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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
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MASTER PROGRAM BOOK  
SUBMISSION

**COLOMBIA**

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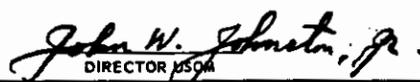
OPERATIONAL  
PROPOSAL

FY59

BUDGET  
PROPOSAL

FY60

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<p>6. 1.- <u>General Remarks</u></p> <p>Before discussing the program for Colombia in detail, USOM wants to compliment ICA/W on its monumental job in setting up worldwide standards for program submissions. It is already clear from the present effort that a systematic approach of forcing the USOMS to think about and justify each part of their programs within the context of the national economy may well result in millions of dollars saved.</p> <p>In this first submission it has not been possible to follow the instructions contained in "the Golden Book" to the letter. For instance tying each activity to a specific "condition" did not prove to be possible in the case of Colombia where some of the major conditions or even problems are beyond the capacity of the USOM to remedy. Likewise few explanatory statements are submitted in connection with the economic tables since in view of a rapidly increasing inflation, the data in question are highly questionable. However, believing quite firmly in the need to program on the basis of adequate statistics and within the scope of total available resources USOM plans to make a determined effort during the next six months to provide supplementary information which will cure the present deficiencies to the extent possible.</p> <p>2.- <u>General Progress and Present Status of the USOM Program.</u></p> <p>For three reasons fiscal year 1958 constitutes a landmark in the development of the USOM program for Colombia. First of all, it was a year of drastic political change. The return to democratic processes in Colombia resulted in material progress towards the joint planning of activities between the USOM and high level Colombian government officials. Secondly, FY 1958 was the first year in which P. L. 480 funds became available for actual investment in development projects. Third, the year 1958 saw a general tightening up of the program to make a more direct impact on the country's overall problem.</p> <p>Perhaps one of the most gratifying developments during the past fiscal year was that USOM was finally able to enter the field of education in Colombia through the Servicio approach. For the time being this effort will remain regional and limited to the Valle del Cauca. However, if successful there, the pattern will be set for a much needed program in education on a national scale.</p> <p>Another milestone was the progress made in the coal mining program. Several years of technical assistance coupled with a recent P.L. 480 loan for the development of an export coal industry are now beginning to pay off in the form of actual exports of coal. This program has been attracting more and more attention, even outside Colombia. As a result of this, recently a group of U. S. investors visited the country to study the possibility of establishing a substantial export coal industry in Colombia. If the present hopes materialize this could provide Colombia, in time, with an entirely new source of foreign exchange.</p> <p>In the field of agriculture the emphasis remained on increased agricultural production to feed a rapidly growing population. During FY1958 several significant developments took place in this field. USOM's pilot project in extension in Boyacá paved the way for a USOM sponsored national extension campaign at Ministry level. Reassignment of part of the Colombian personnel trained in Boyacá to other areas of Colombia will begin to affect national agricultural production in the near future. Likewise the recent reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture, to which Servicio technicians contributed materially, has laid the basis for a better overall coordination of agriculture. USOM's assistance in cacao production - formerly limited to two areas - was broadened in scope by putting it at national level through the reorganization of the National Cacao Campaign. Regional activities</p>						
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<p>in the field of Forestry were strengthened through the arrival of two new U. S. technicians as well as by putting this effort on the national level under the Ministry of Agriculture. Having a more adequate staff in this type of activity will result in bringing about much better erosion and watershed controls, a matter which is of primary concern in connection with the future of Colombian agriculture; it will also result in a more effective technical assistance in lumber management, both for domestic consumption and for export purposes. Technical assistance in this area coupled with P.L. 480 loans is likely to pay off handsomely in the form of increased exports of tropical lumber products to the United States.</p> <p>As a result of these organizational changes most of the United States technicians working in the field of agriculture moved from regional work in various parts of Colombia into activities of a national scope which obviously will tend to multiply the effect of their respective activities. Due credit must be given here to the previous Acting Director of USOM -Colombia who during the Rojas regime was able to carry on with a number of regional activities in agriculture which provided the basis for their present integration or expansion on a national scale.</p> <p>In the field of health attention continues to center on the eradication and control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, industrial hygiene and health education.</p> <p>Strong support of the Investment Guarantee Program by the Mission resulted in the approval of the establishment of a bagasse paper mill by W.R. Grace and Company. However, in spite of the progress made, this area of activity is likely to remain a problem child in view of Colombia's provincial attitude towards foreign investment.</p> <p>As will be noted from the above, most of the changes made during 1958 were of institutional type which makes it difficult to discuss their effect in measurable terms. It is obvious, however,</p> <p>that the establishment of new institutions and new vehicles for technical assistance, mostly on a national level, will provide the basis of a much more effective type of assistance in the future.</p> <p>During the next two years the USOM will capitalize on the organizational changes made so far in order to make a more coordinated attack on Colombia's basic foreign exchange problem. Consequently USOM and Servicio activities will be geared more closely towards the substitution of imports which can be produced within Colombia as well as towards the promotion of exports.</p> <p>In view of Colombia's increasing economic problems it will be more and more necessary to make a more judicious use of all available resources. This will call for a greater effort in both overall economic planning and the introduction and maintenance of more adequate and more stable monetary and fiscal policies. Since decisions in these fields will directly affect Colombia's overall position, the USOM intends to give increasing attention to the problem of the proper training of suitable candidates in the fields of economics and finance, who, it is hoped, will then be able to move rapidly into policy making positions. This is obviously of very high priority since, an effective technical assistance to increase production and exports, must be backed up by adequate fiscal and monetary policies to provide proper incentives.</p> <p><b>3.- Overall Country Situation</b></p> <p>While the political situation improved considerably as a result of the overthrow of the 3 years old dictatorship and the return to democratic procedures, the economic situation deteriorated further in 1958 to the extent that it may in the very near future again affect the political stability of the country.</p> <p>Violence is increasing rapidly all over Colombia. It is no longer confined to rural areas. Daylight attacks in the major cities are now becoming a common occurrence. The possibility of committing</p>						
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<p>crimes without punishment leads to more crime and a general lowering of all moral standards so that process becomes more and more self generating. Increased violence results in a further decline in production which in turn affects an already nasty social problem. Even without violence Colombia's social problem, based on an extremely slow process of social change in the face of a rapid economic development during the past decade would be quite serious. Violence is only aggravating this problem.</p> <p>In the economic sphere lower coffee prices in years to come spell more trouble for Colombia. Increased African production of both low grade and cudlity coffee, combined with European tariff protection, will force Colombia more and more against the wall. Undoubtedly this situation will be exploited to the hilt by international communism, the influence on which is now for the first time beginning to be felt in Colombia. Offers for increased trade with the USSR, for Russian technical assistance in heavy industry (Paz del Rio), combined with communist ideological infiltration in both higher education and the labor field will give United States policy makers something to think about. A rapidly growing Russian submarine menace in the Caribbean coupled with Colombia's proximity to the Panama Canal will put a certain premium on continued good relations between the United States and Colombia.</p> <p>Fortunately Colombian high level government officials are becoming more aware of their economic and social problems. While a year ago many people appeared to consider the coffee problem as something of a temporary nature "causing us some serious headaches during the next two years", there is now a much greater concern about the longer range effects of the coffee problem. As a result of this, the government is beginning to pay more attention to the possibilities of import substitution and export promotion as a means to alleviate Colombia's increasing balance of payments problem.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>4.- Proposed Aid Levels</b></p> <p>For the operational year the aid level for the Technical Assistance Program stands at U. S. \$ 1.7 million. USOM feels this is a minimum. To make a further impact on Colombia's economic problems which are likely to become more serious a few years hence, work must begin now. This is particularly true in the agricultural sector - Colombia's weakest - where there is a five year time lag. The Mission feels that Colombia's strategic position in the Caribbean justifies more attention than currently is being given to the country. Based on high coffee prices in the past coupled with a satisfactory investment rate, Colombia appears to be taken too much for granted by U. S. polity makers.</p> <p>Colombia has both the people and the resources for rapid economic development. What it lacks is credit and know-how both of which the U. S. can provide to some extent. For this reason the present combination of U.S. Technical Assistance and P.L. 480 lending are ideally suited to help alleviate the present problem. Naturally the overall impact of the program will be limited as compared to the magnitude of the coffee problem. However, this problem is one that is beyond the scope of the USOM's program of assistance.</p> <p>What the program as projected can do, is to give relatively strong support to Colombia's program of import substitution and export promotion, thus making a direct impact on the balance of payments problem. Promoting exports of coal, tropical lumber and certain agricultural crops in which Colombia has a competitive advantage, coupled with a program to produce locally a number of agricultural crops which are now being imported, could either offset a further decline in foreign exchange income or else materially alleviate the country's balance of payments position during the next five years.</p>						
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<p>The development of better educational facilities should have a threefold effect. First, better vocational and mechanical training will affect productivity; second, better education will tend to deflate the potential impact of irresponsible and leftist demagogues and third the introduction of U.S. methods in the field of education could have a demonstration effect far beyond the relatively small scope of the activities of the new service. If Colombia could shift from the present floor tile approach in education into something more practical a lot would be gained.</p> <p>Thus the agricultural, coal mining, and education programs support several major U. S. objectives, namely increasing production, exports and investment and improving the present imbalance in the economy. The health program supports all these activities since a sick people cannot be productive or imaginative.</p> <p>The present level of technical assistance represents the maximum of what is possible now in terms of personnel on board and available facilities. Any expansion of the program, no matter how desirable, will depend almost entirely on both recruitment and the desirability to keep the number of technicians working in any one country within certain limits.</p> <p>a.- <u>Magnitude of Aid.</u></p> <p>With these two limitations strongly in mind the Mission feels that during the next few years, while the P.L. 480 lending program is being continued or expanded, the U. S. program of technical assistance should be expanded so that a greater impact can be made. Consequently the overall level for the technical assistance program for the year 1960 has been increased to U.S.\$ 2.1 million, an increase of U.S.\$ 0.4 million. For subsequent years a further increase of U.S.\$ 0.1 million is projected until a maximum of US\$ 2.2 million is reached after which expenditures will gradually be reduced. In view of Colombia's serious economic situation as described in detail elsewhere in this submission this increase would constitute a minimum requirement.</p> <p>During the next few years Colombia's economic situation will become more critical than ever. The time to plan intelligently for this emergency is now; not after it has arisen. The need for increased U. S. assistance is simply dictated by the fact that a continued rapid growth is essential to maintain political stability. To achieve such growth present methods and techniques, particularly in the field of agriculture must be improved. U. S. Technical assistance of the "show me" type as practiced in Colombia is the most effective way towards the achievement of this goal. Thus program planning for the next three years reflects primarily the need for more technicians and continued P.L. 480 activities.</p> <p>b.- <u>Consequences of a Reduction in Aid.</u></p> <p>At present the Mission is understaffed for the amount of work projected. However, the Mission feels that understaffing may be a "desirable mistake". With a group of enthusiastic and imaginative technicians like this Mission appears to have too much work results in a direct and even greater challenge. Yet understaffing obviously has its drawbacks as would show up drastically in the case of a reduction of the aid below the present levels. Substituting alternative reduced aid programs could do far greater damage to the overall program than the respective percentage reduction would seem to indicate. A substantial part of USOM's present program consists of building or maintaining institutions or vehicles to spread know-how. It is obvious from this fact that reducing the aid below a certain level would jeopardize the effectiveness of the respective institutions. The problem is somewhat similar to the one of overhead and profit margins in industry. If overhead gets squeezed too much, then that which is left may not be enough to do an effective job and consequently the whole operation should be scrapped. For example the elimination of one U.S. technician in the cacao campaign would jeopardize the whole campaign. The same is true to an even larger extent in extension and coal mining development. For this reason a reduction in the operational level of USOM Colombia can only be carried out vertically by eliminating a complete activity. In most cases it cannot be</p>						
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<p>6. accomplished horizontally by cutting all activities by a certain percentage since what is left after such a cut would not constitute an operational unit any longer.</p> <p>To estimate the quantitative effect of making reductions in terms of U.S. objectives is almost impossible because of the present structure of the program. Yet some examples can be given. Colombia imports annually about US\$ 10 million worth of cacao. To eliminate these imports in a period of some 7 years would - although evidently not easy - not constitute an unsurmountable problem, provided sufficient technical assistance and credit (P.L. 480) remained available. Cutting either one would leave Colombia where it was before when for about 5 years it tried to direct a national cacao campaign without proper technicians which so far has had no positive results whatsoever.</p> <p><u>c.- 402 Component</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>d.- Loan Component</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>e.- Pipeline</u> The unliquidated obligations shown in table G-5 for fiscal years 1959 and 1960 are minimal and arise from three phenomena, uncontrollable on the part of the Mission. First, the servicios operate fiscally on a calendar year basis; second, participant training, a sizable segment of the program, requires extensive planning and the implementation of the training through participating agencies as well as the time period involved, result in delay in receipt of charges; and third, the costs of services provided by university contracts are presented for payment long after services have been performed. Reduction of the pipeline is impossible for these reasons and obviously a reduction in the succeeding years aid level would be seriously detrimental to the technical assistance program.</p> <p><u>f.- Local Currency</u> There is a decided relationship between the dollar aid level and local currency requirements as related to the T.C. Program. This is especially true as regards the Servicio operations. As local currency value deteriorates and the amount of its availability remains more or less fixed, additional dollar financing is required if Servicio Joint Funds Programs are to operate on a stable level. Efforts are continually made to secure increased local currency contributions from the host government to meet program costs. This applies to local currency contributions to the Joint Fund of the Servicios as well as local currency contributions to direct project operations. For the 1960 Program Year total availability US and country local currency is estimated at 5.34 millions in dollar equivalent. Of this amount 4.5 million dollar equivalent represents US local currency available from PL 480 sales and .84 million in dollar equivalent represents available country local currency. Of the total local currency, US and country combined, estimated to be available for the 1960 Program Year, the US portion or 4.5 million dollars equivalent, is planned largely for Agricultural Development purposes with a small percentage of the amount available to be devoted to Industrial Development. The country portion of the total local currency available or .84 million dollar equivalent is planned as the country's contribution to the T.C. Program. These uses of the combined US and country local currency are believed to be preferable and in the best interest of the United States. The normal progression in the financing of a joint-funded Servicio should provide for an increase in local currency country contribution and decrease in US dollar contributions. Over a long period, during which time the local currency was relatively</p>						
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<p>stable, this took place in the joint fund financing of the Health Servicio and the US dollar contribution to this activity was progressively reduced.</p> <p>At the present time with the trend of local currency deterioration evident, little reduction in US dollar contributions can be foreseen as a result of additional country contributions of local currency.</p> <p>The possibility of using US owned local currency generated from P.L. 480 Sales to substitute for dollars currently being contributed by the US to the Servicio Joint Fund operations should be considered. Specific recommendations for use of local currencies for development purposes have elsewhere been enumerated.</p> <p><u>g.- P.L. 480 Assumptions.</u></p> <p>The use of P.L. 480 funds in Colombia has been tied primarily to the sector of the economy which has been lagging most: Agriculture. For this reason it has been possible to combine in many instances actual lending with technical assistance. It is obvious that this makes an ideal combination. Credit plus know-how is likely to be much more effective than either credit or know-how alone. The result of both combined is usually greater than the sum of the two activities, conducted separately. From this it follows that in Colombia the elimination of the P.L. 480 program would have relatively little effect on the level of technical assistance required. For instance the extension or the cacao campaigns would continue to require the same number of technicians. The only difference would be that a reduction of P.L. 480 loans, in this case for agricultural credit, would tend to make the overall result of these campaigns much less effective.</p> <p>There are of course exceptions to this. In coal mining a P.L.480 loan was needed as a catalyst to get the whole program going for the simple reason that mining is usually capital intensive. Without the financing of the production of a basic stock of export coal no firm contracts can be made with the foreign buyer. Here a P.L.480 loan served the purpose of breaking a vicious circle.</p> <p>The size of the sales program proposed for the budget year 1960 is essentially at the same level as indicated for 1959 program. The composition of the commodities under the program would be contingent to a large extent upon the items available for sale following pretty much the commodities and proportions covered under prior sale agreements. No difficulty is foreseen in the effective use by the host country of the local currency to be generated from the sales program as proposed. The local currency made available thus far has all been planned and projected for agricultural development purposes. As further local currency becomes available continued emphasis will be placed on agricultural development with a portion of the local currency to be utilized in industrial development and the improvements of transportation facilities.</p> <p><u>h.- Assumptions with respect to External Aid for Development.</u></p> <p>1.- Since Colombia's population is increasing at a rate of 2.2% a year it is evident that the country must maintain a very rapid rate of economic growth. Based on high coffee prices and a relatively prudent investment policy during the early fifties Colombia was able to achieve a satisfactory annual increase in gross national product. Today this process has been abruptly halted as a result of sharply lower coffee prices.</p> <p>At present Colombia's gross national product stands at US \$1,957 million. During the next few years the real increase as projected will be quite small. Yet to grow at a satisfactory rate the increase would have to be at least 4% a year which means an annual increase in production of some US\$ 80 million a year during the next few years.</p> <p>2.- The problems facing this objective are rather staggering. First of all to achieve the economic growth deemed necessary, the country would have to a net investment of some US\$ 240 million per year during the next few years. Where this money will be coming</p>						
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<p>there would also be a need for more trained workers. For this reason Colombia will be faced with a relatively serious economic stagnation in the near future. It is obvious that economic stagnation at this time will have rather undesirable political consequences.</p> <p>3.- To achieve a desirable rate of economic growth Colombia thus will have to rely heavily on foreign investment either public or private. Assuming that the net domestic investment would not be over \$ 40 million a year it would require an annual foreign investment of some US\$ 150 million in the private sector coupled with US\$ 50 million in the public sector. Past experience in Colombia has shown that the country would not have any major problem in absorbing the amount although there would undoubtedly be some waste in the process.</p> <p>4.- U. S. private investment in Colombia is now declining as a result of the outlook for coffee. The availability of U.S. or international public financing is also limited. IBRD has pretty well done its share for Colombia with a total of US\$ 111 million in loans already made while the Exim Bank recently gave a credit of US\$ 78 million to refinance the commercial debt in addition to making a small US\$ 5.8 loan to W.R. Grace and Company for the establishment of a bagasse mill. Since P.L. 480 financing will on the average not amount to more than U.S. \$ 9 million a year, Colombia is really against the wall in so far as financing its growth is concerned.</p> <p>The U.N. and OAS programs as well as those of the two Foundations - Kellogg and Rockefeller - together amount to less than U.S. \$ 1 million while the emergency assistance provided by UNICEF, The National Catholic Welfare Conference and CARE cannot be considered as a productive investment.</p> <p>Except for the ones already mentioned and for long term European commercial credit, USOM is not aware of any other possible sources of either public or private financing although the possibility naturally exists that under the pressure of things to come U. S. policy may force the Exim Bank or DLF to make a certain amount of loans to Colombia to offset the decline in income from coffee. This is not a matter which USOM can discuss intelligently since it involves top level Washington policy.</p> <p>5.- On the basis of the above considerations both USOM and the Embassy estimate that to maintain a reasonable rate of growth which will tend to keep political disturbances to a minimum, Colombia needs some \$ 200 million a year of external financing during the next few years. If it cannot close this gap in any way the country will have to fall short on maintenance of its industrial plant and equipment which will result first in sharply higher costs and subsequently in breakdowns. Obviously it will have to stop immediately many of its expansion projects, a situation which is already on hand. Activities most likely to suffer are the establishment of safe water supplies, road and railroad maintenance, private construction, private industrial development and agriculture (because of the lack of credit).</p> <p>6.- Colombia is having great difficulties in servicing its external debt. Its capacity to service additional loans from abroad is about zero.</p> <p>i.- <u>Effect of DLF on DS or SA</u> Not applicable</p> <p>j.- <u>Contingencies</u> Not applicable</p> <p>5.- <u>Program Content</u> USOM believes that the Program Content has been discussed sufficiently above as well as in the problem section. As mentioned elsewhere USOM is still in the process of gearing its program more closely towards the country's overall needs. These needs can be summed up in five words: Import substitution and export promotion.</p>						
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Technical assistance activities this means increasing  
 agriculture through the use of credit, better methods  
 tied with the development of new export such as coal,

Success of the Program

Program as outlined above was developed step by step  
 high level Colombian government officials in  
 Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Fomento and  
 Planning Commission. Therefore it constitutes to the  
 truly joint effort. Since Colombian support of the  
 has been strong all along, there is no reason to  
 major political change - that the host country  
 fully in its execution. Major organizational  
 measures with respect to the cacao campaign, extension,  
 and coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture were carried  
 out at the request of the Minister. Furthermore President  
 has been maintaining close contact with the  
 coordinating office.

