized and bureaus established for efficient control and investigation of criminal acts. A scientific laboratory and identification section were established. The Police Academy was reorganized and a curriculum of modern police subjects installed. A highway patrol was organized. A driver's license record system was established. The night watchmen were put under the control of the police. Specially trained riot control units were organized and equipped. Firing ranges were constructed. A central police records bureau was established. A case control system was instituted in the investigation section. Arrest and prisoner property files were

established. A nation-wide communications network was established. A police teletype system was installed linking El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama. Radio communications and teletype report files were established and operational procedures and code for voice transmissions installed. Work shifts were established. Briefing and inspection of personnel and equipment is conducted by a command officer before each tour of duty.

2. National Guard

Prior to 1963 the program was confined principally to the National Police and only limited equipment was given to the National Guard. Since 1963 the effort has been directed toward training, records, communications, investigations, riot control and police services. The National Guard Academy was reorganized to include modern police subjects and techniques with IPA/W trained instructors in order to provide better rural police services. In-service and correspondence training is also provided. The mobility of Guard personnel was increased. Communications were improved, a radio maintenance repair shop was established and the National Guard entered the nation-wide radio network of the National Police on a separate channel. The same radio operating procedures were installed for co-ordinating the two organizations in emergencies. Riot control units were organized under trained instructors. A nation-wide police records system was installed with a central records bureau in San Salvador. The investigation section was reorganized and photo laboratory and identification sections were established. Firearms ranges were constructed and instructors were trained by Public Safety Technicians.

3. Treasury Police

A limited amount of equipment was provided. Assistance is now confined to in-service training and formal training at IPA/W. The A.I.D. Public Safety Division is presently completing a textbook for the Treasury Police which will contain rules, regulations, laws and operational procedures for the Treasury Police to assist them in the performance of their mission against contraband and manufacture and/or sale of untaxed liquors, cigarettes, etc. This textbook will be utilized in recruit training and compulsory study for all personnel.

4. Immigration and Aduana Police (Customs)

Technical assistance to improve operating techniques and procedures is provided the Immigration services by a

regional Immigration Advisor O.P.S/W. A civilian records system, an alien control system and lamination of identification cards have been instituted. Radio communications are maintained through the National Police radio network with stations located at all border crossings. Basic commodities were furnished for these projects. However, current assistance to the Customs Police is confined to formal training for various officers at IPA/W. The trained returnees are used as instructors.

The G.O.E.S. continues to give full support and cooperation to the Public Safety Project and furnishes local staff, office space and transportation for U.S. technicians.

V. Course of Action

Future assistance will be in the form of (a) technical advice and guidance, (b) training, particularly in the fields of rural operations and counter terrorist and guerrilla activities, and (c) the provision of a very limited amount of basic police equipment.

a) Technical Advice and Guidance

During FY 69-72 Public Safety Technicians will emphasize advice and guidance to GOES Police/Security Forces in the fields of (1) basic police operations, (2) control of civil disturbances, (3) counter terrorism and guerrilla activities, (4) subversive investigations, (5) police/security records, (6) criminal investigations, (7) communications, and (8) immigration. U.S. Technicians will provide liaison with and give advice and guidance to GOES Police/Security personnel. This course of action is directed toward providing the GOES with more efficient police services and a strengthened capability to combat subversion.

(1) By means of training programs and by special instruction groups, technical advisors will endeavor to strengthen the ability of the GOES Police/Security Forces to combat possible threats to public order such as civil disturbance and terrorism or guerrilla activity. Selected groups will be given extensive training in the proper tactics to use to dispel rioters, etc.

(2) Technicians will provide daily advice and guidance and specialized instruction in the fields of subversive and criminal investigations. The GOES Police/Security Forces will be assisted in the formulating of training classes and courses to better the caliber of investigators.

(3) Technicians will continue to give daily advice and guidance to the various GOES Police/Security Forces in establishment and maintenance of adequate records.

(4) U.S. Technicians have provided the GOES Police/Security Forces with a basic modern police type communications system. They will continue to give advice and guidance in the operation of this network and endeavor to strengthen its capabilities for daily routine use and for use during times of emergencies.

(5) The illegal entry of aliens and subversives and the smuggling of contraband materials into the country are major problems that confront the GOES. Advice and guidance will be furnished the Immigration and Treasury Police units in order to improve their general operating techniques and procedures.

b) Participant and Internal Training

One of the project's major goals is to have a well trained cadre of GOES Police/Security Forces. To achieve this a substantial number of the personnel of these forces have been and will be sent to the Inter-American Police Academy.

At the Inter-American Police Academy they will receive training in general police operations and administration, criminal and subversive investigations, riot control and specialized courses in border and customs control, firearms, traffic, communications and instructor methods.

On their return to El Salvador these participants are used in their respective agencies in important supervisory capacities and are instrumental in setting up training programs for the personnel under their command. These participants will, in time, form the backbone of a well trained police organization that can impart instruction to and lead the security forces of the GOES in combatting subversion and maintaining law and order.

Because of the potential threat to internal security posed by external forces in the CAP area, special emphasis will be placed on the internal training of the GOES Police/Security Forces in the control of civil disturbance and counter guerrilla activities. Emphasis will be given to training in the methods of recognizing and combatting rural and urban terrorism and guerrilla activities. Continued supervision and training assistance will be rendered the National Police and National Guard

Academies. In-service training programs within the country will be maintained with emphasis placed on areas of critical concern. Correspondence course training will be continued and broadened.

c) Police Equipment

With emphasis being placed on training, only a limited amount of commodities will be furnished to the GOES. Basic items of practice ammunition, tear gas, demonstration material and training supplies will be used to implement the training program. Additional mobile and communications commodities which should be purchased by the GOES, will be required to give to the GOES the full potential needed to combat rural and urban terrorism should the need arise.

Under present conditions and at the current rate of progress, it is anticipated that no further financial support will be required after FY 1972, the basic objectives and goals of the project having been reached.

DOVE LER

NONCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (OBLIGATIONS IN \$000)

Table 1
Page 1 only

PROP DATE: 12/15/68

Original x

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR Project Title: Public Safety Project No. 519-11-710-030

Fiscal Years	Ap	L/G	Total	Cont ^{1/}	Personnel Services			Partici- pants		Commodi- ties		Other Costs	
					AID	PASA	CONT	U.S. Agenc.	CONT	Dir. US Ag.	CONT	Dir & US Ag	CONT
Prior thru Act FY 68	TC CF AG	G G G	283 268 1,223		156			112		268 486		15 15	
Oper. FY 69	AG	G	120		90			20		5		5	
Budg. FY 70	AG	G	100		70			20		5		5	
B / 1 FY 71	AG	G	100		70			20		5		5	
B / 2 FY 72	AG	G	100		70			20		5		5	
All Subs.													
Total life	TC CF AG	G G G	283 268 1,643		156 700			112 318		268 506		15 35	

^{1/} Memorandum (nonadd) column.

UNCLASSIFIED

FORM A-11

San Salvador