Conclusions

Officials sincerely feel that the proposed program  
 is not an attack possible on Colombia's growing problems  
 under these circumstances. However, the program, by its nature,  
 cannot solve the problem; it can only help alleviating it. Curing  
 the problem will require measures far beyond the possibilities  
 of a technical assistance program. Hence it would mean finding a  
 permanent solution for a problem which now is confronting several Latin  
 American countries - namely - COFFEE

SHEETS TO THIS	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	7. SHEET 8 OF 8 SHEETS TO THIS
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OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 8 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	OBJECTIVE SECTION
5. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS <b>B</b>		GENERAL		UNCLASSIFIED	6. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS GENERAL		<b>B</b>
6A OBJECTIVE LISTING--				OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION		6B PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES-- PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE	
<p><u>General</u></p> <p>The basic objectives of the United States in Colombia may be divided into five broad categories, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political</li> <li>2. Military +)</li> <li>3. Economic</li> <li>4. Social</li> <li>5. Humanitarian</li> </ol> <p>The first category is evidently the most important one since it is directly linked to the external security of the United States.</p> <p>The second category is almost a subdivision of the first one as military strength is the ultimate tool of foreign policy. +)</p> <p>The third category is concerned with the material well being of Colombia, a certain minimum amount of which is necessary for political stability.</p> <p>The fourth category deals with certain socio-economic aspects which are likely to obstruct proper economic development.</p> <p>The fifth category is one that is generally looked upon with much suspicion by poor countries which are used to hard bargaining on a quid-pro-quo basis. They often fail to see that the American Nation, like the individual U.S. businessman, may be interested in providing a certain amount of emergency relief to the less fortunate without necessarily expecting something in return.</p> <p>+)</p>							
7. SHEET 1 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION	

OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 B (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	OBJECTIVE SECTION
B	5. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #01			UNCLASSIFIED		5. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #01	B
6A. OBJECTIVE LISTING						6B. PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES-	
OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION						PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE	
<p>Looking at these objectives in more detail the following subdivision can be made within each category:</p> <p>Objective 01. - <u>Maintaining Political Stability:</u> (Political Objectives)</p> <p>Maintaining political stability in Colombia is of vital importance to the U.S. About a year ago the country disposed in a most spectacular way of a 3 years old dictatorship. As a result of this it is now facing radical changes. U.S. foreign policy must be alert to these changes since they are bound to have a profound effect on Colombia's future. As Mr. Dulles pointed out in his speech of June 6, 1958 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "All the time we face the challenge of change since change is the law of life for nations as well as for men".</p> <p>The present government is truly democratic. However, the foundations of the democratic process are being eroded constantly by a prolonged retrogression in the country's overall educational progress. In addition to this an already precarious and rapidly deteriorating economic situation constitutes a serious threat to the government. All hopes are now pinned on the presidential candidate, Alberto Lleras Camargo, a man of outstanding qualities, internationally well known, and a staunch friend of the United States. To stay on top of a potential powder keg he will have to have the continued support of his own people - which in itself will be a problem - coupled with a sympathetic understanding of Colombia's many problems by the United States. Thus for the time being supporting Lleras offers one avenue of achieving political stability in Colombia.</p> <p>In view of Colombia's geographic position close to the Caribbean and the Panama Canal it is obvious that this objective is of the highest priority. The problems facing it are rather serious since they are all of a long range nature while having a major effect on the economy.</p>						<p>P-1 Wide spread violence</p> <p>P-2 Decrease in coffee prices and inflation</p> <p>P-3 Retrogression in the field of education</p> <p>P-5 Insufficient agricultural production.</p> <p>P-7 Unbalanced economic development</p> <p>P-9 Deficient social development</p> <p>P-10 Urban starvation.</p>	
7. SHEET 2 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION	

OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	FORM ICA 10-89 B (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	OBJECTIVE SECTION
B	5. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #2 Objective #3	COLOMBIA		UNCLASSIFIED	7-29-58	COLOMBIA	Objective #2 Objective #3
6A OBJECTIVE LISTING--						6B PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES--	
OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION						PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE	
<p><b>Objective 02 - <u>Maintaining Friendly U.S. - Colombian Relations:</u></b></p> <p>Maintaining political stability in Colombia - while highly desirable - is not enough in itself since the ultimate U.S. objective is a stable Colombia which is friendly to the U.S. To maintain friendly relations with Colombia at this time is more important than ever since relations between the two countries could easily become somewhat strained because of Colombia's current problem in selling its coffee for which product the U.S. constitutes the biggest market. This would be all the more regrettable since the present government offers better possibilities for closer cooperation between the two countries, than the previous regime of General Rojas Pinilla.</p> <p>In view of a strong possibility of increased Soviet economic and ideological penetration in Latin America during the next 5 years it is most important that the American Nations, including Colombia, present a united front based on a common geographic location, common ideals and common economic and military interests. It is therefore of primary importance for the U.S. to maintain such relations with Colombia as will assure the country's continued support of the cause of the Free World.</p> <p>In order to attain this objective it would seem necessary for the U.S. to 1) either find some solution for the coffee problem through some sort of price support system or 2) let coffee find its own level and help Colombia in some other way, perhaps through Exim Bank or D.L.F. loans. Without some sympathetic understanding of the coffee problem on the part of the United States progress towards the achievement of the above objectives is likely to slow down.</p> <p><b>Objective 03 - <u>Increasing Production and Exports:</u> (Economic Objectives)</b></p> <p>Colombia is importing vast amounts of agricultural products all of which can be produced within the country, while - as mentioned before - its only major export item is coffee, a rapidly declining prospect. Therefore, to alleviate its ever increasing foreign exchange problem Colombia must embark on an aggressive program of import substitution and export promotion. This is entirely possible since the country is well endowed with natural resources. It has large areas of fertile land situated in various climates which differ according to altitude, it has sufficient power potential</p>						<p>P-2 Decrease in coffee prices and inflation</p> <p>P-4 Soviet economic and ideological penetration.</p> <p>P- Wide spread violence</p>	
7. SHEET 3 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 3 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION	

OBJECTIVE SECTION		2. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 B (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM UNCLASSIFIED	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	OBJECTIVE SECTION	
B		3. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #3 (Cont'd)		E. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #3 (Cont'd)		B		
6A		OBJECTIVE LISTING- OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION				6B		PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES- PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE
		<p>in the form of oil, coal, natural gas and hydropower and it has the manpower. In addition to this it has an almost untapped mining potential.</p> <p>While export promotion and import substitution should both be pushed, the latter is likely to have a more immediate effect. Since a drop of one penny (US) in the price of coffee amounts to an annual exchange loss of some US\$7 million it is obvious that even a rapid diversification of exports could hardly turn the tide. To develop new exports amounting to some US\$30 million a year during the next four years would be a major job; yet it could be offset completely by a 5 cents drop in the price of coffee during the same period, a possibility that is not far fetched. For this reason import substitution may be of slightly higher priority than the promotion of new exports. This does not mean that exports of tobacco, cacao, lumber, bananas, furs and leather, shrimp, ipecacuana, cement, coal, petroleum and minerals should not be pushed to the limit. It only means that Colombia should pay even greater attention to the development of its internal economy so that it can feed and clothe a rapidly growing population.</p> <p>Colombia's agricultural sector has been lagging most during the past few years of rapid economic development. This is all the more serious since Colombia needs more food for its people and more agricultural raw materials for its growing industrial base. Too many people and industries are now dependent on imported agricultural products. As a result of this the country finds itself faced with the following situation. Cutting imports by some US\$300 million to bring at least some equilibrium in the balance of payments would mean that Colombia may not even be able to import the necessary hardware to maintain its present plant and equipment, not to mention the possibility of further economic expansion. This is particularly obvious if one takes into account that because of its neglect of the agricultural sector Colombia has to spend at least US\$60 million in the importation of basic foods and fibers. To this must be added other imports to keep the country going such as lubricants, pharmaceuticals, industrial supplies, etc.</p> <p>While this is obviously a serious economic problem, the social implications are even more serious. If Colombia cannot maintain its present level of economic activity, not to mention the possibility of expansion, there will be serious stagnation and</p>				<p>P-3 Retrogression in the field of education</p> <p>P-5 Insufficient agricultural production.</p> <p>P-6 Provincial attitude towards Foreign Trade and Investment</p> <p>P-7 Unbalanced economic development</p> <p>P-8 Inadequate health and sanitation</p> <p>P-9 Deficient social development.</p>		
7.		SHEET 4 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7.		SHEET 4 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION

OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	FORM ICA 10-59 B (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	OBJECTIVE SECTION	
B	8. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS	COLOMBIA		UNCLASSIFIED	7-29-58	COLOMBIA	B	
Objective #3 (cont'd) Objective #4						Objective #3 (cont'd) Objective #4		
6A	OBJECTIVE LISTING--					6B	PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES-- PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE	
		OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION						
		<p>unemployment. This in turn could and might well aggravate a rather nasty socio-political problem already coming to the surface and which eventually could pit Colombia's ten million poor against the ten thousand rich, a situation made to order for communist agitators.</p> <p>For this reason it is most important for Colombia to start without any delay on a program of import substitution and export promotion. Most urgent in achieving an improvement in the balance of payments would be the elimination of a number of sizable agricultural imports which could be produced within Colombia such as cotton, edible oils, rubber, wool, cacao, wheat, pulp and paper, fertilizers and insecticides. Production of cattle hogs and poultry should also be stimulated to provide the people with a more balanced diet. It is estimated that increased local production of cacao, cotton, wheat and edible oils could save Colombia some \$40 million a year in dollar exchange.</p> <p>Along with the improvement of the agricultural sector health must be pushed since a sick people cannot be productive. Unfortunately Colombia is far behind in all phases of health and sanitation. At the present time, Colombia is making efforts toward controlling its more important communicable diseases and even attempting to eradicate some. Nevertheless, Colombia remains a communicable disease paradise and it will probably be some years before its public health activities reach a truly preventive phase.</p> <p>The problems facing this U.S. objective are of tremendous magnitude as may be seen from their detailed description. Increased violence coupled with serious deficiencies in the fields of education and agriculture are by far the most serious among these problems.</p> <p>Objective 04 - <u>Increasing Investment:</u></p> <p>During the period from 1945 to 1955 Colombia's economic development was remarkably rapid, much more so than that of other Latin American countries. Colombia's gross national product in constant prices more than doubled during this period. To a large</p>						
7.	SHEET 5 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	7. SHEET 5 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION			

OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-99 B (L.C.R.)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	OBJECTIVE SECTION
6. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS <b>B</b>		Objective #4 (Cont'd)		UNCLASSIFIED	Objective #4 (Cont'd)		<b>B</b>
6A OBJECTIVE LISTING--				OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION		6B PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES-- PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE	
<p>extent this development was possible because of the availability of substantial amounts of investment capital. Coffee was commanding a good price in the international market and this income was used rather constructively by both the Colombian government and local private investors, to broaden the base of the Colombian economy. New power plants were constructed, an ambitious plan for road construction was started and a beginning was made with the construction of a railroad to connect the interior of the country with the Atlantic Coast. Increased per capita income resulted in new demands which in turn led to a rapid expansion of industry which now makes up about 17% of Colombia's gross national product. Success breeds success, so it was no surprise that after this development American capital would start to come in to join the parade.</p> <p>For reasons already explained elsewhere this trend was halted rather abruptly when coffee prices started to fall. Yet today Colombia's fate is more than ever dependent on a proper rate of investment. To build the necessary physical facilities to accommodate a population which is increasing at a rate of 2.2% a year Colombia must be able to set aside about 7% of its national income or some 850 million pesos a year for growth alone, not counting replacement needs which should account for another 6%. This would of course make no allowance for any improvement of Colombia's miserable standard of living. Adding another 5% to raise this level only moderately, making a total in excess of some 2 billion pesos a year for investment will be a heavy burden on a country where the budget only amounts to some 1,600 million pesos.</p> <p>At present Colombia has a substantial unemployment problem consisting of both clearcut and disguised unemployment. While the former may be much more visible, the latter is of much greater magnitude. The problem of "disguised unemployment" in underdeveloped countries is well known. It consists of the fact that because of inadequate tools, equipment or methods or because of uneconomic units in agriculture, a large number of people are kept "busy" with work which has little value insofar as production is concerned. It is obvious that this disguised unemployment constitutes a direct waste since it ties up manpower which could be used for more productive purposes. According to United Nations experts this waste has been as high as 30 - 40% of the gross national product in certain countries. In Colombia this figure is likely to be high. Yet to cure this problem would call for a sizable investment in better tools and equipment coupled with more education.</p>				<p>P-1 Wide spread violence</p> <p>P-2 Decrease in coffee prices and inflation</p> <p>P-3 Retrogression in the field of education</p> <p>P-6 Provincial attitude towards Foreign Trade and Investment</p> <p>P-7 Unbalanced economic development</p> <p>P-8 Inadequate health and sanitation</p> <p>P-9 Deficient social development.</p>			
7. SHEET 6 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 6 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION	

OBJECTIVE SECTION		1. COOPERATING COUNTRY	FORM ICA 10-89 B (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	OBJECTIVE SECTION
<b>B</b>	5. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #4 (Cont'd) Objective #5	COLOMBIA		UNCLASSIFIED	7-29-58	COLOMBIA	4. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #4 (Cont'd) Objective #5
6A. OBJECTIVE LISTING- OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION						6B. PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES- PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE	
<p>For all these reasons it should be clear that increasing savings and investment is of very high priority in today's Colombia even if to do this right now may be more difficult than ever.</p> <p>Objective 05 - <u>Proper Economic Planning</u>:</p> <p>Under the present precarious economic conditions proper economic planning becomes a "must" for Colombia since the country simply cannot afford to waste any of its available resources. This does not mean a trend away from private investment; on the contrary, under its new democratic government Colombia finds itself again firmly on the road towards private economic development. Unfortunately the term "Planning" is too often associated with activities of a dubious nature such as the construction of a dam which subsequently proves to be a white elephant. Modern type, free world planning, is something quite different. What it tries to do primarily is to guide private development in the direction which the country needs most through the use of proper investment, fiscal, monetary and credit policy. Of this type of planning Colombia needs a lot more. In addition to this, a certain amount of planning will be needed to take care of certain social overhead projects such as power, roads, public health and education which private investment will usually not tackle and which must be there to provide private investment with an adequate base from where to start.</p> <p>In the past Colombian planning - and worse, Colombian development policies - have frequently been somewhat chaotic. The present government appears to realize this rather clearly. For this reason it has assigned a high priority to overall economic planning. During the coming year the USOM intends to work closely with the Planning Commission on overall planning. Likewise the U.S. technical assistance program will be tied very closely to the master plan to provide whatever support it can give.</p>						<p>P-7 Unbalanced economic development.</p>	
7. SHEET 7 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION				8. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 7 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION	

OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 8 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		OBJECTIVE SECTION	
B		5. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #6			UNCLASSIFIED		6. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #6		B		
OBJECTIVE LISTING								6B PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES- PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE			
<p>Objective 06 - <u>Social Change</u>: (Social Objectives)</p> <p>Colombia's rapidly growing social problem is ready made for communist agitators. It is based on hungry masses in the cities, an indolent, ignorant peasant class with extremely strong frustrations, a small middle class which is confused, weak in numbers and internally divided, a ruling elite which is reluctant to give up any of its prerogatives and a colonial type Spanish Catholic Church which tries to maintain a status-quo between all these forces.</p> <p>The only organized force which now exists in the country to fight the communist threat is the Catholic Church to which 99% of all Colombians belong, at least in name. It has a virtual monopoly on education of a rather antiquated type. It is rather conservative and provides strong support to the Colombian upper classes. This background, should suffice to explain the Church's rather awkward approach to the communist problem. "Fighting" communist, protestants and other non conformist groups by direct attack becomes the most logical thing to do, particularly since direct aggression normally appeals to a rather strongly frustrated rural population. The problem with this approach is that it has very definite limits. It worked for a time in Russia, in Mexico and similar rural societies until it exploded rather violently. Such an explosion could very well take place in Colombia in the near future. It is interesting to note in this connection that the few more intelligent leaders of the Church are beginning to be quite worried about this problem. Some of them speak constantly about: "The coming social revolution" Others shamefully admit that Colombia has "Many Catholics but few Christians".</p> <p>To fight the communist threat more positively Colombia will have to introduce certain social changes. These changes are of two different kinds, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Social changes which are a prerequisite to increased production, and</li> <li>b) Social changes which take the winds out of the sails of communist agitators.</li> </ul>								<p>P-1 Wide spread violence</p> <p>P-3 Retrogression in the field of education</p> <p>P-4 Soviet Economic and Ideological penetration</p> <p>P-9 Deficient social development.</p>			
7. SHEET 8 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 8 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION			

OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		OBJECTIVE SECTION	
B		3. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #6 (Cont'd)		FORM ICA 10-89 B (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM UNCLASSIFIED		B	
6A		OBJECTIVE LISTING-- OBJECTIVE # OBJECTIVE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION						6B	
		<p>With respect to a) it should be realized much more clearly that Colombia is poor and underdeveloped because it is underorganized. People are unable to produce because of the fact that the present social structure is inadequate to make the best possible use of the productive forces of the country. Disguised unemployment, lack of training and techniques, a wrong ratio between labor and capital all result in a low productivity. It is obvious that U.S. aid can only play a rather limited role in this picture. It can provide training, improve technical know-how and it can make a few P.L.480 loans. However, it cannot create capital and spread wealth rapidly if the social structure tends to prevent this. In other words it cannot - as it should - provide the catalyst for a process of self generating economic growth.</p> <p>This situation is aggravated further by the fact that today people in underdeveloped countries demand more. Health programs are showing them that death can be postponed and that disease is not a thing that just has to be accepted. Press and radio show the people in underdeveloped countries all the time how "the other half" of the world lives. They don't see that high productivity based on both modern techniques and social changes are the cause of these higher living standards in more developed countries. They just want to have the same standard without having the productivity to achieve it. It is obvious that in this situation the argument that "these people always were poor, so therefore there is nothing to worry about", becomes rather flimsy.</p> <p>With respect to b) it should be realized that without more progressive industrial and labor relations, labor will try the revolutionary process rather than the so much more desirable evolutionary process which took place in Western Europe and North America.</p> <p>For this reason U.S. policy has to become deeply interested in the problem of social change even if it may not be in a position to do much about it. For the same reason it should be clear that this objective is of relatively high priority.</p>							
7.		SHEET 9 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7.	
								SHEET 9 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS SECTION	

OBJECTIVE SECTION	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. OBJECTIVE SECTION
B	Objective Number 07 Relative Priorities		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		Objective Number 07 Relative Priorities	B
Objective Listing		Objective # Objective Title and Description			Problems Facing Objectives Problem # Problem Title	
Objective 07 - <u>Starvation Relief</u> : (Humanitarian Objectives)		<p>In view of the severe economic crisis and the lack of law and order on the land, which forces rural people to flee to the cities, many urban areas of Colombia are now facing starvation. Urban hunger and misery are now of such magnitude that any U.S. assistance could be justified on purely humanitarian grounds since the problem is similar to disaster relief after a big flood or earthquake.</p> <p>It is obvious that this objective - although primarily humanitarian - is closely related to all the other U.S. objectives since a serious problem of starvation and displaced persons affects almost all sectors of the economy.</p>			<p>P-1 Wide spread violence</p> <p>P-2 Decrease in coffee price and inflation</p> <p>P-5 Insufficient agricultural production</p> <p>P-10 Urban Starvation</p>	
<u>Relative Priorities</u>		<p>To establish a relative priority among these objectives is difficult. They are all of primary importance. If an attempt should have to be made the following priorities could be set up:</p> <p>First Priority : 01 and 02  Second Priority : 03  Third Priority : 06  Fourth Priority: 04  Fifth Priority : 05  Sixth Priority : 07</p>				
7. SHEET 10 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS Section	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 10 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS Section		

ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 C-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/31/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION			
C-1		SELECTED ECONOMIC DATA FORECAST				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		SELECTED ECONOMIC DATA FORECAST				C-1			
6. All Monetary Figures \$1,000,000 Converted at 6.50 per \$ US				A. Calendar Years - (Constant Column (2) Prices - Black A)						B. Current Prices					
ITEMS				(1) 1956	(2) 1957	(3) 1958 *	(4) 1959	(5) 1960	(6) 1961	(7) 1962	(8) 1963	(9) 1964	(1) 1956	(2) 1957	(3) 1958 *
				Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %	Index %
1. Gross National Product at Market Prices \$ Absolute				1900	1957	1957	2016	2097	2202	2312	2451	2574	1950	2370	2725
				Index-%	100	100	103	107	112.5	118	125	131			
Per Capita GNP (\$ in \$1 U.S.) \$ Absolute				147	148	145	146	148	153	157	163	172	151	179	201
				Index	100	98	99	99	103	106	110	116			
2. Foreign Balances: Net Inflow (+) Outflow (-) \$ Absolute				+ 17									+ 17		
TOTAL \$ Absolute				1917											
DISPOSITION	3. Consumption	A. Private	\$ Absolute	1362											
			Index	100											
		B. All Government	\$ Absolute	220											
			Index	100											
	TOTAL	\$ Absolute	1582												
			Index-%	100											
DISPOSITION	4. Investment	A. Private	\$ Absolute	252											
			Index-%	100											
		B. Government (Civil Only)	\$ Absolute	83											
			Index-%	100											
	TOTAL	\$ Absolute	335												
			Index-%	100											
F. POPULATION (Mid-Year 000) (Average Annual Growth 2.2 %)				12,939	13,223	13,513	13,810	14,114	14,424	14,741	15,065	15,396			
G. PRICES															
1. Wholesale Price Index (1952 = 100)				126.7	159.7	184	201	220	230	240	250	260			
2. Cost of Living Index (1954-55 = 100)				105.6	124	143	157	172	187	200	210	220			
H. GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES (At End of Year)				701.2	155.7	90	90	100	110	130	150	170			
PRODUCTION	Industrial and Mining	Production Index (19 = 100)													
		Major** Commodities	Cement 1000 MT	1,220	1,211	1,161	1,330	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900			
			Petrol. 1000 BBL	44,130	45,662	47,000	49,000	49,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			
	Electr. Mil KWH		1,850	2,100	2,310	2,540	2,770	3,100	3,400	3,740	4,100				
	Agricultural	**Enter major items and indicate unit or index		Calendar Crop Years											
		Production Index (19 = 100)		56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	63/64			
		Major** Crops	Corn 1000 MT	890	750	650	650	800	950	1,050	1,150	1,200			
			Coffee mm. 60 k. Bags	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9			
			Sugar raw 1000 MT	248	211	235	240	240	260	270	300	320			
			Rice-Paddy 1000 MT	343	345	360	390	438	446	477	510	520			

7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

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Unclassified

7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

SOURCE: U. S. EMBASSY

4. Economic Forecast Sect.		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. Economic Forecast Section	
C-1		* Notes on Selected Economic Data Forecast		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		7/31/58		* Notes on Selected Economic Data Forecast		C-1	
<p>A.- Conversion of GNP data to dollars at any rate is misleading during a period of sustained exchange rate depreciation. The conversion rate of Ps. 6.50 per US\$ 1.00 was used in this series, but the absolute value of the amounts shown in the deflated series do not appear to be particularly meaningful in view of the exchange depreciation. The estimates for 1956 and 1957 are based on data from the <u>Banco de la Republica</u>. It may be observed that they bear no relation to the data published by ECLA. While this officer holds no particular brief for the Banco's data, and feels that it may have exaggerated past rates of growth, it is probably better than that put out by ECLA.</p> <p>The 1956 estimates for A.3 and A.4 were taken from the most recent national income estimates of the <u>Banco de la Republica</u>. These breakdowns should be viewed with extreme reserve, and therefore it was not considered worthwhile to make projections for future years based on them.</p> <p>C.- Prices</p> <p>1.- Wholesale price index taken from "Indice Total de Precios por mayor del Comercio en General en el Pais" table LXXXI "<u>Revista del Banco de la Republica</u>" Mar. 1958 Base: 1952 = 100</p> <p>2.- Cost of living index.- "Indice Total Nacional de Precios al Consumidor - Obrero", from <u>Boletin Mensual de Estadística</u>, No 86, May 1958; Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística. Base: July 1954 to June 55 = 100</p> <p>D.- Foreign excite reserves - from <u>Compras, Ventas y Reservas Internacionales de Oro y Divisas</u>.- <u>Boletin Mensual de Estadística</u>. These are official reserves. It is not clear where the figures shown on the duplicated from 10-89 C-1 supplied the Embassy came from, or what they represent.</p> <p>E.- Production.</p> <p>2.- Petroleum.- Changes from MT to BELS, since no reliable MT production figures are available in Colombia. This forecast does not envisage a substantial field discovery in the Llanos. Current discoveries in the Magdalena Valley do little more than substitute for declining fields.</p> <p>3.- Electric Power.- No figures for total power production are published. It appears from the figures on the 10-89 C-1 that the production shown in the <u>Boletin de Estadística</u> is assumed to be 2/3 of total production.</p> <p>E. Agricultural Production</p> <p>with the exception of coffee, Colombian crop statistics are maintained on a calendar year basis, and are so shown on the table.</p> <p>Sources: U. S. Embassy</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS			

ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 15-59 C-2 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION	
C-2		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES FORECAST				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES FORECAST				C-2	
6. ALL ENTRIES IN \$1,000,000 CONVERTED AT Ps. 6.5 PER U.S. \$1.00				Form 15-74 (Rev. 7) Line No. Cross- Reference	By Country's FY ending								
ITEMS					In Year Indicated								
					(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)				
					1956	1957	1958	1959	1960				
					MONTH	DAY							
					December	31							
(A)	REVENUE, INCLUDING U. S. AND OTHER FOREIGN GRANTS	1. Total Revenue From Domestic Sources		A-1	175	192	190						
		2. Total Revenue Originating From Foreign Grants		A-2	-	-	-						
		(a) Total U. S. Grants (Item A4)		A-2-a	-	-	-						
		TOTAL		A	175	192	190						
(B)	EXPENDITURES	1. Total National Defense		B-1	41	42	42.5						
		(a) From U. S. AID (Item A4)		B-1-a	-	-	-						
		2. All Other Current		B-2-a	(168)	(160)	(217.5)						
		3. Total Capital Outlay, Civil Commitment		B-7									
(a) From U. S. Grants and Loans (Item A4)		B-7-b (C)											
TOTAL		B	209	202	260								
(C)	DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS	1. Before U. S. Grants		C1	34	13.2	70						
		2. After U. S. Grants		C2	34	13.2	70						
		3. After Total Foreign Grants		C3	34	13.2	70						
(D)	FINANCING THE DEFICIT OR DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS (-) AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS	1. Total Domestic Borrowing (Item 8)		D1	28.8	13.2	70						
		2. Total Foreign Borrowing (Item 8)		D2	5.2	-	-						
		(a) U. S. Loans (Item A4)		D-2-a	-	-	-						
		3. Net Change in Cash Balances and Other Reserves		D3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
TOTAL		D	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.								

7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
UNCLASSIFIED

7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

Source: U.S. Embassy

*ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	*ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION
C-2	*CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE FORECAST		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		*CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE FORECAST		C-2
<p>6. <u>Observations on Central Government Finance Forecast Section C-2</u></p> <p>Colombian fiscal records and practices being what they are, any attempt to complete this form is primarily an exercise of imagination, and would not necessarily present even a vague approximation of reality.</p> <p>As far as the apparent central purpose of this form is concerned, no foreign grants, military or civil, are included in the budget. What the 1958 expenditures will be is a complete mystery at present, though it is reliably reported that Ps 200 million have been added to the total budget in the last seven months.</p> <p>Colombian Government accounts are not maintained on a cash basis, and it is impossible to secure more than a rough approximation of the Government's cash deficit for any given period. In this connection, it is pertinent to note that both IBRD and IMF technicians have spent substantial time trying to construct a cash budget without success.</p> <p>For 1957 an approximate deficit for the public sector of Ps 280 million was estimated by an IMF technician who had access to a certain amount of Central Bank data. This figure was arrived at by estimating the change in the Government's and other official agencies' position with respect to the Central Bank over the year. In contrast to that figure, the Comptroller's bulletin indicates a deficit of only Ps 4 million for 1957 for the national Government and includes no data on the financing operations of the semi-official institutions.</p> <p>Ps 442 million revenues are included in the 1958 budget as the peso counterpart of the 10% remittance tax and the 15% export tax. However the peso counterpart of the debt payments to which the 15% tax and part of the 10% tax are devoted are not included in the budget, so a substantial portion of this revenue entry amounts to Central Bank financing of expenditures, though it is ostensibly a legitimate revenue entry.</p>							
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS		

Source: U.S. Embassy

ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-59 C-3 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/31/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		ECONOMIC FORECAST SECTION			
C-3		BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FORECAST				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FORECAST				C-3	
		CALENDAR YEARS					A 56	B 57	C 58	D 59	E 60		
6. ALL FIGURES \$1,000,000 CONVERTED AT 6:50 PER \$1.00 U.S.		Line No.	ACTUAL		ESTIMATED								
ITEMS			A 1956	B 1957	C 1958	D 1959	E 1960						
A. Goods and Services	(1) Foreign Trade	Exports (FOB)	1	653.7	547	451	460	480					
		Imports (-)	2	-605.4	-437	-430	440	460					
		Trade Balance	3	\$ 48.3	\$ 110	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ 20					
	(2) Non Monetary Gold Movements	Foreign Travel	4	14.7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0					
		Transportation and Insurance	5	-12.6	-14.	-12.	-12.	-12.					
		Investment Income	6	-38.7	-30	-28	-30	-32					
		Govt., not included elsewhere	7	-15.6	-28	-33	-35	-33					
		Other Services and Remittances	8	-26.1	-11	-10	-10	-10					
			9	15.1	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 7					
	Total Services	10	= 63.2	= 65	= 65	= 69	= 69						
Balance on Goods and Services	11	= 30.6	\$ 45	= 44	= 49	= 49							
B. Private Capital	(1) Direct Investment	12	10.1	10	10	10	10						
	(2) Portfolio Investment	13	8.2	5	8	8	8						
	(3) Other Long-Term	14	-	-	-	-	-						
	(4) Short Term	15	-5.2	\$ 100	-10	-	-						
Total Private Capital	16	\$ 13.1	\$ 115	\$ 8	\$ 18	\$ 18							
C. Official Long Term Capital and Grants	(1) Reparations	17	-	-	-	-	-						
	(2) Grants, Total		18	3.5	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.7					
		From U.S.	19	1.3	-3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5					
		PL 480 - Title I	20										
	PL 480 - Title II & III	21	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2						
	Total		3.5										
	From Others (Specify)		-	-	-	-	-						
	All Other		-	-	-	-	-						
	Total, Other Grants	22	-	-	-	-	-						
	Cont'd.												
C. Cont'd. Official Long Term Capital and Grants	(3) Loans Received, Net		23	9.3	-9.4	14.8	17.5	-7.5					
		Drawings, Total	24	39.9	31.1	54.8	56.5	27.5					
		MSP Conventional	25	-	-	-	-	-					
		MSP-Dev. Loan Fund	26	-	-	-	-	-					
		PL 480 - Title I	27	7.0	12.2	4.3	4.5	4.5					
		Ex - Im Bank	28	0		39.0	39.0	10					
	IBRD		29	20.2	16.4	5.	8.	3.					
		All Other	30	19.3	2.5	6.5	5.	5.					
	Repayments, Total		31	30.6	40.5	44.	39.	35.					
		MSP Conventional	32	-	-	-	-	-					
MSP-Dev. Loan Fund		33	-	-	-	-	-						
PL 480 - Title I		34	-	-	-	-	-						
Ex - Im Bank		35	5.0	4.8	4.	4.	3.						
IBRD		36	5.0	5.7	5.	5.	4.						
All Other		37	20.6	30.	35.	30.	28.						
(4) Loans Made	38	0.1	-	-	-	-							
(5) Other Capital (Itemize)		-	-	-	-	-							
All Other		-	-	-	-	-							
Other Capital, Total	39	-	-	-	-	-							
Total Official Long Term Capital and Grants	40	12.9	-3.8	19.9	23.2	-1.8							
D. Total of All Above (A, B & C)		\$ 11.1	156.2	-16.1	-7.8	-32.8							
E. Net Errors and Omissions		-69.5	-44.1	459.8	59.8	75.1							
F. Changes in Official Gold and Short-Term Capital (D & E)	(1) Gold & For. Exch. Res. (Increase +)	41	\$ 17	-7.	-30.0	-30.	-20.						
	(2) Short-Term Liabilities (Increase -)		42	-75.4	\$ 120.	\$ 76.0	\$ 80.	\$ 60.					
		L/C Deposits for U. S. Use	43	9.6	9	2.3	2.3	2.3					
	Other Changes	44	-	-	-	-	-						
	TOTAL	45	-58.4	112.1	43.7	52.3	42.3						

4. Economic Forecast Section	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/31/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. Economic Forecast Section
C-3	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FORECAST		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FORECAST	

Notes on Balance of payments forecast -

Line 1 : 1957 figure based on preliminary Central Bank study. 1958 figure a projection based on first five months exports.

Line 7 : This includes interest on the public debt plus interest on the commercial backlog debt, plus the net result, if negative, of petroleum company operations. It contemplates a reduction in petroleum company exploration and other investments, this increases substantially from that cause as well as increased commercial backlog interest payments.

Line 15 : The \$100 million entry for 1957 is the renewal of conventional import financing which has come to a halt.

Line 28, 30 and 42 : The commercial backlog debt financing and repayment is here treated as simply a change in short term liabilities. Neither the \$60 million Eximbank 1957 loan nor the 227 million private bank loan in 1957 are included, since they merely change the form of funding of that liability. The private bank loan of \$25 million in 1958 is included only for \$6.5 million, since the remainder was merely refinancing of the previous year's loan. On the other hand, the Eximbank loan of \$78 million in 1958 is included in line 28 for 1958 and 1959, the years in which it will be disbursed, since, because of the way it was granted, it amounts to net new credit.

Source : U.S. Embassy

7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS
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4. PROBLEM NO. 1		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. 1
D	5. PROBLEM TITLE WIDE SPREAD VIOLENCE					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	5. PROBLEM TITLE WIDE SPREAD VIOLENCE	
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. <u>Nature of the Problem</u>  Violence constitutes a major problem in Colombia. In itself this problem is not new. Wide spread violence and lawlessness have plagued Colombia for more than 10 years. During this period more Colombians were killed in local guerrilla activities than died in the Korean war on the Allied side. What is new is that since recently this problem has been increasing, assuming such proportions that it now affects almost all sectors of Colombian society.  Started as a political struggle between liberals and conservatives, many of the daily murders and robberies are now committed for economic reasons or vengeance only. From all appearances it would seem that many of these crimes, particularly insofar as the killing of landowners and subsequent "purchase" of the land in question from the widow are concerned, are receiving the tacit approval of highly placed persons in both Bogotá and Cali which again confirms the purely economic aspect of some of these crimes. The cruelty in many of these attacks and retaliations is beyond description. Killing a person is not enough. Frequently the body has to be dismembered or butchered in some other way. Tying a person to two trucks which then slowly started on their grim way was tried in Cali in May 1957. In the big cities such as Cali and Bogotá people are killed almost every day for less than a few dollars.				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE							
0-1	Maintaining political stability							
0-3	Increasing production and exports							
0-4	Increasing investment							
0-6	Social Change							
0-7	Starvation Relief							
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM				2. <u>Why a Problem</u>  It goes without saying that this situation has a profound effect on the country's overall economy since in certain regions of the country sustained agricultural production is almost impossible under these conditions. One can safely assume that Colombia's "hunger for more agricultural land" through drainage, reclamation and irrigation projects would be considerably less if existing agricultural areas could be properly worked.  The fact that "crime without punishment" is becoming a normal occurrence in Colombia is likely to have very bad effect on the country's morality in years to come. The effect on the younger generation, already suffering from unemployment and lack of opportunity for development, is likely to be profound.				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE							
14-10-900	<u>Agricultural Servicio</u> Assistance to increase production through better methods and procedures to make up for agricultural losses in violence areas.							
14-10-600	<u>Education Servicio</u> Assistance in both primary and vocational training to make better citizens.							
7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM		

4. PROBLEM NO. 1		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. 1
5. PROBLEM TITLE <b>D</b> WIDE SPREAD VIOLENCE				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROBLEM TITLE WIDE SPREAD VIOLENCE		<b>D</b>
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. <u>Magnitude of the Problem</u>				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE			<p>Violence is one of Colombia's major problems today since, as said before, it affects all sectors of society and productive life. If not checked, it will affect the overall economic growth which Colombia needs so badly to take care of its rapidly growing population. This in turn could lead to increased political instability, the effect of which could be felt beyond Colombia's borders.</p> <p>4. <u>Solution of the Problem</u></p> <p>The solution of this problem is not easy. It lies largely in Colombian hands. Large scale internal migration might offer some solution but this would require a vast amount of funds coupled with adequate organization. Obviously U.S. technical or economic assistance could not effectively partake in any colonization schemes in view of the existing policy limitations. While the U.S. can provide technical assistance, little can be accomplished if the respective U.S. technicians cannot effectively work or travel in the country for lack of personal safety. The same is true for economic assistance which becomes of dubious value if conditions are such that an investment will not be protected. As a general rule one can say that a country must solve its political problems first before it can start tackling the economic ones. This is certainly true in Colombia in this particular case.</p> <p>It is evident that, beyond voicing alarm, giving a certain amount of help to improve agricultural production, providing vocational training and police training, the U.S. can do little to solve this problem. Fortunately the Central Government is beginning to show some interest in it since finally, because of the every day inflow of people who have to flee the land, the capital city is becoming involved in a serious wave of criminal acts which now has the citizenry aroused.</p> <p><u>Analysis of Conditions</u></p> <p>The conditions which seem to contribute most to this problem are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strong individualism is a Colombian characteristic. The country is almost similar to France in this respect. This led to an early development of</li> </ol>				
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM								
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE							
14-72-018	Police training program of counterespionage							
14-99-022	P.L.480 Lending to increase production in the field of agriculture to make up for agricultural losses in violence areas.							
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM		

4. PROBLEM No. 1		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROBLEM NO. 1	
D		5. Problem Title WIDE SPREAD VIOLENCE		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		6. Problem Title WIDE SPREAD VIOLENCE				D			
6. <u>Analysis of Conditions (Cont'd.)</u>													
<p>apparently democratic procedures. However, without inner discipline, the dividing line between freedom and lawlessness can easily become rather thin. Many acts which are being defended under the label of "freedom" or "democracy" are really more close to anarchy.</p> <p>2. Wide spread poverty in the face of blatantly demonstrated wealth tends to distort people's sense of justice. Once a wedding party costing \$10,000 and the hunger and misery of a large part of the capital city become "interesting items" on the same page of the newspaper, there is bound to be trouble.</p> <p>3. The fact that Colombia is close to the U.S. and frequently exposed to U.S. ways is no help either since it tends to make people demand a standard of living - the U.S. standard as a matter of fact - without actually possessing the productivity to achieve such a standard.</p> <p>4. Most important: Lack of determination at higher government levels to attack this problem.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----ooOeo-----</p>													
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Problem						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Problem			

4. PROBLEM NO. 2		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. 2	
D	5. PROBLEM TITLE DECREASE IN COFFEE PRICES AND INFLATION					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	5. PROBLEM TITLE DECREASE IN COFFEE PRICES AND INFLATION.		
	6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C.				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE			1. <u>Nature of the Problem, Magnitude and Why it is a Problem</u>					
0-1	Maintaining political stability			A lower volume of exports of coffee coupled with lower prices is playing havoc with Colombia's foreign exchange position.					
0-2	Maintaining friendly U.S.-Colombian relations			To illustrate Colombia's foreign exchange problem in a nutshell the following points may be made:					
0-4	Increasing investment.			a) Coffee accounts for roughly 84% of Colombia's foreign exchange income. A one penny (U.S.) drop in the price of coffee amounts to an annual foreign exchange loss of some US\$ 7 million.					
0-7	Starvation Relief			b) During the past 3 years coffee dropped from US\$0.80 to \$0.52 a pound.					
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM				c) 1958-59 world production of coffee is estimated at 52 million sacks as compared with a maximum world consumption of 45 million sacks. Other coffee areas particularly Africa, are gaining a larger part of the market because of low production costs, more adequate research and higher productivity. In sharp contrast with this, in Colombia the peasant coffee grower continues to follow methods which have not changed much for years, a situation which has the most serious implications for the future. Furthermore, Colombia's "suave" type coffee is likely to suffer more and more from European tariff protection.					
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE			d) As a result of the above mentioned developments Colombia's foreign exchange income dropped from U.S.\$545 million in 1955 to US\$390 million in 1958 (projected). After making the proper deductions for private and public debt service and other fixed charges, this leaves Colombia with only US\$17 million a month for imports. This					
14-10-900	Agricultural Servicio Assistance to increase domestic production to substitute sizable agricultural imports, and to diversify agricultural exports (cacao and lumber)								
14-21-001	Export coal development program to diversify exports.								
14-99-022	P.L.480 lending program to substitute imports and diversify exports (coal-lumber)								
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM			

* PROBLEM No. 2		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROBLEM No.2
D	* Problem Title DECREASE IN COFFEE PRICES AND INFLATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	* Problem Title DECREASE IN COFFEE PRICES AND INFLATION		D	
* Nature of the Problem, etc. (cont'd.) d) cont'd.				<p>problem is bad now but based on already visible trends it will become catastrophic in a few years. If prices alone will not do it, efficient competition from other areas, particularly Africa, combined with European tariff protection will knock Colombian coffee down.</p> <p>2. <u>Solution of the Problem</u></p> <p>The Colombian government is doing what it can to control this problem. Imports have been cut drastically and the country is doing what it can to pull in its belt. For instance monthly imports were reduced from US\$46 million a month in July 1957 to US\$26 million a month in December of the same year. The commercial debt was refunded. Approximately US\$250 million remains to be paid off between now and 1966.</p> <p>It is obvious that the coffee problem is beyond the ability of each individual country to solve. What is needed is a farsighted, joint approach to the problem both by major producers and consumers, something which should have been done long ago when people were beginning to plant more coffee all over the world. All U.S. technical and economic assistance can do under the circumstances is to help Colombia in carrying out an import substitution - export promotion program - to alleviate the coffee problem which for the next few years can only make a limited impact.</p>			
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Problem				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Problem	

reduction in foreign exchange receipts is so drastic that Colombia will not be able to import many raw materials for its newly established industries. Nor will it be possible to replace worn out plant and equipment to the extent required. Especially this latter problem will in time have a serious effect on the country's continued growth. It may also result in serious unemployment which will present an additional problem to overall political stability.

To maintain the coffee price at a certain level, the government is now stockpiling coffee in the country which among other things is aggravating an already serious inflation. Total means of payment increased over 20% during the last 16 months. From July 1955 to July 1958 the free exchange rate jumped from Ps.4.15 to Ps.8.15 to the dollar. To a large extent the inflation is caused directly by the fact that the Central Bank is lending funds to the National Coffee Federation to buy up coffee in the domestic market in order to maintain the price. To carry out such a policy the Central Bank had to restrict credit to other sectors of the economy in addition to relying on the printing press.

It hardly needs to be discussed why all this is a problem. When the bottom drops out of a one crop dollar earner it would be naive to ask why this is bad. Likewise the magnitude of the problem requires little discussion. The

4. PROBLEM NO. 3		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. 3	
5. PROBLEM TITLE D RETROGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			6. PROBLEM TITLE RETROGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION/			D	
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. Nature of the Problem					
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE		<p>Twenty years ago Colombia was South America's shining example in education. Under the prevailing circumstances schools were adequate both in quality and quantity. Then gradually a decline set in. In part this was caused by the fact that it was financially difficult for Colombia to keep up with a rapidly increasing population. Furthermore, as the labor movement took hold through the nations of the West, a number of Colombians - although certainly a minority - began to look at this with a certain amount of alarm, thinking that perhaps keeping people illiterate might constitute an effective way to deal with cumbersome labor demands.</p> <p>Another problem is that education in Colombia is of relatively antiquated type. Even at higher levels of education rote memory learning is being stressed rather than individual thinking. Obtaining a degree is far more important than acquiring real learning in view of the social prestige attached to a degree. Yet if Colombia is to modernize its industries, wipe out hunger, misery and grinding poverty it must stress technical and vocational education of the type which gets one's hands dirty. The kind of education which Colombia needs is not to cultivate intellectual snobism but to develop active, critical and inquisitive minds which at all times will be alert to their own particular problem rather than merely copying what is being done elsewhere.</p>					
C-1		Maintaining Political stability							
C-3		Increasing production and exports							
C-4		Increasing investments							
C-6		Social change		2. Why a Problem					
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM				<p>It hardly needs any emphasis why a lack of education is a problem in a country like Colombia. In view of its rapidly increasing population, productivity must rise at a very fast clip. To accomplish this the country must develop the human element for which purpose education is most essential. Likewise the political implications of a lack of education are crystal clear in a country like Colombia, which is faced with a rapidly mounting social problem. Hungry people are a problem under any circumstances. Hungry people who cannot read or write are still more of a problem since they provide an ideal field of activity for fast talking demagogues and leftist agitators.</p>					
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE							
14-60-600		<u>Education Servicio</u> Activities in primary education, vocational agricultural education, industrial and secondary education, teacher training, improvement of curricula, etc.							
14-10-900		<u>Agricultural Servicio</u> Activities in agricultural extension							
7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM		

2. PROBLEM NO. 3		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. 3		
5. PROBLEM TITLE D RETROGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROBLEM TITLE RETROGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION		D		
5A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 3. <u>Magnitude of the Problem</u>							
NUMBER		(2) TITLE		<p>To show the staggering magnitude of this problem it should be sufficient to point out that today Colombia has 2.5 million children of school age of whom only 1.3 million can go to school at all. 45% of the Colombian population is now illiterate while 36% have only one year of the poorest type of primary education. Only 19% have a complete grade school education while 5% go on to higher institutions of learning.</p> <p>To make matters worse, Colombia's potential grade school population increases by 300,000 a year while the Nation's total number of teachers, now standing at 33,000 is decreasing. To take care of the present problem in primary education would require some 64,000 teachers. These in turn would cost some Ps.290 million a year at the actual starvation wages of Ps.400 a month. Yet at present the country is barely spending Ps.150 million a year on all education. The worst problem exists in Colombia's rural areas where only about one third of the children of school age have school facilities. In the urban areas the problem is somewhat better since most children there find at least some way to learn how to read or write.</p> <p>In the fields of higher education, other, no less serious problems, exist. Poorly paid professors and a hungry student body make an excellent environment for the introduction of Marxist theory. Having nothing to lose and without the prospect of a decent job after graduation, the communist appeal of "let's try it" is obvious.</p> <p>In the past Colombia used to send many of its brighter students abroad for higher education. Up to June 1957 ICETEX (Instituto Colombiano de Especialización Técnica en el Exterior) alone spent US \$ 2 million a year for this purpose. A rapid deterioration of the exchange situation has now slashed available funds by two thirds so that at present ICETEX is only continuing training already initiated in the United States and Canada. The agency is not starting any new scholarships abroad.</p> <p>This problem is particularly serious since in view of its population increase, Colombia must achieve a rapid rate of economic growth. In accomplishing this</p>							
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM											
NUMBER		(2) TITLE									
50-900		Health Servicio Activities in health education to introduce better methods.									
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM			

1. PROBLEM No. 3		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROBLEM No. 3	
D		5. Problem Title RETROGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. Problem Title RETROGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION				D	
<p>3. <u>Magnitude of the Problem (Cont'd.)</u></p> <p>goal adequate and widespread educational facilities are most essential. It has been found time and again that lack of technical competence is much more of a handicap to underdeveloped countries than lack of capital. The latter can frequently be found if the people are there to put the money to work.</p> <p>4. <u>Solution of the Problem</u></p> <p>The educational problem is now becoming so staggering that finally the government itself is beginning to realize the potential political danger of this situation. As a result of this the budget for education was recently raised to 10% of the total budget. While this evidently will not make any significant inroads on the problem in view of the rapid increase in population, it means at least a growing awareness of a situation which in time could have far reaching consequences.</p> <p>The Church is also getting more interested in the educational problem as is evidenced by a relatively large Church sponsored project to spread both elementary and vocational education through radio programs in certain parts of the country.</p> <p>Another sign of growing interest is that after many years of keeping aloof from U.S. type education Colombia is now asking U.S. technical assistance in this field. As a result of this a newly established Educational Servicio is now ready to start. What will be needed, however, is to try entirely new ways in education which will have more rapid results. Colombia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----00000-----</p> <p>simply does not have the time to create talent by its conventional ways. At this stage it is too early to project the effect of the new Education Servicio in quantitative terms. Furthermore, the U.S. sponsored activity in this field is for the time being limited to one area, the Valle del Cauca. If successful there it is hoped that assistance can be given on a national basis, thus making more of an impact. However, the fact that finally U.S. Technical assistance was able to get into the field of education constitutes an accomplishment in itself.</p> <p><u>Analysis of Conditions</u></p> <p>The conditions which make the solution of this problem more difficult are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The unavoidable difficulty of the time element. By nature education is a long range problem while Colombia's educational requirements are short range. Yet every day the attack on the problem is deferred, the problem becomes more serious. What is important is to start!</li> <li>2. The overall aspect of Colombian education which does not encourage originality of any kind.</li> <li>3. Extremely low wages paid to rural elementary teachers which will make it difficult to find adequate personnel.</li> <li>4. Absolute lack of properly trained teachers.</li> </ol>													
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Problem						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Problem					

4. PROBLEM NO. 4		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. 4
D	5. PROBLEM TITLE SOVIET ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL PENETRATION					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	5. PROBLEM TITLE SOVIET ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL PENETRATION	
	6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. <u>Nature of the Problem and Why it is a Problem</u>			
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE		<p>The nature of this problem does not require much description. With prices of the principal Latin American commodities falling - coffee, zinc, lead, copper - and with existing social problems of a serious nature, South America is now becoming ripe for communist agitators. The Nixon trip illustrated the problem clearly although it understated it.</p> <p>There is little point in going into a long discussion as to why this is a problem. The need to maintain a united front towards Soviet activities directed towards the Western Hemisphere is obvious.</p>				
0-2		Maintaining Friendly U.S. - Colombian Relations						
0-6		Social change.		<p>2. <u>Magnitude of the Problem</u></p> <p>Although at present Soviet economic and ideological penetration in Colombia is not yet alarming the trend should be watched.</p> <p>During the next few years Soviet economic penetration will become more of a problem all over Latin America. Colombia is likely to receive its full share of this. Sharply lowered coffee prices coupled with an already existing serious social problem which is rapidly reaching major proportions could seriously affect U.S. - Colombian relations.</p> <p>The first signs of Soviet economic penetration are now becoming evident. Early this year a Russian trade Mission visited Colombia. The favorable press comments regarding the caliber of the members of this Mission, their ability to speak the language, their familiarity with the country's problems, were quite surprising in a country like Colombia which has a strong Catholic tradition.</p> <p>Among the offers received from Russia was a proposal for assistance in completing Paz del Rio, Colombia's limping steel mill which is constantly faced with a problem of insufficient integration. As a result of this Russian offer, the manager of Paz del Rio, Dr. Moreno, recently made a visit behind the iron curtain.</p> <p>Shortly after the visit of this mission Colombia bought US\$1.1 million of Syrian Wheat to be paid for in Colombian coffee. It was stipulated that this coffee would not be dumped into Colombia's normal market.</p>				
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM								7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				
14-72-018		Police training program of counterespionage		7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				
14-44-009		Labor training program.						
14-27-025		Industrial management seminars.		7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				
14-99-022		P.L. 480 lending program to increase production and exports.						

PROBLEM No. 4		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROBLEM No. 4
D	4. Problem Title SOVIET ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL PENETRATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. Problem Title SOVIET ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL PENETRATION		D
2. <u>Magnitude of the Problem</u> (Cont'd.)				potential effect is likely to be well worth the relatively small cost.			
<p>Communist infiltration in the labor field constitutes a more immediate threat. The communists have had marked success recently in penetrating the C.T.C., once Colombia's strongest trade-union federation. Several studies revealed a developing communist pattern of exploiting labor-management conflicts for the purpose of entrenching themselves further in the labor movement. At the same time, it has become evident that there is a dearth of well-trained capable democratic trade-union leaders.</p> <p>Finally communist penetration into university education is becoming more serious all the time.</p> <p>While these developments in themselves are somewhat disquieting, it is the combined attack upon several fields at the time which should worry U.S. policy makers.</p>				<p>The labor training program has so far resulted in the training of some 70 participants who now occupy positions of responsibility and leadership in the labor union movement. In view of Colombian conditions it is believed that close contact between U.S. and Colombian labor leaders under actual operating conditions in the United States will have most desirable effects on the future outlook of Colombian leaders.</p> <p>The U.S. police training program of counterespionage aimed directly at combating the subversive threat of communism in Colombia through the introduction of modern police techniques. During a period of two years it has trained 26 plainclothesmen of the Colombian Intelligence Service which agency is primarily engaged in watching all subversive activity in the country.</p>			
3. <u>Solution of the Problem</u>							
<p>To make a material progress towards the solution of this problem would require a rather quick improvement in the balance of payments combined with certain social changes which only the Colombians themselves can make. What can be done, however, to improve the labor picture, is to give proper training in the U.S. to Colombian trade-union leaders who have already shown a certain potential for development. Naturally such a program should be combined with an effort to make management more aware of modern methods and techniques in the field of industrial relations, so that both groups will be able to meet on a more common ground. This is now being done through USON's most recent project to provide for the exchange of views between U.S. and Colombia top management teams. While it is obviously difficult to predict the precise impact of this one time seminar its</p>							
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Problem			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Problem		

4. PROBLEM NO. 5		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. 5
6. PROBLEM TITLE INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				5. PROBLEM TITLE INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		D
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. <u>Nature of the Problem</u>				
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE		<p>For various reasons agricultural production in Colombia is low. The average Colombian diet is deficient in calories, low in proteins and minerals and monotonous. This situation is caused not so much by a lack of land or people both of which abound but more by all kinds of conditions of a technical and social nature. To attack this problem successfully will take some time.</p> <p>2. <u>Why a Problem</u></p> <p>The agricultural problem in Colombia is quite serious for various reasons.</p> <p>First of all the country has a population which increases at a rate of 2.3% a year. This means that in thirty years Colombia's population will double. Thus Colombia must double its agricultural production in 30 years which at present is already deficient. This in itself is a major job.</p> <p>Secondly the country is importing vast quantities of agricultural commodities while faced at the same time with a serious shortage of foreign exchange.</p> <p>Third, Colombia needs more agricultural raw materials to provide a base for its further industrial development.</p> <p>3. <u>Magnitude of the Problem</u></p> <p>To show the magnitude of the problem it should be noted that the average Colombian diet is about 2,000 calories a day which is below what is needed to hold body and soul together.</p> <p>Colombia is importing vast quantities of edible oils, cotton, wheat, rubber, pulp and paper, cacao, wool which could be produced within the country. Together these imports come to some \$80 million a year out of total import availabilities of some US\$200 million. This presses all the more since Colombia needs all available foreign exchange badly to keep its industrial plant and equipment.</p>				
0-3	Increasing production and exports							
0-1	Maintaining political stability							
0-7	Starvation Relief							
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM								
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE						
4-10-900	Agricultural Servicio							
	Activities in:							
	1. Training							
	2. Extension							
	3. Cacao development							
	4. Reforestation							
	5. Machinery and engineering							
	6. Planning and preliminary studies							
	7. Storage and marketing of agricultural products.							
	8. Supervised Credit.							
7. SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM		

4. PROBLEM NO. 5		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	6. PROBLEM NO. 5	
5. PROBLEM TITLE <b>D</b> INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROBLEM TITLE INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		<b>D</b>	
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 4. <u>Solution of the Problem</u>					
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE		<p>Colombia has been attacking this problem for some time. For instance a considerable success was achieved in recent years in increasing the production of cotton and sugar by increased domestic production of these two commodities. Recently Colombia has been attacking the problem of producing more edible oils and cacao. However, in view of the magnitude of these imports it is quite obvious that a lot remains to be done. Both U.S. technical and economic assistance are now actively engaged in the attack on this problem insofar as the aspect of non-competitive crops is concerned. The recent reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture which was carried out with strong Servicio support will provide a much sounder basis for a more properly coordinated development of Colombian agriculture.</p> <p><u>Analysis of Conditions</u></p> <p>As mentioned above Colombia's agricultural problem is largely caused by the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>1. Lack of agriculture credit.</u> Practically the only credit facilities available to farmers are those of the Caja Agraria. Unfortunately this institution has rather rigid standards in making loans so that in practice most loans are made to people who already have money. Typical development loans are few and far between. Therefore, U.S. Technical Assistance is now getting into the field of supervised agricultural credit in combination with the P.L.480 development program. The potential of this program is relatively great. Experience already shows that in many instances production can be tripled within a very short period.</li> <li><u>2. Improper land use.</u> - Colombia is badly in need of some sort of reform to make a more efficient use of the land. The recent decree 290 imposing certain penalties on keeping land idle constitutes a forward step in this direction but it is only a step. Much <del>to be</del> <sup>REMAINS</sup> done in this respect as long as large tracts are kept idle while a terrific congestion exists in other areas. The U.S. sponsored extension program is now coordinating the activities of a number of farm service agencies in the areas affected by the decree in question to facilitate compliance with its requirements.</li> </ol>					
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM									
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE							
7. SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM Problem				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM			

PROBLEM No. 5		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROBLEM No. 5	
D		Problem Title INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		Problem Title INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION						D	
6. Analysis of Conditions (Cont'd.)													
<p>3. <u>Lack of Adequate Marketing and Storage Facilities</u> - Because of inadequate storage and transportation facilities many agricultural products are lost before they reach their market. This leads to very high retail prices which again limits consumption.</p> <p>4. <u>Inadequate Transportation Facilities</u>. - Because of its rather difficult topography transportation has for many years been a problem in Colombia. Bad transportation tends to increase the costs of all kinds of products. It also leads to an appalling waste of agricultural products such as fruits, vegetable vegetables and tomatoes. It has even had some serious political aspects since the separatist tendencies of various parts of the country can be traced directly to their earlier isolation.</p> <p>In recent years a lot has been done to solve this problem so that many cities are no longer isolated from each other. An improved road net is now under construction while a rail connection between Bogotá and Barranquilla is likely to become a reality by 1960. However, to capitalize on what has been done it would be necessary to build many more farms to market roads as well as roads opening up new agricultural areas. USOM is lending proper support to this activity by furnishing a complement of practically trained civil engineers, highway construction and maintenance to the national Ministry of Public Works in order that this agency may develop a more adequate highway system for Colombia. Further support was given through a Ps.1.5 million loan to a private group</p> <p>of cattlemen who are building a road (for public use) opening up a large area in the Lower Cauca Valley. This effort should be coupled with a properly organized campaign of internal migration to relieve the demographic pressure in certain areas.</p> <p>5. <u>Inadequate Methods in Agriculture</u></p> <p>This is perhaps Colombia's greatest problem in agriculture. Inadequate methods tie up a large acreage which could produce much more under productive methods. Naturally this problem is closely related to the lack of agricultural credit and vocational training in agriculture, which limits the possibility of using more productive methods or mechanization. This is all the more serious since it leads to a large amount of disguised unemployment in rural areas, a waste of manpower which Colombia can ill afford. Recently the National Extension Service was reorganized along functional lines developed by highly specialized Servicio personnel. This will contribute materially to the adoption by farmers of improved techniques developed through agricultural investigation, an activity now carried out with assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation.</p> <p>6. <u>Price Control</u>-At times, price controls have been a serious obstacle to increased agricultural production.</p> <p>7. <u>Erosion</u>: While this is not of immediate <sup>CONCERN</sup> to Colombian agriculture in view of available areas, erosion constitutes quite a problem in Colombia. As a recent French Commission of technical experts pointed out: in view of its rapidly increasing population Colombia should watch this problem since erosion could do very serious damage to Colombian agriculture during the next 50 years if present practices should continue. Fortunately</p>													
7. SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS					

1. PROBLEM No. 5		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED	5. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROBLEM No. 5	
D	6. INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7-29-58	6. INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION			D
<p>7. <u>Analysis of Conditions (Cont'd)</u></p> <p>the government has some awareness of this problem as is evidenced by its efforts to increase reforestation. U.S. technical assistance has been quite active in this field as evidenced by several successful reforestation projects. Timber management is also receiving attention with a view towards increased future exports of lumber.</p> <p>Sound drainage and irrigation projects should also be pushed as part of the struggle to put into production lands more suitable for agricultural use.</p>											
7. SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS			

4. PROBLEM NO. P.6		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROBLEM NO. P.6	
5. PROBLEM TITLE D PROVINCIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT.					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROBLEM TITLE PROVINCIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT.		D		
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. <u>Nature of the Problem</u>							
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE		<p>Except for one or two major items at the time, Colombia's exports have always been rather insignificant. During colonial and post colonial days gold and emeralds constituted the principal exports while the country as a whole remained largely agricultural.</p> <p>Whatever development took place was internally financed by people who cautiously ventured out of agriculture into some rather basic industries. These people were either large farmers or merchants who already had accumulated a little capital of their own. Once properly invested this capital multiplied rapidly in industry thus whetting their appetite for more development of this kind. An expanding population provided an additional favorable factor to this type of entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Thus Colombia's economic development during the thirties and forties was largely directed at the internal economy where profits were quite large and relatively more stable than those derived from typical export commodities. Coffee was already established as the country's one big dollar earner. It was an easy crop providing few headaches as compared with other export activities of a more risky nature such as mining.</p> <p>As a result of this Colombia - already isolated from the world because of a difficult topography - remained a somewhat provincial place with little need to venture out into a big bad world. This completely ethnocentric attitude which is reflected in almost any major sector of society except big industry - the intellectuals, the merchants or the farmers- accounts for the fact that even today when Colombia desperately needs more exports of a different type, the country is still very little export minded. It is obvious that once an attitude as pictured above exists, it tends to affect the foreign investment picture also. Thus while lipservice is frequently being paid to the need to attract more private capital from abroad, actually little is being done to attract the private foreign investor effectively. The influx of American investors during the early fifties should be considered more as an exception than as the rule in this connection. Immediate prospects just looked too good in these days.</p>							
0-3		Increasing Production and Exports									
0-4		Increasing Investment.									
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM											
(1) NUMBER		(2) TITLE									
14-99-022		P.L.480 Coal Mining and Lumber Export Program. Investment Guarantee Program									
14-72-018		Public Administration Training.									
7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM			

4. Problem No. P-6		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/31/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. Problem No. P-6	
D		5. PROVINCIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT.			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		6. PROVINCIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT.			D	
<p>2. <u>Why a Problem</u> - Why this lack of export mindedness is a problem has already been explained sufficiently in the section referring to the coffee problem which clearly shows the loss of revenue from lower coffee prices.</p> <p>To develop new sources of foreign exchange income requires both an aggressive spirit to conquer new markets as well as a government attitude which helps the exporter. Both are wanting in Colombia although in various degrees. While private interest in promoting exports is increasing as domestic income is harder to come by, a serious problem exists with respect to the bureaucratic procedures at lower government levels. To develop a new export item requires so many steps forms, licenses, paper and leg work that any potential exporter should think twice before making the effort. The same is true with respect to foreign investment. Colombia's lack of interest in the Investment Guarantee Program has been notorious. Apart from this the potential foreign investor is usually faced with a barrage of obstacles created by the various Ministries.</p> <p>3. <u>Magnitude of the Problem</u></p> <p>Colombia's projected loss in foreign exchange income as a result of the coffee problem is the best indication of the magnitude of this problem. It hardly needs any further emphasis.</p> <p>4. <u>Solution of the Problem</u></p> <p>Admittedly new exports can do little to solve Colombia's foreign exchange problem in the short run. Since the establishment of new export industries will require considerable time. However, this does not mean that no effort should be made. Particularly at this time, with a rapid devaluation of the peso, Colombia's chances to increase exports are excellent. Some farsighted people are beginning to realize this as is clearly evidenced by the recently introduced "Vallejo Plan". This plan is aimed at using now idle resources such as overexpanded factories and other productive facilities to add value to imported materials in order to reexport them. While this plan undoubtedly has some merit, its effects on the economy of Colombia are likely to be limited. Long range development of exports would seem to offer more encouraging prospects with coal and lumber in the forefront. In both commodities Colombia would seem to have a competitive advantage which has not yet been exploited. The USOM program has been quite active in this area both through technical assistance and P-L-480 loans. A Ps-1 million loan for export lumber development is now in a very advanced stage of negotiation which in time could result in increased lumber exports of some \$U.S. 200,000 a year; The U.S. market for this lumber is already established. Technical assistance in coal mining has been provided for several years.</p> <p>Colombia has practically unlimited resources for coal for which there exists a demand in several Latin American countries, in Europe (France) and in Japan. The export possibilities for this coal are improving so that in time coal might well become an important factor in any future diversification of exports. It is conceivable that coal exports amounting to some US\$ 5 million a year could be developed in a period of less than 10 years if proper techniques and investment were made available. Early this year Colombia shipped the first 10,000 tons of coal to France representing an additional dollar income of some US\$100,000 to the country. A P-L-480 loan of some Ps. 6 million was made to accelerate the development of this new export industry. As a result of the Mission's constant effort towards increased export diversification in Colombia, this export coal program has recently received more and more publicity. Chances are good right now that a group of private U.S. investors may come in to give this industry a real boost in which case U.S. Technical Assistance could and would be withdrawn.</p> <p>Another item showing good export possibilities is cacao, which is at present being imported. The U.S. Technical assistance program in cacao has now surveyed most of Colombia to find the more desirable regions for this crop. In the years ahead the cacao program coupled with P-L. 480 loans for the development of this crop is likely to show results in terms of fewer imports of cacao and eventually, exports.</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS				

4. Problem No. P-6		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/31/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. Problem No. P-6	
D		PROVINCIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT.			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		PROVINCIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT.		D		
<p>5. <u>Solution of the Problem (cont'd)</u></p> <p>Metal mining could also be developed since beyond gold and platinum, Colombia has not been digging much into its potential mineral wealth. However except for a few regions such as Antioquia, Colombians do not seem to have the peculiar mental and emotional make up that goes into making a miner. Enduring hardships to hit the jackpot five years later, working around on unfriendly mass of stone, running the risk of a cave-in just does not appeal to most Colombians who can have so much easier and more profitable time picking pretty red coffee beans in the shade of a tropical sun.</p> <p>The problem of exploiting Colombia's mineral wealth has been discussed many times. It is a steady topic of conversation when times get bad. Perhaps Simón Bolívar was the first one to urge Colombia to take a closer look at its mining potential when he gave the country its first mining code in 1829. Yet Colombia's official attitude towards mining always, remained rather cold as is clearly reflected in its budget for the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum as well as in its uninviting mining code and the administrative difficulties put into the way of any miner both insofar as the production and exportation of minerals are concerned. USCM feels that Colombia could greatly benefit from technical assistance to improve the national mining code as well as from a geological survey. However, in view of the prevailing attitude a request to this effect is not likely to be made soon.</p>											
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS			

4. PROBLEM NO. P.7		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROBLEM NO. P.7	
D	5. PROBLEM TITLE UNBALANCED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	7-29-58	5. PROBLEM TITLE UNBALANCED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
	6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. Nature of the Problem				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE			<p>Because its difficult topography and the racial make up of its people, Colombia's economic development has been somewhat out of step with the rest of Latin-America. During the twenties and thirties, when other Latin American countries such as Chile, Argentine and Brazil started developing, Colombia remained a relatively isolated, agricultural country. During the forties this pattern was substantially changed and the country started developing rather rapidly. This process was accelerated during the early fifties under the impact of high coffee prices. A large part of the money derived from coffee was put to good use improving the country's road net and building new industries. As a result of this during the years 1950-1955 per capita national income increased at a rate of 4.5% a year, one of the highest in Latin America. Since an abundance of foreign exchange was available in those days, much of the new industry was based on the importation of materials from abroad. It was essentially a transformation industry.</p> <p>With a growing dollar shortage this new industry now has a hard time to keep going, a problem which is likely to grow worse before it will become better. To make matters worse the Colombian government itself also embarked on a number of ventures which by nature are more in the realm of private enterprise. Most of these backfired rather badly - as examples we may cite: Paz del Rio, the government steel mill, the Instituto de Fomento Industrial, the Banco Popular, the Instituto de Credito Territorial as well as the Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aguas y Fomento Electrico, to name only a few. It is evident that these experiments involved a waste of public funds which Colombia can ill afford.</p> <p>A lack of proper government policy to guide economic development has been another problem. Instead of making a technically sound use of fiscal and monetary policy to promote economic development, the Colombian government seems to believe that direct intervention in day to day problems is the answer. Thus government intervention in the operation of the private economy is on the increase. This in itself would still not be so bad if the government employed a competent staff. Unfortunately however, the turnover of government personnel is constant. Recently this problem has become even more complicated since officials to fill certain positions must be chosen on the basis of geographic distribution, party affiliation and competence, three qualities which are almost impossible to</p>					
0-1	Maintaining political stability.								
0-3	Increasing production and exports.								
0-5	Proper Economic Planning.								
0-4	Increasing Investment								
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM									
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE								
14-60-900	<u>Education Servicio</u>								
14-10-900	<u>Agricultural Servicio</u>								
14-50-900	<u>Health Servicio</u>								
14-72-018	<u>Public Administration Training.</u>								
14-31-007	<u>Highway Construction and maintenance Training.</u>								
14-99-011	<u>Miscellaneous Training Program.</u>								
14-37-005	CAA Program.								
7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM			

4. PROBLEM No. P.7		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-59		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROBLEM No. P.7	
D		5. UNBALANCED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		UNBALANCED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		D					
<p>6. <u>Nature of the Problem</u> (Cont'd.)</p> <p>combine in any one person in the Colombian Government service.</p> <p>2. <u>Why a Problem</u></p> <p>It is obvious that this situation is bad in itself from an economic point of view since it leads to idle plant capacity at a time when Colombia more than ever needs production. However, the social aspect is even worse since under the impact of a serious retraction in industrial activity because of the dollar scarcity, many workers have to be laid off. This leads to a serious social problem at a time when the government is already plagued by a great many problems.</p> <p>3. <u>Magnitude of the Problem</u></p> <p>Except for the imbalance in agricultural production this problem is more or less limited to the cities and a few industrial areas of the country. Its impact in rural areas is relatively minor. However, urban unemployment is aggravated by the fact that at the same time a lot of people have to flee from the land to the cities because of the violence problem, which in turn tends to create all sorts of new social problems. Thus the two situations combined constitute a social problem of considerable magnitude in urban areas.</p> <p>4. <u>Solution of the Problem</u></p> <p>The solution of this problem will take time since the only way in which it can be cured on a sound long term basis is by broadening Colombia's raw materials base which requires both time and a considerable investment as well as technical know how. Yet since in Colombia because of its population and resources structure, internal economic development seems to be somewhat more indicated than the development of exports - which of course must be done also - proper plans must be made on a long range basis. This in turn requires trained people to do this rather complicated job. These people are hard to find and even harder to train since they must have a broad background of both theoretical and practical experience which takes considerable time to acquire.</p> <p>In the past Colombia's planning commission has been more concerned with developing broad objectives rather than projects on which work can begin immediately. To develop the latter type of activities would require a planning commission with more personnel and personnel of a different type. It will have to have the service of properly trained engineers, economists and statisticians who are able to make studies, surveys and to prepare bankable development projects in great detail.</p> <p>Another problem has been that the planning commission was operating in a vacuum without any control or say over the use of national funds which made its activity almost academic. To assure proper economic planning this must be done at a sufficiently high level with certain control over funds. Fortunately the new government is well aware of this problem so that President Lleras is already giving a good deal of attention to it. The Mission feels that increased attention should be given to the training of high level financial and economic experts who subsequently can be put into top policy making positions. Colombia's development has now reached the stage where correct overall policy is more than ever needed to guide the development process.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The Mission will continue to draw up proper plans</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS					

1. MILITARY TRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	4.
	7-29-58	COLOMBIA	PROBLEM No. P.7
5. CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	6. UNBALANCED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		D
<p>In imes ation .</p> <p>ll</p> <p>a's</p> <p>es ion</p>			
UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS	

4. PROBLEM NO. P-8		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/30/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. PROBLEM NO. P-8
5. PROBLEM TITLE <b>D</b> Inadequate Health and Sanitation		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			5. PROBLEM TITLE Inadequate Health and Sanitation		<b>D</b>	
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. <u>Nature of the Problem</u>				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE			Inadequate health and sanitation are still a problem in Colombia. About 70% of Colombia's national territory consists of areas which are potentially malarious. A large part of these areas are actively suffering from the disease.				
03	Increasing Production and Exports			Control of the more important communicable diseases constitutes an immediate problem. Malnutrition is wide spread in Colombia. Naturally malnutrition is caused to a large extent by economic factors, such as low income and a general lack of productivity. However the condition is aggravated by the fact that many Colombians apparently do not know to make good use of what little food items are available which leads to a waste which the country can ill afford under present day conditions.				
04	Increasing Investment.			Since Colombia's industry has been developing more than any other sector of the economy during the past few years, both industrial hygiene and industrial safety should receive proper attention. The same is true for environmental sanitation and health education. It is obvious that in a developing country hospital construction and medical education are items which require attention.				
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM				Because of Colombia's steady increase in population as well as the present difficult economic situation, there is danger that the public health conditions may tend to become worse instead of improving. This would in turn tend to affect overall productivity.				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE			2. <u>Why a Problem</u>				
14-50-900	Health Service Activities in : 1. Training 2. Sanitary Engineering 3. Nutrition 4. Industrial Hygiene 5. Health Education 6. Anti yaws campaign 7. Nursing Administration 8. Rabies control 9. Medical Education 10. Vaccine Production 11. Bacteriology.			Inadequate health and sanitation are a problem because they affect production. A large part of the Colombian population is ridden with communicable diseases such as rabies, malaria, yaws, carate, amebiasis, tuberculosis and venereal diseases. It is obvious that people living in these conditions have to be quite unproductive. Worse they even are a drag on the healthy population which has to carry them thus lowering the country's output as a whole.				
1410900	Agricultural Service Improving Nutrition			Malaria constitutes a special problem in this respect since malaria has to be attacked on a regional-continental basis. Furthermore malaria control is faced with a problem of time since mosquitoes tend to keep up with new types of insecticides by continuously developing a resistance to them.				
7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM	

4. Problem P-8		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/30/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. Problem P-8	
D		5. Inadequate Health and Sanitation		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				6. Inadequate Health and Sanitation		D	
6. Disease		Colombia's Position		Disease		Colombia's Position		Disease		Colombia's Position	
1. Tuberculosis		Fourth		9. Whooping Cough		Second		17. Measles		Fourth	
2. Syphilis		Fourth		10. Meningitis		Second		18. Yellow Fever		First	
3. Gonorrhea		Third		11. Leprosy		First		19. Rabies (human)		First	
4. Chancroid		Second		12. Tetanus		Second		20. Typhus		First	
5. Typhoid Fever		First		13. Relapsing Fever		First		21. Malaria		Second	
6. Amoebiasis		First		14. Yaws		Second		22. Hook-worm		First	
7. Dysentery		Fourth		15. Encephalitis		Second					
8. Diphtheria		Third		16. Smallpox		First					
<p>The size of the problem in regard to personnel is indicated by the number of nurses working in Colombia. Some 400 graduate nurses serve a population of about 13,000,000. The practical absence of graduate nurses in Colombia forces the use of untrained nursing auxiliary personnel. These girls know very little, do very little, and are paid very little. Colombia's need for nursing personnel is great.</p> <p>The need is not quite so large for physicians, but some solution should be provided so that rural areas could receive medical care. In Colombia, only forty per cent of these who die are cared for by physicians. Even when medical care is available a great many people cannot afford to pay for such.</p> <p><b>4. Solution</b></p> <p>The solution of Colombia's health problem is more complicated than would appear at first sight. Naturally, by throwing a substantial amount of resources at this problem one might be able to achieve spectacular effect in a relatively short time. However the problem is that a) resources are limited and b) health improvement should be carried out in balance with the rest of the country's economic development. At present both birth rates and mortality rates are quite high in Colombia while agricultural production is inadequate. On a per capita basis it is actually declining. From this fact it is quite obvious that an unbalanced development of health improvement could easily face Colombia with new problems which could have socio-economic and political consequences. A more rapid population increase than is already the case would be a serious drain on Colombia's limited available resources which undoubtedly could result on new demands in the United States. Therefore the activities of the agricultural servicio should be visualized as closely connected with the health program.</p> <p>Within the scope of a balanced public health program, in line with the country's available resources and economic potential the following activities would seem to be most desirable:</p> <p>a) Assistance in reducing the mortality and morbidity from communicable diseases. - Based on present Servicio activities in vaccine production significant progress can be made during the next 4 years in the control of smallpox. Total incidence of the disease is likely to drop from the present 3000 cases a year to just a few. In malaria control the prospects for eradication of this disease are good. At present reported cases run about 70,000- 1,500 of which are fatal. The initiation in September 58 of the nation with Spraying Program will reduce these figures to almost nothing.</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS			

4. Problem P-8		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/30/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. Problem P-8	
D	5. Inadequate Health and Sanitation				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		6. Inadequate Health and Sanitation			D	
<p>b) Assistance in reorganizing and reorienting public health to a preventive phase where communicable diseases are prevented, not controlled. The Servicio is now engaged in a public health survey for the reorganization and reorientation of departmental and municipal health functions in the entire Dept. of Valle del Cauca. If successful this pilot could very well serve as a model for other departments. - The Servicio is now also charged with the reorganization of the national Institute of Hygiene which may eventually lead to a reorganization of the entire ministry of Health similar to the reorganization which was just carried out in the Ministry of Agriculture with Servicio assistance.</p> <p>c) Training of the personnel needed in both curative and preventive medicine. - A new project now under study is the reorganization of the national Superior School of Hygiene for the purpose of creating a school of Public Health. This would eliminate to a large extent the need of sending people to the U.S. which would 1) save a considerable amount of funds and 2) make possible the proper training of a much large number of people.</p> <p>d) Construction of water supplies and sewage disposal systems; institution of refuse disposal methods; initiation of rodent and insect control programs; intensification of studies on nutrition; and in general, emphasis on all of the aspects of a modern public health program.</p> <p><u>Analysis of Conditions</u></p> <p>The conditions which make the task difficult are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The lack of trained personnel</li> <li>2. The lack of appropriate facilities</li> <li>3. The lack of necessary funds.</li> </ol>											
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS			

4. PROBLEM NO. P-9		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/31/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. PROBLEM NO. P-9
D		B. PROBLEM TITLE Deficient Social Development		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		5. PROBLEM TITLE Deficient Social Development		D
6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				10. Nature of the Problem.				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE							
0-1	Maintaining Political Stability							
0-3	Increasing Production and Exports							
0-6	Social Change							
06	Increasing Investment							
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM				<p>Apart from the present economic difficulties because of the world price of coffee Colombia's problem is essentially a social one. This point was stressed very much by a French Commission headed by a Dominican priest and eminent sociologist, Father Lebret, which recently studied the Colombian problem at the request of the National Planning Commission. Apparently Father Lebret has great doubts regarding the quality and preparedness of Colombia's political leaders, who lack - in his opinion - both a proper national concept as well as a concept of Colombia's role in the world. As long as selfish motives, regional politicking and an extreme disregard for the underdog will continue to be predominant in the minds of Colombia's leaders, he sees little hope for progress. History has shown that no society survives unless its leaders have a sense of service to the community which they govern. Egoism is the great menace according to Father Lebret since it leads to a reckless and wasteful use of both people and resources.</p> <p>Most of these observations appear to be quite well taken. What really strikes a neutral foreign observer is the fact that somehow Colombian society lacks cohesion. People are divided among themselves in almost every respect. There are strong divisions based on wealth, on regionalism, on a rather rigid class structure, on family loyalties, on the political issue between liberals and conservatives and last, not least upon a strong individualism. Class distinction based on wealth is much more marked in Colombia than in some of the other Latin American countries. About 55% of the population lives in conditions of extreme poverty a figure which is not over 25% in many other countries. Interesting detail: Colombia's export coffee represents a value of some US\$ 300 million a year. Yet it is produced almost exclusively by small peasants who earn less than US\$ 600, a year per family of eight.</p> <p>At the lowest level of society Colombia is faced with still another problem, at least in certain regions. Colombia's indigenous Indian civilization was of a relatively low type. It was rather heterogeneous and can not be compared with the much more developed Inca, Maya or Aztec types of civilizations. Mixing them with a certain type of Spanish colonial, likewise not the best, was no help either. Gradually this Indian society, which had at least some infrastructure and cohesion, has disappeared with very little to take its place.</p> <p>From the above it's obvious that to integrate a group of people of this particular make up would be difficult under any circumstances. Yet the process of integration is going on. The process started in the thirties when Alfonso Lopez brought some new ideas about social justice to the people. His timing was good since at that time Colombia was opening up a little after centuries of</p>				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE							
14-60-900	Educational Servicio							
14-10-900	Agricultural Servicio							
14-44-009	Labor Training Program							
14-27-025	Industrial Management Seminars							
7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM		

4. Problem No. P-9		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/31/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. Problem No. P-9	
D		a. Deficient Social Development		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				b. Deficient Social Development		D	
<p>of extreme isolation. The country was ready for some "foreign ideas". Thus the liberal movement took hold which eventually would lead to the age old struggle between feudalism and an upcoming middle class, with the problem of the land occupying the center of attention. As a result of this many Colombians have been trying since the early thirties to obtain their share of this land. Hence land has risen out of proportion to its agricultural value almost all over Colombia. What people tried to remedy can be put into one simple phrase: In twenty five years Colombia's population doubled; yet land titles did not increase in any proportion. Gradually this struggle became more and more intense. It reached a climax in 1948 when Gaitan brought the struggle from the country right into the cities by mobilizing for the first time the urban masses.</p> <p>Gaitan's death in 1948 interrupted his process of gradual evolution. Again the struggle moved back to the country with disastrous results. A virtual civil war between Colombians accounted for the death and destruction of about 100,000 Colombians and 30% of the country's agriculture. It immobilized over 200 square kilometers of agricultural lands, an area about 7 times as large as Connecticut. Trying to control it - unsuccessfully - cost about Ps. 2 billion in military expenditures.</p> <p>The situation gradually deteriorated to such an extent that people let out a sigh of relief when finally General Rojas Pinilla appeared on the scene who was supposed to cure the problem on a basis of broad national support. Starting out rather well, Rojas soon became a tool in the hands of certain elements in the country. This in turn led to a short period of dictatorship which played havoc with Colombia's finances thus aggravating an already serious problem. In 1957 Colombia finally was able to shake off the dictatorship which was so alien to its traditions. Although this was essentially "a capitalist revolution" promoted to a large extent by captains of industry and the Church who were afraid of what might happen to them as time went on, public elation was wide spread. Yet the grave problem of Colombia's social situation coupled with a sharp decrease in foreign exchange income remained.</p> <p>After a period of sobering up there came the cry "Lleras" to which the country responded in a most positive way. Patriotic Lleras, sacrificing his own private interests, decided to take up the challenge and start a most difficult task of putting Colombia back on the road to progress.</p> <p>2.- <u>Why a Problem</u></p> <p>At present - as mentioned before - the only force holding people together in Colombia is the Catholic Church. It forms a sort of a super-structure which in other more advanced countries is represented by a healthy sense of nationalism.</p> <p>It goes without saying that this situation is potentially quite dangerous for once the Church loses its hold on the Colombian masses anything can happen. At first sight this hold appears to be strong. Yet it is likely to be a rather precarious hold, based on tradition, emotion and fear of the community rather than on a strong religious conviction. Among the lowest rural classes Catholic beliefs are still strongly mixed with Indian superstitions. A few progressive priests are quite aware of this problem but their influence seems to be limited. Furthermore, even with an enlightened attitude on the part of the Church, the question remains as to how fast the Church could move. Like is the case in the army where a local sergeant frequently wields great power in a rural area without paying too much attention to his superiors, the rural parish priest is quite often far removed, both in distance and ideas from some of his superiors.</p> <p>The really grave danger in this situation is that as economic conditions will grow worse the people's demand for greater social justice could lead to an extremely bloody revolt. It could result in a revolution which would go either to the extreme left or to the extreme right. In the first case the communists would call the shots, while in the second case a national - fascistic movement would bring</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS			

4. Problem No P-9		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. Problem No. P-9	
D		Deficient social Development			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		7/31/58	Deficient Social Development		D	
<p>back a strong dictatorship which would play havoc with Colombia's economy.</p> <p>3.- <u>Magnitude of the Problem.</u></p> <p>To gauge the magnitude of a social problem like the one described above is always difficult. With anticlericalism on the rise under the impact of foreign doctrines which are becoming more and more known in once isolated Colombia and with a generally conservative attitude on the part of the Church in the face of extreme poverty and social injustice, anything can happen in Colombia as the economic situation deteriorates further. As a matter of fact in 5 - 10 years Colombia could well be confronted with a situation similar to the one which faced Mexico in the twenties and thirties. This may sound rather far fetched; yet the present day to day guerrilla activities are frequently quite close to what used to happen in Mexico in Pancho Villa's days. It is obvious that a situation like this could have the most serious consequences for Colombia's economic growth.</p> <p>Taking a more immediate view, once the idea of the "class struggle" takes hold in Colombia it will almost certainly effect the development of desirable labor relations. This is a most serious aspect since - as was pointed out in the economic section - Colombia's economy will have to develop more internally rather than becoming a typical "export economy". Developing local industry, transportation and agriculture into a harmonious "whole" will require a constructive labor movement rather than an illiterate mob guided by a few communist agitators.</p> <p>4.- <u>Solution</u></p> <p>To solve the basic social problem is clearly beyond the power of U. S. technical or economic assistance. It is strictly a Colombian problem. The only thing the U. S. can do is trying to</p>						<p>provide a certain amount of guidance through its labor training program, through technical assistance as well as through trying to engage in a certain amount of persuasion at the cabinet level.</p> <p>All that can be said that if the Church wants to fight the communist threat in an effective way it would have to change from a negative to a positive approach. Persecuting liberals, protestants, communists or other non conformists in small communities, helping the poor through handouts, keeping people illiterate so that they won't read the communist line are activities which all will backfire in the end. What is needed is to educate the people, making them see that increased productivity can do a thousands times more than communist promises, that poverty is not a necessity, that Colombia - a so-called poor country - is actually wasting a lot of money by underemploying its population because of unproductive and wasteful methods.</p> <p>Today's industrial nations of the West answered the communist manifesto of 1948 with increased productivity. Colombia, now on the verge of an industrial and social revolution, could do the something. Along with this Colombia should take the proper steps to channel its incipient labor movement into the right direction.</p> <p>5.- <u>Analysis of Conditions</u></p> <p>To analyze the conditions creating this problem, it would probably be best to revert to the study of Father Lebre's group which among other things brings out the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.- A most conservative environment in rural areas opposing any form of social and economic progress.</li> <li>2.- An irresponsible -selfcentered attitude - on the part of the ruling elite.</li> <li>3.- A somewhat colonial type attitude on the part of the Church.</li> <li>4.- Restless and hungry masses which are rapidly reaching the limit as to what they can take.</li> </ol>					
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS			

4. PROBLEM NO. P-10		2. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 D (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/30/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. PROBLEM NO. P-10
D	5. PROBLEM TITLE Urban Starvation					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		3. PROBLEM TITLE Urban Starvation	
	6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM				6C. 1. <u>The Nature of the Problem and Reasons Why It Is a Problem</u>				
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE			<p>The nature of this problem can be stated in one brief sentence: A sizable part of Colombia's urban population is actually without a roof over its head and dying from hunger. This problem is a direct result from the inflation, declining food production and rural violence which forces people to leave the land. It was recently estimated that a third of the agricultural land of Colombia has been abandoned. It is obvious therefore that gifts of food from abroad are a most welcome help to Colombia during the present period of economic and political stress.</p> <p>Why starvation is a problem hardly needs any further explanation. It can be fatal for the individual affected by it and it's tough on an already shaky government. No one knows exactly how many people die every day from starvation but it is commonplace. The food relief program has steadily grown but has not begun to keep up with the demand. Harsh decisions have to be made to feed only the more desperate and needy and turn the others almost equally deserving away. 10% of the population of Barranquilla are receiving food daily, many of the recipients probably being kept alive because of this. CARE is distributing every two weeks 60,000 food crusade packages designed to feed a family. They are hoping to have sufficient funds to raise this to 75,000. The National Catholic Welfare Conference is distributing 5,500,000 pounds of surplus commodities every 3 months to some 600,000 people or about 5% of the population. The disparity between the rich and poor is very marked and it is obvious that the low per capita income does not permit in many cases the purchase of sufficient food to sustain life even if it were available in sufficient quantities. Some months ago there were 30,000 refugees from violence areas mainly Tolima living in indescribable conditions in the southern outskirts of Bogotá, without water, proper clothing (children wear newspapers for clothes) housing or food. There are probably many more now as the violence has stepped up. Ibagué, a city of over 100,000 people, has been trying to handle 20,000 refugees and Pereira, even smaller, has 30,000 to 35,000 refugees.</p>					
01.	Maintaining Political Stability								
07.	Starvation Relief								
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM									
(1) NUMBER	(2) TITLE								
	Care and National Catholic Welfare Feeding Programs & UNICEF Program								
7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS PROBLEM			



4. PROJECT NO. 14-10-900		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 E-2 (5-58)		<b>NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM</b>				2. DATE PREPARED		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. PROJECT NO. 14-10-900			
<b>E-2</b>		<b>STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS</b>						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>				<b>STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS</b>				<b>E-2</b>	
6C PROJECT DETAIL BY CS-FY										6A TITLE OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE				CS-FY 19 <u>57</u> * BEGINS: January 1 ENDS: December 31			
										6B SUMMARY OF STATUS							
										U.S. \$1.00 =							
										(All Figures \$1,000 Equivalent) Exchange Rate by Year							
										2.5				5.0 6.5 6.5			
										(1) AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION DURING CS-FY							
										(a) Unobligated Balance End Prior CS-FY							
										354				208 142 210			
										(b) Agreed Contributions for CS-FY							
										Host Government							
										U.S.				Corresponding U.S. - FY			
										250				200 200 150			
										Other							
										392				237 175 175			
										TOTAL				1,017 637 675 525			
										TOTAL				1,371 845 859 735			
										(2) PLANNED OBLIGATIONS DURING CS-FY							
										(a) Supplies and Equipment							
										343				238 234 200			
										(b) Personnel and Training							
										458				317 311 267			
										(c) All Other							
										153				106 104 89			
										TOTAL				954 661 649 556			
										(3) UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATION BEGINNING OF CS-FY							
										-				1 18 -			
										(4) TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AVAILABLE FOR LIQUIDATION (Block 2 plus 3)							
										954				662 667 556			
										(5) EXPENDITURE DURING CS-FY							
										(a) Supplies and Equipment							
										342				221 210 200			
										(b) Personnel and Training							
										458				317 320 267			
										(c) All Other							
										153				106 107 89			
										TOTAL				952 644 667 556			
										(6) UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block 4 minus 5)							
										1				18 - -			
										(7) UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block 1 minus 2)							
										Reserves							
										417				184 210 179			
										UNRESERVED BALANCE							
										417				184 210 179			
All Other Projects (Detail on Continuation Sheet)																	
TOTAL (Must correspond with 6B (2) and 6B (5))										954				661 649 556 952 644 667 556			
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT										1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>				7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT			

4. 14-10-900		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. 14-10-900
E-1		Agricultural Cooperative Service (STACA)			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		Agricultural Cooperative Service (STACA)		E-1	
<p>service organizes and operates pilot projects under the direction of U.S. technicians in support of Ministry of Agriculture agencies. The purpose of this pilot projects is to develop operations, organizations and services which should be part of Ministry activities; introduce, test and adapt techniques and materials to Colombian conditions; and train personnel to provide technical, organizational and supervisory staff. As the pilot project attains operational maturity, assistance is given to corresponding Ministry Agency on the development of nation-wide organization, programs and operations, and the pilot project components are gradually absorbed.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>(a) To assist the Ministry of Agriculture to develop the services considered essential by both Governments to the continued overall agricultural development of Colombia.</p> <p>(b) To provide an organizational structure within which pilot projects may be developed to attain this end, in which new methods and materials may be introduced, tested and developed with maximum continuity and freedom from local pressures.</p> <p>(c) To select and train suitable Colombian personnel in technical, supervisory, administrative and organizational concepts to staff the new service organizations, through local on-the-job, U.S. and third country programs.</p> <p>(d) To provide an example of efficient governmental activity in program planning and direction, fiscal administration, personnel supervision and project operations.</p> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>The agricultural cooperative service has completed five years of operation. It now has eight active projects covering activities in planning and economics; administration; training; extension; cacao development; forestry; machinery and engineering; and grass, legume and citrus development. Another project in agricultural credit for livestock management improvement will be added in FY-1959. The impact of these projects has been sufficiently great that the Ministry of Agriculture requested and received U.S. assistance in drafting reorganizational plans for the Departments of Agricultural Services and Natural Resources. Colombian personnel trained in the Cooperative service will play important parts in developing and directing national programs in extension, cacao and forestry.</p> <p>Reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture provides a favorable atmosphere for direct advisory assistance but does not eliminate the need for a cooperative service. The new organization provides an effective structure for absorbing some of the servicio activities, and the components of these activities will be absorbed as rapidly as the new structure can develop managerial effectiveness. At the same time, many of the services which the Ministry should provide are undeveloped or non-existent. As turnback of present servicio activities is achieved, the objectives of the servicio projects will be modified to include new pilot activities covering these needed services.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>As Block 6 D indicates, one-half of each year's obligations are unexpended at the end of the U.S. Fiscal Year. This carry-over results from the time phase difference between the CS-FY and the USFY U.S. Obligations are all expended by the end of the CS-FY.</p>										
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Project					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Project		

4. PROJECT NO. 14-19-906		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. PROJECT NO. 14-19-906											
5. PROJECT TITLE E-1 Administration - Agricultural Servicio					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		Administration - Agricultural Servicio		E-1												
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING			D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE					
PROJECT BEGINS FY 1954 ENDS FY 1965		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From ICA Special Joint Fund	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING			(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants		
																Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		TC	261.5									131.4			2.0						
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 1958		TC	67.8		55.1			12.7				54.0				3					
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959		TC	53.0		43.0			10.0				46.0				3					
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960		TC	66.0		51.0		5.0	10.0				46.0				3					
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY 1961												46.0									
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		TC	350.0									185.0									
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		TC	798.3									508.4			2.0						
6B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES, FY		Reduced %																			
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		Reduced %																			
Direction and Fiscal Management of Agricultural Cooperative Service		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY *								3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY							
		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	G Un-Sol. Obligations 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expendi-ture	C Actual Expendi-ture in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expendi-ture	C Estimated Expendi-tures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/					
		PRIOR	TC		2.0					2.0	1.8	.2		.2	.2						
		1958	TC			67.8				67.8	65.2	2.6		2.6	2.6						
		1959	TC										53.0	53.0	53.0						
		TOTAL	TC		2.0	67.8				69.8	67.0	2.8	53.0	55.8	55.8						
6E (1) General Outline of Project:		This Project provides for the management function of the cooperative service and the F&A Division. It is responsible for fiscal planning and control, procurement, program planning and evaluation, and personnel management.																			
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED								7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. 14-19-906		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. 14-19-906	
E-1		5. Administration - Agricultural Servicio			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		6. Administration - Agricultural Servicio		E-1		
<p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To develop and direct a program of technical cooperation in agriculture and natural resources which fits the needs of the country and fulfills the requirements of U.S. foreign policy.</li> <li>(b) To provide the necessary administrative services-supervisory, fiscal, personnel, procurement, reporting-to assure the programs' successful maintenance, within norms established by both the U.S. and Colombia Governments.</li> <li>(c) To constantly evaluate and revise the program in light of changing economic, social and political conditions, so that the program will always reflect the real requirements.</li> <li>(d) To present an example of efficient administrative procedures and to develop the administrative and supervisory capacities of Colombia employees of STACA and counterpart staff through supervised on-the-job training.</li> </ul> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <p>This Project was begun with initiation of the agricultural technical cooperation program in Colombia in 1953. That program, based originally on small pilot operations, has gained the confidence of the Colombian Government to a point where the Government has requested assistance in ministerial reorganization on a national level; and individual projects are shifting from limited servicio activity to national institutional programs.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">None.</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			



4. 14-11-907	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. 14-11-907
E-1	5. Preliminary Studies, Economic Planning and Technical Consultation		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. Preliminary Studies, Economic Planning and Technical Consultation	E-1
<p>available data; makes specific economic studies in support of existing projects; examines proposed projects for feasibility and suitability, presenting these studies to F&amp;A Officer for action; and inspects active projects to report on progress. Where no qualified U.S. specialist is available to assess a proposed project in a new field such a specialist may be brought in under this project as a technical consultant.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>(a) To study proposed projects and recommend to the F&amp;A Officer the action which should be taken, presenting the economic, administrative and sociological justification for the action.</p> <p>(b) To gather, evaluate, summarize and maintain up-to-date statistical information of interest to the F&amp;A Division and essential to adequate program planning.</p> <p>(c) To make economic and sociological studies in support of active projects of the Division.</p> <p>(d) To evaluate the activities of going projects and recommend modifications of these activities to more rapidly achieve their objectives.</p> <p>(e) To provide technical consultation as required in the overall planning and programming of the Mission.</p> <p>(f) To train Colombians in the broad field of agricultural economics, locally and through the participant program; and to provide policy level training which affects the entire F&amp;A program.</p> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>(a) Personnel of this project have examined with varying intensity a wide variety of proposals for F&amp;A activity.</p> <p>(b) Personnel of this project have been constantly sifting statistics of agricultural production and are presently preparing summary tables of country agricultural data for the last ten years.</p> <p>(c) Studies in support of other projects include commodity production costs, rural sociological studies, and summarization of data.</p> <p>(d) Two projects' activities have been evaluated in detail; preliminary evaluation of most other projects have been made.</p> <p>(e) An Agricultural Engineer has provided assistance in his speciality to all other projects. A Livestock Advisor attached to this project examined local conditions and recommended establishment of specific activities in connection with other projects and the development of a separate animal industry project.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>The unliquidated obligations at the close of the fiscal years result primarily from unexpended funds for participating training. This is caused by the length of time required for processing participants for training and since the academic year of most educational institutions commences in September whereas the funds are obligated in the prior fiscal year.</p>						
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project		

4. PROJECT NO. 14-13-913		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. PROJECT NO. 14-13-913									
5. PROJECT TITLE E-1 Cacao Development Campaign		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE Cacao Development Campaign		E-1															
6A PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1964		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE							
		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) FROM <del>JOINT</del> Joint Fund	(4) Cooperating Country		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants					
															Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract	
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		TC	185.5									161		14							
B. ACTUAL YEAR FY 1958 *		TC	13.5		11			2.4				94		2	1		1				
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959		TC	33.0	4	25.0			4.0				77			2				2		
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960		TC	41.0	8	28.0			5.0				61			2				4		
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY 1961												60									
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		TC	160.0									150									
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		TC	432.9									603		16							
6B *plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %	TC																		
		Reduced %	TC																		
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																					
P-5 Insufficient Agricultural Production																					
		PRIOR	TC					2.2													
		1958	TC					13.4					2.2	1.7	.5						
		1959	TC													33.0	33.0	33.0			
		TOTAL	TC					2.2	13.4				15.6	14.9	.7	33.0	33.7	33.7			
6E (1) General Outline of Project:		<p>This project operates a cooperative service pilot project in cacao development and provides technical advisors to develop within the Ministry of Agriculture an organization for rapidly increasing the production of cacao. This organization includes two setions: Investigation (under research branch,</p>																			
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED										7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. 14-13-913		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. 14-13-913	
E-1		a. Cacao Development Campaign		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		Cacao Development Campaign						E-1	
<p>advised by Rockefeller Foundation) and Development (under the agricultural services branch, advised by ICA). The development section would include extension, cacao loan supervision and establishment of nurseries for improved planting stock.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>(a) Establishment of a sound cacao development program which would increase local production, reduce imports, and alleviate the drain on dollars caused by these imports (11,011 tons of cacao worth \$ 8,915,081 dollars were imported in 1957).</p> <p>(b) To train Colombian staff both in the techniques of cacao production and the organization and supervision of cacao development and extension program.</p> <p>(c) To establish six regional field staffs, one in connection with each of the six regional extension offices and research stations, to provide direct assistance to cacao producers.</p> <p>(d) To establish, where necessary, nurseries for producing improved cacao planting stock.</p> <p>(e) To provide adequate technical supervision of loans made by the national agricultural lending bank for increasing cacao production.</p> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <p>The cooperative service has operated a pilot project in two states for three years. The experience gained in this operation and in inspection of the work of a more extensive campaign sponsored by the national agricultural credit institution has enabled ICA to present plans which have been include in the reorganization plan of</p> <p>the Ministry, for a more extensive, efficient organization in the Ministry of Agriculture which will combine and expand operations of the two existing agencies. A nucleus of professional and sub-professional cacao specialists has been trained, both in country and at foreign institutions.</p> <p>Virtually, all areas of the country have been surveyed to determine suitability of soils, climate, disease and insect conditions, for increased cacao production.</p> <p>The expanded coordinated program will be put into effect at once. The cooperative service activity will continue to operate, but will be reduced in size as its operations are progressively absorbed by the Ministry program. The cooperative service objective will be modified to carry out specific pilot activities in support of the national program.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> None</p> <p>(5) <u>Third Country Trainings:</u> It is planned to send participants to Brazil for four months to observe that country's cacao program-research, extension development and credit operations.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					



4. 14-17914		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. 14-17914						
E-1	5. Forest Resource Development				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	6. Forest Resource Development			E-1					
<p>conditions, and demonstrate improved practices; (b) through direct advice to the Ministry of Agriculture Section of Forestry to help reorganize this Section, train personnel and develop suitable country-wide forestry programs.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>(a) To develop on three municipal watersheds suitable plans of reforestation, protection, management and utilization to serve as a demonstration of proper watershed management practices; to use these areas to introduce and test new techniques and materials; and to use these areas for practical on-the-job training of Colombian forestry personnel.</p> <p>(b) To develop within the Ministry of Agriculture a sound forestry organization to serve as a medium for advancing Colombian forest resources policy, regulating forest utilization and developing the forest resource.</p> <p>(c) To develop and implement within one department (state) a pilot forestry plan of operations including reforestation, protection and utilization to serve as a guide for more widespread forestry activities.</p> <p>(d) To train Colombian foresters through U.S., third country and local training programs to carry on and expand these activities.</p> <p>(e) To encourage a rational expansion of commercial forest industries through technical advice and guidance.</p> <p>(f) To coordinate forestry activities with overall extension activities on private farms.</p> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <p>Municipal watershed projects have been established at Piedras Blancas (Medellin, Antioquia), Rio Cali (Cali, Valle) and Neusa (Bogotá, D.E.). Operating plans have been developed and are being implemented under direct supervision of Colombian foresters who receive guidance and on-the-job training from U.S. technicians. New species have been introduced and tested in these areas and adapted species multiplied and planted by improved methods which were also introduced, tested and adapted in these areas.</p> <p>Colombian foresters have received training in U. S. and third countries under the auspices of this program. On-the-job training is given in all phases of the project. Local and international short courses have been held in the Piedras Blancas area at a training camp sponsored jointly by this project and the Instituto Forestal of the National University.</p> <p>Forestry Advisors have cooperated with the Ministry Forestry Section in the preparation of a departmental forestry plan in Cundinamarca, and have helped implement the first phases of this plan by establishing a model forest nursery at Tibaitatá and in training Ministry personnel.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>The unliquidated obligations at the close of the fiscal years result primarily from participant training. This is caused by the length of time required for processing participants for training and since the academic year of most educational institutions commences in September whereas the funds are obligated in the prior fiscal year.</p>														
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED					7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				



4. 14-19-915		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED  7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. 14-19-915	
E-1		5. Machinery Pools, Contractual Operations and Training		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				3. Machinery Pools, Contractual Operations and Training		E-1	
6.											
(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u>											
(a) To establish in several locations machinery pools which will open new land for cultivation and improve productivity of land now in agricultural use.						by technicians of a new (FY -1960) project <u>Agricultural Engineering and Farm Machinery Assistance</u> , which will absorb all direct dollar costs of 14-19-915. The machinery pools will be absorbed by the new section as rapidly as possible. 14-19-915 will continue as a cooperative service project without direct dollar costs, and with its objectives modified to perform specific pilot activities in support of the Ministry program.					
(b) To develop a pattern of machinery pool operation through pilot activities which will be applicable to Colombian conditions and requirements and which will fit a relatively limited agricultural budget.											
(c) To train Colombian personnel-pool chiefs, paymasters, storekeepers, mechanics and operators-in the techniques required.											
(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u>											
None											
(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u>											
<p>Four machinery pools have been established in different areas of the country using equipment transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and purchased from the joint fund. These four pools were combined in two as experience has shown the most efficient size, type and locations of operations. These pools have materially assisted in the agricultural development of their areas of operation. Activities are rapidly approaching complete self-financing status.</p> <p>Personnel have received on-the-job training, short courses and foreign training. Special short courses in operation and maintenance of farm machinery and heavy equipment have been given to non-project operators and mechanics.</p> <p>By the close of FY-1959 operations should have reached turn-back status. A new section of agricultural engineering will be established in the Ministry of Agriculture, advised</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			



1. 14-14-918		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (R.R.R)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. 14-14-918	
5. 1		6. Supervised Agricultural Credit		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. Supervised Agricultural Credit						E-1	
<p>by establishing a cooperative service pilot operation in the field of livestock management. In the second phase, a top level expert in agricultural credit will examine the local credit structure, present a plan for development of a broad supervised credit program and assist the national agricultural lending institution in implementing the program.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p><u>First Phase:</u></p> <p>(a) To organize and train a staff of professional and practical specialists in the livestock field to provide technical supervision of the use of loans for improving livestock and pasture development and management, i.e., to assist ranchers in planning improvements, determining priorities and capital requirements, and in making the improvements in accordance with management plans.</p> <p>(b) To establish supervised credit operations on at least 100 ranches in four recognized livestock production areas. These operations would be used to train Colombian personnel and to develop the organizational concepts for credit supervision under Colombian conditions.</p> <p>(c) To demonstrate on these ranches both the value of improved management practices and the value of technical credit supervision when credit is made available on the basis of carefully prepared management plans and effective use is made of the loans through technical supervision of the operations to see that plans are carried out.</p> <p><u>Second phase:</u></p> <p>(a) To develop within the Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero an organization to provide technical supervision of agricultural loans for forwarding national agricultural policy and increasing production of food and fiber.</p> <p>(b) To provide an institutional structure for absorbing pilot activities in supervised agricultural credit.</p> <p>(c) To establish an organization to ensure the greatest possible beneficial use of P.L. 480 funds destined for reloan to farmers.</p> <p>(d) To develop the supervisory, administrative, technical and organizational capacities of Colombian staff in the field of agricultural credit through on-the-job, in country and participant training.</p> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievements of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>This project is being initiated in FY 1959 after careful study by USOM/Colombia, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero. Initial loan fund will consist of Ps. \$ 6,250,000.00 made available through the first P.L. 480 loan agreement. The difficulty of adequate end-use supervision of P.L. 480 funds loaned to this institution for reloan to farmers has created a desire on the part of Caja Agraria for this activity. ICA sponsorship of policy-level participants in the field of agricultural credit has provided a nucleus of local personnel who are aware of the value of supervised credit.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-11-026		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. PROJECT NO. 14-11-026					
E-1		5. PROJECT TITLE National Agricultural Extension Advisory Staff				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		6. PROJECT TITLE National Agricultural Extension Advisory Staff				E-1					
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C.	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE			
PROJECT BEGINS FY 1959 ENDS FY 1964		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Partici- pants	(3) U.S. Tech- nicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Coopera- tive Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants	
															Non Contract	Non Contract	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		TC															
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 1958		TC															
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959		TC	181	27	139			15							10	4	9
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960		TC	242	48	166		8	20							13	8	9
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY 1961																	
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		TC	680														
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		TC	1103														
6B *plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %	TC														
		Reduced %	TC														
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		EXPENDI- TURE	FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNC- TION OF FUNDS	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY *						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY				
					C Un-Sub- Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub- Oblig.	F Sub- Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub- Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expendi- ture	C Actual Expendi- ture in FY	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expendi- ture	C Estimated Expendi- tures in FY	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/
P-5 Insufficient Agricultural Production			PRIOR	TC													
			1958	TC													
P-7 Unbalanced Economic Development			1959	TC										181	181	156	25
			TOTAL	TC										181	181	156	25
6E (1) General Outline of Project:		This Project provides technical advisors to: (a) develop within the Ministry of Agriculture the organization of a national agricultural extension service; (b) establish suitable norms of management, programs and operations; and (c) train Colombians in extension organization, supervision and methods including agricultural and livestock production, home improvement and youth work.															
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. 14-11-026	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	FORM SCA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. 14-11-026
E-1	5. National Agricultural Extension Advisory Staff	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		6. National Agricultural Extension Advisory Staff		E-1

6. (2) Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:

- (a) To establish within the Ministry of Agriculture a sound extension organization to serve as a medium for forwarding national agricultural policy, improving rural living conditions and increasing production, quality, and marketing of agricultural products.
- (b) To organize six regional extension subdivisions, each consisting of a regional office, a zone office for each state in the region and a number of extension offices. The activities of each regional subdivision will be coordinated through the regional officer, with research, educational and development agencies in those areas.
- (c) To establish a Regional Training Center in Agricultural Extension in connection with one or both of the agricultural colleges of the National University.
- (d) To develop the training, supervisory, administrative and organizational capacities of Colombian counterpart personnel at the national level, and through them train the Colombian extension personnel required to staff a greatly expanded extension activity.

(3) Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:

This Project is an outgrowth of "Agricultural Extension in Boyacá" (14-11-908) "Land Resource Development and Agricultural Extension in the Cauca Valley" (14-11-015), and "National Extension Service Advisor" (14-11-023). The first two were pilot operations designed to develop extension organizations and methods to fit local conditions and provide a nucleus of trained personnel. The third was established to provide top level advice to the Ministry of Agriculture on the organizational requirements of a national service based on principles and methods developed by the pilot projects and U.S. experience.

An organizational plan has been developed and approved by the Colombian Government, for the national service which will gradually absorb the established agencies of the two pilot projects and will use the best of their personnel in the top administrative and specialist positions at the national level and in the regional offices. Additional staff will be absorbed from other sections of the Ministry.

U.S. technicians and all other direct dollar cost of the three precursor projects will be absorbed in this new project. However, Agricultural Extension in Boyacá (14-11-908) will remain active as a cooperative service project. At this stage in the development of the National Extension Service no one can accurately predict when all existing services that should be absorbed into the new organization can be effectively taken over. It would be unwise to overload the new organization before it can be strengthened to the point where it can successfully carry the load. As the Boyacá extension agencies are absorbed by the national extension service, the servicio project will be reduced in size and its objectives modified to perform specific pilot operations in support of the national extension service.

(4) Pipeline Considerations:

The unliquidated obligations at the close of the fiscal years result primarily from unexpended funds for participant training. This is caused by the length of time required for processing participants for training and since the academic year of most educational institutions commences in September whereas the funds are obligated in the prior fiscal year.

(5) Third Country Participant Training:

All nine third country participants will attend extension workshops and seminars, plans of which were announced in ICATO CIRCULARS IA-84 and IA-131 without giving definite location.

4. PROJECT NO. <b>NEW</b>		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY <b>Colombia</b>		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		<b>NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM</b>		2. DATE PREPARED <b>7/25/58</b>		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY <b>Colombia</b>		4. PROJECT NO. <b>NEW</b>																	
<b>E-1</b>		8. PROJECT TITLE <b>Marketing and Storage of Agricultural Products</b>						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>		9. PROJECT TITLE <b>Marketing and Storage of Agricultural Products</b>																			
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE															
PROJECT BEGINS FY <b>1960</b> ENDS FY <b>1964</b>		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants												
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		TC													Non Contract	Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract										
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY <b>1958</b>		TC																											
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY <b>1959</b>		TC																											
D. BUDGET YEAR FY <b>1960</b>		TC	46	12	30			4							2		6												
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY <b>1961</b>																													
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		TC	240																										
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		TC	296																										
5B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced % TC																											
60 DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		Reduced % TC																											
5C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		P-5 Insufficient Agricultural Development		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY *				3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY																	
				G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/		D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/		A Actual Obligations During FY		E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.		F Sub-Obligated in FY		G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/		B Total Available for Expenditure		C Actual Expenditure in FY		D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/		A Estimated Obligations in FY		B Total Available for Expenditure		C Estimated Expenditures in FY		D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	
				PRIOR		TC																							
				19 58		TC																							
				19 59		TC																							
				TOTAL		TC																							
6E		(1) <u>General Outline of the Project:</u>  This Project will provide technical assistance to public and private agencies to improve marketing and storage of agricultural products in order to make better use of available facilities, reduce costs, reduce waste, improve quality and reduce price fluctuation. The primary activity of this project																											
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>				7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT																					

4. NEW	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. NEW
E-1	b. Marketing and Storage of Agricultural Products		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. Marketing and Storage of Agricultural Products E-1	
<p>existing facilities to combat it, and to coordinate activities of existing projects towards its solution. The activities of this committee should result in the initiation of a formal project in early FY-1960.</p> <p>will probably be channelled through the national commodity storage organization (Instituto Nacional de Abastecimiento), but it will work through other public and private agencies to achieve overall improvement, from on-the-farm storage to ultimate consumption.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>(a) To assist the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimiento in improving its operations in existing commodity storage centers and in establishing new centers.</p> <p>(b) To develop through INA, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero, private agencies and other F&amp;A projects, a coordinated attack on marketing and storage problems which presently result in violently fluctuation prices, considerable waste, indifferent quality and inequitable prices to producer, processor and consumer.</p> <p>(c) To advise the rapidly growing food-processing industry on policies and operations which will assure them a more uniform supply of agricultural products of better quality, less waste in storage, more uniformly high quality of their products and better distribution and marketing.</p> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <p>A marketing committee has been established within USOM/Colombia to determine the magnitude of the problem, the</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>None ; new project.</p>						
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	

4. PROJECT NO. NEW		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/25/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		4. PROJECT NO. NEW											
5. PROJECT TITLE E-1		Agricultural Engineering And Farm Machinery Assistance						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Engineering and Farm Machinery Assistance				E-1									
6A																							
DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)														L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		NUMBERS OF PEOPLE			
PROJECT BEGINS FY 1960 ENDS FY 1963		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants							
															Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	Contract					
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS																							
B. BUDGET YEAR FY																							
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY																							
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960		TC	47.0		36.0	5.0	6.0								3								
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE FY 1961																							
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		TC	150.0																				
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		TC	197.0																				
6B plus one OPERATIONAL YEAR		Reduced																					
6C plus one OPERATIONAL YEAR		Reduced																					
6D plus one OPERATIONAL YEAR		Reduced																					
6E (1) General Outline of Project:																							
P-5 Insufficient Agricultural Production																							
TOTAL																							
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED										7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT											

Technicians of this project advise the Ministry of Agriculture and train engineering personnel in machinery pool operations, agricultural engineering problems (including irrigation, drainage and surveying) and development of new agricultural areas. They also operate within the agricultural cooperative service

4. NEW	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/25/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. NEW
E-1	Agricultural Engineering and Farm Machinery Assistance		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		Agricultural Engineering and Farm Machinery Assistance	E-1
<p>pilot projects in support of Ministry activities in these fields.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>(a) To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing within the Department of Agricultural Services an Engineering service to farmers, to open new land for development, and to assist in the planning of large scale irrigation and drainage developments.</p> <p>(b) To advise directive personnel of the Engineering and Machinery Section on implementation of activities in their fields of action.</p> <p>(c) To develop a training program (U.S., third country and local) at all organizational levels to improve technical competence and develop administrative, supervisory and organizational competence of Colombian staff.</p> <p>(d) To provide technical consultation on the suitability of land development and access road construction projects proposed under P.L. 480 funding and to check on technical phases of end use of these loans.</p> <p>(3) <u>Progress towards Achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <p>This is a new project in FY-1960, developed from <u>Machinery Pools, Contractual Operations and Training (14-19-915)</u> and from the activities of the Agricultural Engineering Advisor attached to <u>Preliminary Studies (14-11-907)</u>. The machinery project has developed four machinery pools in Colombia (now reduced to two to concentrate on areas of rapid agricultural</p> <p>development), which will be transferred from the cooperative service to the Ministry as the new section is organized. The Agricultural Engineering Advisor has worked closely with the machinery project to develop farm engineering plans in support of machinery operations and to train Colombians in engineering phases of machinery work.</p> <p>By the close of FY-1959, the Ministry reorganization should be far enough advanced to begin absorbing the machinery pools. The new project will be formally initiated and all U.S. farm machinery and engineering advisors and other direct dollar costs will be transferred to the new project.</p> <p>The present machinery project (14-19-915) will continue to function as a cooperative service project until the newly reorganized Ministry can take over the operation of the Machinery Pools, when its objectives will be modified to place increased emphasis on agricultural engineering pilot operations in support of the Ministry program.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>None; new project.</p>						
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	



Project No.14-21-001		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	FORM ICA 10-59 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7/24/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia	4. Project No.14-21-001
E-1	a. Project Title Coal Mining Technology			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	5. Project Title Coal Mining Technology		E-1
<p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>a. Development of the coal industry to produce more power for an economy which has grown rapidly in the past 10 years.</p> <p>b. Development of an additional source of foreign exchange income through export of coal in order to alleviate Colombia's ever increasing balance of payments problem.</p> <p>3. <u>Program Towards Achievement of the Specific End Project:</u></p> <p>This project has witnessed the exploration and establishment of mines. Assistance in operation and mechanization of the mines has contributed in increased output and the export of coal during the past fiscal year. More recently U.S. private investment has shown an interest in the mines and the coal washing plant. In all probability, the eventual operation of the Coal Washing Plant by these private interests would require a higher output of coal. This in turn will require that these interests not only operate mines but also assist other local private miners in the latest mining techniques.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>Block 6D indicates little or no pipeline to be carried into following fiscal years. This project requires a technician from Bureau of Mines and some training funds and there may be some delay in receipt of advice of charge from the participating agency. In the case of training funds the usual pipeline will be involved.</p>							
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project		

4. PROJECT NO. 14-27-025		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM KCA 10-59 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE * PREPARED 7/24/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-27-025							
E-1		5. PROJECT TITLE Industrial Management						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE Industrial Management				E-1					
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE					
PROJECT BEGINS FY 59 ENDS FY 59		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants			
															Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	3rd Country	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS																			
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY																			
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		T.C.	15			15													
D. BUDGET YEAR FY																			
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																			
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS																			
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.	15																
6B *plus one		Reduced %																	
OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																	
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																			
P.4 Soviet Economic and Ideological Penetration																			
		PRIOR																	
		19 58																	
		19 59	T.C.												15	15	15		
		TOTAL	T.C.												15	15	15		
6E <u>General Outline of Project.</u>																			
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT											

Project No. 14-27-025		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/24/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		Project No. 14-27-025	
E-1		Project Title Industrial Management		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		Project Title Industrial Management						E-1	
<p>in the cities of Medellin and Bogotá. Assistance will be provided through a contract with CIPM to arrange services of a consultant who will arrive in Colombia prior to the Seminars in order to assist with arrangements and remain for a short period following the Seminars to provide necessary follow-up. Under this contract, CIPM will also provide four seminar leaders selected from U.S. private industry who are experts in the various aspects of top management.</p> <p>ANDE is charging each participant the peso equivalent of \$1,000 and will support all local costs of the seminars such as interpreters, conference rooms, printing costs, etc.</p> <p>(2) <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project.</u></p> <p>The three principal objectives of this project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To provide for the exchange of viewpoint between Colombian management and top business leaders from the U.S. in order that a broader understanding may be jointly reached concerning the factors involved in furthering industrial and commercial development and increased productivity.</li> <li>b. To encourage top management to support and work toward the improvement of business administration training in the universities of Colombia.</li> <li>c. To encourage top management formation of a management association and to subsequently continue to work for the advancement of scientific management within the present and future business community.</li> </ol> <p>(3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of Goals.</u></p> <p>Progress toward achievement of goals will have to be evaluated after the seminars take place. The CIPM consultant will remain in Colombia for a period of time before and after the seminars in order to assist, as requested by the Colombians, in furthering the objectives of the project.</p> <p>(4) <u>Pipeline considerations</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">None.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-31-007		7. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 18-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7-24-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-31-007							
5. PROJECT TITLE E-1 Training Highway Construction and Maintenance		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		3. PROJECT TITLE Training Highway Construction and Maintenance		E-1													
6A PROJECT BEGINS FY 55 ENDS FY 60		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE					
		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants			
															Non Contract	Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.	46.0										16.0						
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 58		T.C.	29.2	29.2									9.0				9		
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C.	30	30									9				8		
D. BUDGET YEAR FY		T.C.	30	30									9				8		
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																			
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS																			
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.	135.2										43						
6B *plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																	
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		Reduced %																	
P 7 - Unbalanced Economic Development		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE	FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58								3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59				
					G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/57	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/57	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Actual Expenditure in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Estimated Expenditures in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/		
		PRIOR	T.C.			23.5						23.5	14.9	8.6		8.6	8.6		
		19 58	T.C.					29.2				29.2	0.5	28.7		28.7	28.7		
		19 59	T.C.												30	30	5	25	
		TOTAL	T.C.				29.2				52.7	15.4	37.3	30	67.3	42.3	25		
4E 1. General Outline of the Project:		This program was entered into FY 55 as a unilateral project designed to furnish a complement of practically trained civil engineers in highway construction and maintenance																	
7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT											

Project No.14-31-007		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-24-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	Project No.14-31-007	
E-1	a. Project Title Training Highway Construction and Maintenance			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	b. Project Title Training Highway Construction and Maintenance			E-1

to the National Ministry of Public Works in order that the latter agency might more effectively develop an adequate highway system for Colombia. The objective of the training is to acquaint participants with the latest highway construction and maintenance developments, techniques and machinery in the United States. U.S. funding for this training was requested by the National Ministry of Public Works upon the encouragement of various bank consultants (Exim, IBRD) who have been sent as advisors to this Ministry, and has the approval of the U.S. Embassy. Since the practical training furnished by USOM in this field also affects the transportation, distribution and utilization of available economic and technical resources of Colombia, it forms a valuable adjunct to other portions of the technical assistance activities. Under this general project is also implemented ICA-IRF training (one year training in road construction and maintenance) for entities of the GOC, other than the National Ministry of Public Works, who are engaged in road construction and maintenance. The same selection committee serves both programs, e.g. the Chief of the Highway Section of the National Ministry of Public Works, the representative of the ASOCAR (Colombian Highway Association affiliated with the International Road Federation) and a USOM representative, usually advised by a foreign bank technical consultant to the Ministry of Public Works. As contrasted to the Ministry of Public Works program, the training is for nine months' academic studies followed by three months' practical training.

2. Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:

The specific goal is to furnish some twenty-eight trained technicians to the Ministry of Public Works and a complement of trained technicians to governmental entities, other than the Ministry of Public Works, who are also engaged in road construction and maintenance. The end product of this unilateral training project will be a more efficient functioning of the National Ministry of Public Works and cooperating agencies of the GOC in the implementation of an accelerated nationwide highway program which is strongly backed financially by international and U.S. banking interests.

3. Progress toward achievement of the specific end Product:

USOM has thus far trained some twenty engineers who are presently in charge of operating highway zones and divisions of the National Ministry of Public Works. Six months' practical training with state highway departments has been stressed and only qualified civil engineers occupying responsible positions in the Ministry of Public Works are accepted. The practical training offered by USOM has been a valuable supplement to the theoretical education obtained in Colombian universities. Under the general project, two participants have also been trained in Traffic and Transport Organization who presently occupy supervisory positions in governmental entities regulating such field. The IRF Contract has also trained five engineers for governmental entities coordinating their activities with those of the National Ministry

7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Project	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Project
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4. Project No.14-31-007		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-24-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. Project No.14-31-007	
5. Project Title E-1 Training - Highway Construction and Maintenance		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. Project Title Training Highway Construction and Maintenance		E-1							
<p>of Public Works. Also under the same general program, a participant has been accepted for training in order to better equip him for his position as organizer and chief of the National Highway Patrol of Colombia.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Consideration.</u></p> <p>Such unilateral training project is characterized by a nine months' implementation period and a lapse of time between the termination of the training and the passage of the charges by the participating programming agency to ICA-USOM.</p>													
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Project					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-37-005		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/31/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-37-005								
E-1		5. PROJECT TITLE CIVIL AVIATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE CIVIL AVIATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				E-1						
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING				D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE			
PROJECT BEGINS FY 56 ENDS FY 62		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Dorned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants		
ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.	66.1										18.6			Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	3rd Country	Contract
ACTUAL YEAR * FY 58		T.C.	59.6	12.6	37.5		9.0	0.5					9.3			3		7		
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C.	91.	20.	49.		3.	19.					10.			3		7		
BUDGET YEAR FY 60		T.C.	105.	30.	50		7.	18.					15.			3		9		
BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																				
ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C.	210.																	
TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.	451.7										52.9							
6B *plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																		
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		Reduced %																		
P-7 Unbalanced Economic Development.																				
6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59								
				G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expend-iture	C Actual Expendi-ture in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expend-iture	C Estimated Expendi-tures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/				
		PRIOR	T.C.		28.8					28.8	14.9	13.9		13.9	13.9					
		19 58	T.C.			59.6				59.6	15.7	43.9		43.9	28.9	15.				
		19 59	T.C.										105.0	105.0	70.0	35.				
		TOTAL	T.C.		28.8	59.6				88.4	30.06	57.8	105.0	162.3	112.8	50.				
6E (1) General Outline of Project.		The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Colombia in developing, establishing and operating an integrated system of airways.																		
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED								7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT								

4. Project 14-37-005		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. Project 14-37-005
E-I		5. Civil Aviation Technical Assistance			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7/31/58	Civil Aviation Technical Assistance		E-I
6.										
<b>(2) Specific Goals</b>										
<p>The goal of Technical Assistance in civil aviation is to aid Colombia in the improvement of its transportation facilities through the development, establishment and operation of an airway system adequate to meet the requirements for safety and regularity of flight operations.</p> <p>Due to the topography and lack of developed surface transportation facilities, Colombia has a high level of air transport activity, ranking second in all of South America. Venezuela and Argentina, the third and fourth ranking countries, have approximately half as much civil air activity as Colombia. Only Brazil exceeds Colombia.</p>					<p>With the recent assignment of three CAA airway technicians to the Mission, a program has been started to assist the Colombian Civil Aviation authorities in the accomplishment of the following phases of the ultimate objective:</p> <p>(a) To plan, establish, operate and maintain a national aeronautical communications system.</p> <p>(b) To plan, develop, establish, operate and maintain an adequate nation-wide air traffic control system to meet minimum requirements for safe and regular flight operations.</p> <p>(c) To select sites, install, operate and maintain electronic equipment required for air navigation ground facilities.</p> <p>(d) To establish and operate training programs including local technical class room instruction and on-the-job training, procurement of training devices and aid in the selection of aviation personnel for local training and for training in the United States.</p>					
<b>(3) Progress Toward Achievement of Specific End-Product</b>										
<p>From 1919 until 1954 the airline companies had to construct, maintain and operate their own airports and communication facilities. Since 1954 the Government has purchased nearly all civil airports plus the basic airway communication and air navigation facilities.</p> <p>For three and a half years Technical Assistance has been provided in the planning and construction of 8 new airports, and major improvement of an additional 8 airfields, plus the development of an overall airport maintenance program. Early in 1958 Technical Assistance in airports was phased out of the program</p>					<p><b>(4) Pipe Line Considerations:</b></p> <p>Block 6D indicates a pipe line to be carried into the following fiscal years: 1) due to the delay of the receipt of advice of charges for the salaries of participating agency technicians and 2) the training segment involves long term training resultant in receipt of charges in the following F.Y.</p>					
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			

4. PROJECT NO. 14-44-009		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM			2. DATE PREPARED * 7/24/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-44-009												
B. PROJECT TITLE <b>E-1</b> Observation Program-Labor Unions		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			5. PROJECT TITLE Observation Program-Labor Unions.							<b>E-1</b>											
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C.		D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE								
PROJECT BEGINS FY 54 ENDS FY 64		(1) Function of Funds	(2) Total	(3) Non Contract Participants	(4) U.S. Technicians	(5) Contract Services	(6) Commodities	(7) Other Costs	(8) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		(1) Participants on Board End of FY		(2) Participants					
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.	124.7										12.										
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 58		T.C.	50.4	50.4									8					20					
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C.	50	50									8					20					
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60		T.C.	50	50									8					20					
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																							
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C.	200																				
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.	475.1										36										
6B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																					
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR				2. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58				3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59											
P-4 Soviet Economic and Ideological Penetration.		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS		FUNCTION OF FUNDS		G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/		D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/		A Actual Obligations During FY		E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.		F Sub-Obligated in FY		G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/		B Total Available for Expenditure		C Actual Expenditure in FY		D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	
		PRIOR		T.C.			33.8							33.8	28.7	5.1			5.1	5.1			
		19 58		T.C.						50.4					50.4		50.4			50.4	45.4	5	
		19 59		T.C.															50	50			50
		TOTAL		T.C.			33.8	50.4					84.2	28.7	55.5	50	105.5	50.5	55				
6E 1. <u>General Outline of the Project:</u>  The primary interest of the Technical Assistance Program lies in those fields which are considered as essential to economic development. Colombia is undergoing a rapid																							
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT							1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED							7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

Project No.14-44-009		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/24/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. Project No.14-44-009	
E-1		a. Project Title Observation Program-Labor Unions		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				b. Project Title Observation Program-Labr Unions.				E-1	
<p>6. industrialization and harmonious labor management relations are essential to a strong economy. Such relations are based on mutual understanding and knowledge, the concept of the productivity and responsibility of labor and the recognition that the contented laborer is more productive. This project is a unilateral training program whose objective is the proper orientation and education of labor union leaders who will aid in the formation of the pattern of economic development of this nation under a democratic government. Such measures include instruction in the role of a free trade movement in a democracy and encompasses parliamentary procedure, labor legislation, collective bargaining, union finance, management, trade union organization, social security, etc. As such, the project is related to and complements all other economic development activities.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>The specific goals of this unilateral training project are to instruct labor union leaders of Colombia in the technical aspects of a free trade movement in a democratic state as opposed to those under a Communistically controlled state.</p> <p>3. <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>Approximately 71 trade union leaders have been under this project who presently occupy positions of responsibility and leadership in the labor union movement.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>Such a unilateral training project is characterized by a nine months' implementation period and a lapse of time between the termination of the training and the passage of the charges by the participating programming agency to ICA-USOM.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					



4. PROJECT NO. 14-50-900		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-2 (5-58)		<b>NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM</b>		2. DATE PREPARED  7/31/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-50-900	
<b>E-2</b>		<b>STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS</b>				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				<b>STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS</b>		<b>E-2</b>	
6C PROJECT DETAIL BY CS-FY		Obligations				Expenditures				6A TITLE OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE HEALTH AND SANITATION			
										CS-FY 19 <sup>58</sup> * BEGINS: January 1, 1958 ENDS: December 31, 1958			
Project Number	Project Title (\$1,000 Equivalent)	*	57	58	59	60	*	57	58	59	60		
906	Administration	126	66	52	54	129	66	52	54				
907	Anti-Yaws	290	85	63	51	298	91	63	51				
908	Nutrition	92	57	-	-	92	57	-	-				
909	Health Education Valle	130	66	-	-	130	66	-	-				
912	Health Education	91	70	-	-	87	70	-	-				
913	Training	28	43	25	25	24	43	25	25				
914	Nurses School	13	4	-	-	12	4	-	-				
915	Engineering	318	270	152	-	308	272	152	-				
916	Industrial Hygiene	110	62	48	-	110	62	48	-				
919	Health Education Caldas	32	16	11	12	32	15	11	12				
921	Chlorinization	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-				
922	Nursing Services	3	13	14	16	3	13	14	16				
923	Vaccine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
924	Rabies	-	20	17	-	-	20	17	-				
925	Carate	-	30	23	25	-	30	23	25				
926	Enterobacteriaceas	-	20	16	22	-	20	16	22				
927	Samper Martinez	-	100	200	120	-	100	200	120				
928	Health Education Campaign	-	-	97	70	-	-	97	70				
929	Nutrition Campaign				62				62				
	New Campaigns				158				100				
All Other Projects (Detail on Continuation Sheet)													
TOTAL (Must correspond with 6B (2) and 6B(5))		1233	942	718	615	1225	949	718	615				
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT							

6B SUMMARY OF STATUS		CS-FY 1957*	CS-FY 1958	CS-FY 1959	CS-FY 1960
(All Figures \$1,000 Equivalent)		U.S. \$1.00 = Exchange Rate by Year			
		2.50	5.00	6.50	6.50
(1) AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION DURING CS-FY	(a) Unobligated Balance End Prior CS-FY	712	387	161	127
	(b) Agreed Contributions for CS-FY	Host Government		850	500
		U.S.	85	100	100
		Succeeding U.S. - FY	-	-	-
	Other	94	44	24	34
	TOTAL		1,029	644	519
Host Government extracontractual gain from sale of dollars		-	80	160	80
TOTAL		2,017	1,151	855	751
(2) PLANNED OBLIGATIONS DURING CS-FY	(a) Supplies and Equipment	245	220	172	140
	(b) Personnel and Training	855	597	443	390
	(c) All Other	133	125	103	85
TOTAL		1,233	942	718	615
(3) UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATION BEGINNING OF CS-FY		57	37	23	23
(4) TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AVAILABLE FOR LIQUIDATION (Block 2 plus 3)		1,300	979	741	638
(5) EXPENDITURE DURING CS-FY	(a) Supplies and Equipment	240	223	172	140
	(b) Personnel and Training	863	597	443	390
	(c) All Other	122	129	103	85
TOTAL		1,225	949	718	615
(6) UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block 4 minus 5)		65	30	23	23
(7) UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block 1 minus 2)	Reserves	444	109	87	86
	Unreserved Balance	330	100	50	50
TOTAL		774	209	137	136

4. 14-50-900	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. 14-50-900
E-1	5. Health and Sanitation Cooperative Service	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			Health and Sanitation Cooperative Service	E-1
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of this Project:</u> by strengthening the Ministry of Public Health through the staging of demonstration public health programs and through technical assistance.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of Specific Goals or End Results:</u> The Servicio has been in operation since 1942. During this time, over eighty projects have been completed and turned over to governmental agencies for continued operation. Some of the specific results achieved so far are: 1. In many Colombian cities and towns model health centers were established in buildings constructed or remodeled for this purpose. The centers were operated for varying lengths of time and transferred to the Minister of Public Health. 2. The Servicio has carried out several campaigns directed at controlling specific debilitating diseases, such as malaria, yaws, venereal diseases, bartonellosis, rickettsial diseases etc. 3. The buildings occupied by the National Superior School of Nursing, in Bogotá, were constructed and equipped with Servicio funds. Over two-hundred and fifty girls have been graduated from this school. 4. The industrial health problems of Colombia have been defined by the collection of data from its industries. More than 450 factories, shops, and mines have been surveyed. Special investigations are being made from the medical and engineering aspects. Evaluation of the degree of hazards encountered are made with the help of analyses of both chemical and biological substances. 5. The Yaws treatment program of the Pacific Coast, from the Ecuadorian to the Panamanian border and the Atrato River Valley, on the Atlantic, has achieved dramatic results. This program is being continued in other areas. 6. The control of endemic goiter through the use of iodized salt has been successfully demonstrated, and recent legislation provides for iodization of all salt destined for human consumption in Colombia. 7. The preparation of all types of public health workers to perform more adequately the educational aspects of their work is a continuing project. 8. A National sanitary code prepared by the Public Health Engineering Section of the Servicio has been adopted by the Government. Public Health Engineering Services are provided on a nation-wide basis through its central and five district engineering offices. A program for training and licensing of water plant inspectors has been initiated. A Colombian Water Works Association has been organized by the Servicio. Publications and standard plans, related to environmental sanitation, have been prepared and distributed. 9. Successful anti-malaria (DDT Residual spraying of homes) and Aedis Aegypti eradication programs, have been conducted in the Caribbean Zone, the Cauca and Magdalena River Valleys and other selected areas. This Program is being continued by the National Government with the cooperation of WHO, UNICEF and USOM. During the calendar year 1959, it is planned to turn over the Nutrition program to the Ministry of Public Health and some of the regional sanitary engineering programs to the Departments. In 1960 the industrial hygiene, sanitary engineering, and rabies control programs will probably revert to the Ministry and the Valle Nutrition and Health Education Campaign to the Department of Valle. One new project (being seriously considered) is the establishment of a school of public health, to be operated under an expansion of the Tulane Contract.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> As Block 6D indicates, one - half of each year's obligations are unexpended at the end of the US Fiscal Year. This carry-over results from the time phase difference between the CS-FY and the US-FY. US obligations are all expended by the end of the CS-FY.</p>						
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Project			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS Project		

PROJECT NO. 14-59-906		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-59-906								
E-1		6. PROJECT TITLE Health and Sanitation ADMINISTRATION				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				5. PROJECT TITLE Health and Sanitation ADMINISTRATION				E-1						
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE						
PROJECT BEGINS FY 43 ENDS FY 62		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From <del>USPC</del> <del>USCIB</del> joint fund	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants			
															Non Contract	Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract	
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		TC	825									1725								
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 58		TC	54.6	10	35.6			9				66			2		2			
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		TC	47		38			9				52			2					
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60		TC	42		33			9				54			2					
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY												54								
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		TC	90									54								
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		TC	1058.6									2005								
6B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																		
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																				
Direction and fiscal administration to Cooperative Service.		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE	FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR	2. ACTUAL YEAR FY	3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY													
			G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Actual Expenditure in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Estimated Expenditures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/					
		PRIOR	T.C.		13				13	12.3	0.7			0.7	0.7					
		* 58	T.C.			54.6			54.6	36.7	17.9			17.9	13.9	4				
		19 59	T.C.										47	47	45	2				
		TOTAL			13	54.6						67.6	49	18.6	47	65.6	59.6	6		
6E		1) General Outline of the Project: The project provides for (1) professional direction and supervision of Servicio employees and technicians of the Public Health Division and (2) administrative services for these personnel.																		
7.		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7.				SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT						

4. 14-59-906	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. 14-59-906
E-1	5. Health and Sanitation ADMINISTRATION	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			5. Health and Sanitation ADMINISTRATION	E-1
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals of this Project:</u> The specific goal of this project is to ensure, through program planning, direction of operations, and program evaluation, that the specific objectives, as outlined in all health projects, are achieved.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u></p> <p>This is reflected in progress reported for all other health projects.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> The amounts involved for participants still in training and costs for home leave travel of a U.S. technicians.</p>						
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	

PROJECT NO. 14-52-915		COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM			DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		PROJECT NO. 14-52-915									
PROJECT TITLE <b>E-1</b> PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			PROJECT TITLE PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING							<b>E-1</b>								
PROJECT FUNDING FY 49 ENDS FY 62		DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				NUMBERS OF PEOPLE							
Function of Funds		(1) Total	(2) New Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From NSIC/NSIC/NSIC joint fund	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants			
															Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.	417								1498									
B. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58 *		T.C.	54.4	23.6	29.9		0.9				270				1		5			
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C.	41	25	15		1				154				1		5			
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60		T.C.	35	15	19		1								1		3			
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																				
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C.	20																	
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.	567.4								1922									
68 *plan one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																		
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																				
P-8 Inadequate Health and Sanitation		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & CATEGORY		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR				2. ACTUAL YEAR FY				3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY								
		SOURCE OF FUNDS		G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expenditures	C Actual Expenditures in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expenditures	C Estimated Expenditures in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/				
		FUNCTION OF FUNDS																		
		PRIOR	TC		29.3					29.3	21.5	7.8			7.8	7.8				
		19 58	TC			54.4				54.4	31.6	22.8			22.8	22.8				
19 59	TC										41	41	16	25						
TOTAL				29.3	54.4				83.7	53.1	30.6	41	71.6	46.6	25					
6E		1) General Outline of the Project: This project consists of two activities, sanitary engineering and hospital architecture. a. Sanitary Engineering: Provides for a demonstration program in sanitary engineering at both national and departmental levels, including such activities as control of public water supplies; special studies on water supply requirements; training of water plant operators; investigation and advising on water rates,																		
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT												

4. 14-52-915		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-52-915					
E-1		PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING		E-1									
<p>1) <u>General Outline of the Project:</u> control of swimming pools; study of sewerage systems, industrial waste and refuse problems; milk and other food sanitation; training of sanitarians; demonstration rural sanitation projects; preparation of bulletins and standards; design and/or review and approval of plans for water supplies, sewerage systems, and markets.</p> <p>b. <u>Hospital Architecture:</u> This program was established for the purpose of improving, planning and construction standards for hospitals and related facilities presently in the process of design throughout the country and to recruit and train personnel for the formation, within the Ministry of Public Health, of a unit to carry on this work. Ultimate responsibility of this unit will be the design or technical control of design for the construction or alteration of all hospitals, health centers, etc., receiving subsidies from the central government through the Ministry.</p> <p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of the Project:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Public Health Engineering:</u> The overall objective is to develop a dynamic Public Health Engineering program, as described in 1 above, at both national and departmental levels.</p> <p>b. <u>Hospital Architecture:</u> The objectives of this project are:</p> <p>1. Careful selection and recruitment of personnel with the background, training and motivation which makes them potentially suitable for development to fill positions of responsibility in a government entity of this nature. 2. On-the-job training of the said personnel in design, drafting, specification writing, and administrative aspects of such an entity; 3. Formulation and publication of a series of graphic and textual norms for the guidance of private architects in the design of hospitals; 4. obtaining additional training in the United States for key personnel of the unit; 5. Integration of the unit into the appropriate dependency of the Ministry.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results.</u> a. <u>Sanitary Engineering Program:</u> A Public Health Engineering Division was established in the Servicio in 1949. Since that a competent central office staff has been developed together with a regional organization comprising 8 regions covering 14 of the 16 departments. It is planned to start turning over the regional offices to the departments during CY-59 and the central office to the Ministry by the end of CY-59.</p> <p>b. <u>Hospital Architecture:</u> The architect who is in training in the United States will direct the unit upon or shortly before its absorption by the Ministry. Production of graphic norms has reached approximately 60 % completion, and the basic text for guidance in general hospital design is being translated. Work has continued on the review and approval of plans made by outside architects and the production of sketch plans for several hospitals and health centers for use in a pilot public health project in the country. It is expected that this project will be turned over to the Ministry of Public Health during CY-59 with consultant services of a U.S. Technician possibly to be provided for two (2) more years.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> The amount involved is for participant training.</p>																	
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-54-916		5. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA			FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM			2. DATE PREPARED * 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA			4. PROJECT NO. 14-54-916						
E-1		5. PROJECT TITLE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED					5. PROJECT TITLE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE					E-1				
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)										B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE			
PROJECT BEGINS FY 51 ENDS FY 60		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From MSPC joint fund	(4) Cooperating Country			(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants			
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		TC	80								312										
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 58		TC	41.7	25.5	13.2			3.0			62					1		7			
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		TC	26	10	14			2			48					1		2			
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60		TC	8	5	3													1			
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																					
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		TC	155.7																		
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		TC	155.7								422										
6B *plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																			
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																					
P-8 Inadequate Health and Sanitation																					
		PRIOR	TC					26.8				26.8	19.9	6.9				6.9	6.9		
		19 58	TC					41.7				41.7	15.1	26.6				26.6	21.6	5	
		19 59	TC												26			26	16	10	
		TOTAL						26.8	41.7			68.5	35.0	33.5	26			59.5	44.5	15	
6E 1) General Outline of the Project:		Colombia is primarily an agricultural country which in recent years has been experiencing a remarkable increase in industry. Because neither government nor industry were providing adequate safeguards against industrial hazards, an industrial hygiene service was established in the Servicio in 1951. In general, its activities consist of surveying industries, determining the hazards which exist, recommending methods of eliminating them, and revisiting the plants later to determine whe-																			
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED										7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. 14-54-916		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-54-916		
E-1		5. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7-29-58	5. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE			E-1	
<p>6.</p> <p>1) <u>General Outline of the Project:</u> ther the hazards have been removed.</p> <p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of this Project:</u> This project was designed to establish an organization which would study industrial hazards and take the necessary cooperative steps with industry to eliminate them and safeguard the health of industrial workers throughout the country.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u> An organization has been created and personnel trained in this specialty. A nation-wide survey has been carried out. An indication of the success of the program is that, while in the beginning the initiative was all on the side of the organization, now industry is convinced of the benefits and requests services in a volume almost too great to handle. A Colombian physician, now being trained in the United States, is scheduled to assume the directorship of this project in October 1958. The North American Technician will then become a consultant to the project which should be turned over completely to the Ministry of Public Health during the CY-1959.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> The amount involved is for participant training costs.</p>												
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				

4. PROJECT NO. 14-54-922		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-54-922											
E-1		B. PROJECT TITLE Administration of Nursing Services		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		Administration of Nursing Services		E-1															
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE								
PROJECT BEGINS FY 58 ENDS FY 62		Function of Funds		(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From MSXC 8003267808 joint fund	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants				
																		Non Contract	Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract	
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.																					
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 58		T.C.		1.4		1.4																	
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C.		19	5	13			1									1		1			
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60		T.C.		18	5	12			1									1		1			
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																							
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C.		40																			
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.		78.4																			
6B *plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																					
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																							
P-8 Inadequate Health and Sanitation																							
6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS		FUNCTION OF FUNDS		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY *								3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY							
						G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expend-iture	C Actual Expendi-ture in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expend-iture	C Estimated Expendi-tures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/					
PRIOR		T.C.																					
19 58		T.C.						1.4			1.4	0.3	1.1			1.1	1.1						
19 59		T.C.												19	19	14	5						
TOTAL								1.4			1.4	0.3	1.1	19	20.1	15.1	5						
6E		1) General Outline of the Project: This project is designed for the improvement of nursing service in Colombia by: 1) providing training for auxiliary nursing personnel in hospitals; and 2) providing technical consultation to the nursing schools of the country.																					
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED										7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT											

4. 14-54-922		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-54-922	
E-1		5. Administration of Nursing Services		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						6. Administration of Nursing Services		E-1	
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of the Project:</u> The overall aim of the project is the improvement of the level of patient care in hospitals. In the 584 hospitals of Colombia there are only 400 graduate nurses and 293 practical nurses. Patient care for the most part is performed by 4,690 untrained auxiliary workers who ought to be taught a higher standard of patient care. Specific goals are: 1. Assist Colombian Hospitals to develop and maintain improved standards of nursing care by putting on courses for auxiliary workers; 2. Demonstrate to hospital directors the importance of the administration of nursing service; 3. Train national nurses in the duties and responsibilities of those in charge of nursing service; 4. develop in the Division of Hospitals an appreciation for the aid which a nurse administrator could give to improve nursing service and 5. provide consultation service to the Nursing Schools.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u> While this project was initiated in July 1957, it is still awaiting the assignment of a North American Technician. For this reason, progress to date has been somewhat impeded.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> The amounts involved is for participant training.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-51-924		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY <b>COLOMBIA</b>		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY <b>COLOMBIA</b>		4. PROJECT NO. 14-51-924											
6. PROJECT TITLE <b>E-1 RABIES CONTROL DEMONSTRATION</b>		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>		3. PROJECT TITLE <b>RABIES CONTROL DEMONSTRATION</b>		<b>E-1</b>															
6A PROJECT BEGINS FY 58 ENDS FY 62		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)					B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE									
		(1) Total	(2) Non-Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From 30% joint fund	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants					
															Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract	
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.																			
B. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58 *		T.C. 3.6		3.4			0.2				20				1						
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C. 15		14			1				17				1						
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60		T.C. 17		16			1					20			1						
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																					
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C. 40																			
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C. 75.6									37	20									
6B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																			
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY									
P-8 Inadequate Health and Sanitation		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expend-iture	C Actual Expendi-ture in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expend-iture	C Estimated Expendi-tures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/					
		PRIOR	TC																		
		58 *	TC			3.6				3.6	3.3	0.3		0.3	0.3						
		59	TC										17	17	17						
		TOTAL				3.6				3.6	3.3	0.3	17	17.3	17.3						
6E		1) General Outline of the Project: In Colombia, rabies represents an important problem. Animal rabies consists of: 1. endemic rabies in the canine population with about 1000 known cases occurring each year; and 2. endemic rabies in the bat population with resultant rabies occurring in cattle. Human rabies derives principally from dogs with about 50 deaths annually in spite of the use of some 30,000 Pasteur treatments each year.																			
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>								7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. 14-51-924		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-28-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-51-924	
E-1		RABIES CONTROL DEMONSTRATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		RABIES CONTROL DEMONSTRATION		E-1					
<p>1) <u>General Outline of the Project:</u> This project was established to demonstrate that rabies in the dog population could be reduced and kept to a minimum. A city of about 30,000 inhabitants (Zipaquirá) close to Bogotá was selected because of its size and high incidence of dog and human rabies.</p> <p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of this Project:</u> The goal of this project was to: 1. establish an organization in Zipaquirá which would put on a pilot rabies control program and continue to carry on similar activities in the future; 2. to serve as a beginning step for a similar much larger campaign in the city of Bogotá; and 3. to stimulate interest in rabies control in other urban areas of the country. The desired end result is to reduce the incidence of canine rabies in the country to a point where few if any persons will ever be required to submit to Pasteur treatment following dog bites.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goal or End Results:</u></p> <p>Two phases of the Zipaquirá pilot project have now been completed. An intensive health education program paved the way for the actual vaccination of dogs. A two week vaccination effort resulted in about 4,000 dogs in both the urban and rural area being protected against rabies. The third step, collection and elimination of stray dogs is being carried on at present. The fourth part of the program, the permanent continuation of activities by the City of Zipaquirá will consist of continuing health education, vaccination and re-vaccination, and elimination of stray dogs.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> None</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					



4. 14-51-926		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-51-926	
E-1		5. National Classification Center for Enterobacteriaceae		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7-29-58		5. National Classification Center for Enterobacteriaceae		E-1	
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of the Project:</u> Diarrheal diseases in Colombia are one of the major causes of the intense illness and death of infants. In 1954 there were 6,277 deaths in infants under 1 year of age, or a death rate of 1,322.6 per 100,000 live births. This contrasts with the US rate of 89 deaths per 100,000 live births. In the general population the number of deaths due to these causes is alarmingly high as well. The specific goal of this project is the establishment of a laboratory adequately staffed and equipped to study and identify the bacterial causes of diarrhea. Accurate knowledge of the specific cause of the diarrhea provides the clue for its appropriate treatment and prevention.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u> The Servicio and University of Valle are now in the process of purchasing the equipment necessary for the establishment of the laboratory. Recruitment of a technician is in progress.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> None</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	

PROJECT NO. 14-54-927		COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA			FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-54)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM			DATE PREPARED * 7-29-58		COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA			PROJECT NO. 14-54-927				
E-1		PROJECT TITLE DIRECTOR SAMPER MARTINEZ INST					SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			PROJECT TITLE DIRECTOR SAMPER MARTINEZ INST.					E-1				
6A		DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	NUMBERS OF PEOPLE					
PROJECT BEGINS FY 58 ENDS FY 60		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint U.S./COLOMBIA Funds	(4) Cooperating Country		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants			
ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.																	
ACTUAL YEAR * 58		T.C.	3.6		3.6							100			1				
OPERATIONAL YEAR 59		T.C.	21	5	15			1				200			1		1		
BUDGET YEAR FY 60		T.C.	26	10	15			1				120			1		2		
BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																			
ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS			5																
TOTAL ALL YEARS			55.6									420							
* plus one		Reduced %																	
OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																	
PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																			
P-8 Inadequate Health and Sanitation																			
6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR	2. ACTUAL YEAR FY	3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY													
		PRIOR	TC	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Actual Expenditure in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Estimated Expenditures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/			
		19 58	TC			3.6				3.6		3.6		3.6	3.6	3.6			
		19 59	TC										21	21.	16.	5			
		TOTAL				3.6				3.6		3.6	21	24.6	19.6	5			
6E		1) General Outline of the Project: The project provides for the improvement of the Samper Martinez Institute.. The Institute is a governmental laboratory operated by the Ministry of Public Health for the purpose of making vaccines and certain drug products, laboratory examinations and certain chemical analyses. The Institute was transferred to the Servicio July 1, 1958 for a two-year period and will be operated under the direction of a U.S. Technician during that time.																	
7.		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT					SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED					SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT							

4. 14-54-927		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-09 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-54-927	
E-1		Director Samper Martinez Institute		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7-29-58		Director Samper Martinez Institute		E-1			
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of this Project:</u> The specific goals of this project are: 1) to make the Institute a modern public health laboratory by improving the administrative and technical organization and processes; and 2) to eliminate the production of those items which private industry is capable of making.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u> The Institute was transferred to the Servicio. The U.S. Technician was appointed Director on July 1, 1958. Therefore no real progress can be reported since the project is still in its first month of operation.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> The amount involved is for participant training costs.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	



14-54-928		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-54-928	
E-1	HEALTH EDUCATION CAMPAIGN			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		HEALTH EDUCATION CAMPAIGN			E-1		
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of the Project:</u> The specific goals for the health education campaign are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The establishment by 1962 of a health education service within the permanent administrative structure of the Ministry of Public Health.</li> <li>2. Establishment of a health education section in each state health department with at least one professionally trained health educator to direct this service.</li> <li>3. The improvement and expansion of public information and materials development resources and facilities.</li> </ol> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u></p> <p>Of prime importance in the achievement of specific goals and in carrying out the functions of the project is the preparation of qualified personnel. In 1957, a plan for the systematic recruitment, within country orientation and out of country training of persons with appropriate academic and work experience background was put into effect. During the school term 1958-1959, three persons are receiving graduate training in health education in accredited schools of public health on ICA training grants, with some financial assistance from the Servicio. It is planned that in the succeeding years that the Project is in force a minimum of 6 persons will be trained annually. To expand and improve the supportive public information and materials development section of the Project a position for a director for this activity was established in 1958 and provided for within the budget of the Project. An adequately prepared candidate is being sought for the position.</p> <p>Currently the Department is functioning in accord with sound technical standards and is, within personnel limitations, providing all possible service to the Ministry of Public Health, its dependencies and to related entities. Provision of more adequate services and transfer in 1962 on a sound basis is directly dependent on proceeding with the training and utilization of staff according to the plan outlined. The same general achievements are being obtained in sub-projects for the Departments of Valle del Cauca and Caldas.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> The amounts involved are for participant training costs.</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			

4. PROJECT NO. 14-53-929		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM			2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-53-929																				
5. PROJECT TITLE [-1] Nutrition Campaign (University Contract)		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE Nutrition Campaign (University Contract)		E-1																											
6A. PROJECT BEGINS FY 59 ENDS FY 60	A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE																				
	(1) Function of Funds	(2) Total	(3) Non Contract Participants	(4) U.S. Technicians	(5) Contract Services	(6) Commodities	(7) Other Costs	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From MSR EMBODY joint fund	(4) Cooperating Country		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants																			
													Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract															
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS																																	
B. ANNUAL YEAR * FY	T.C.																																
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59	T.C.	25			25						62																						
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60	T.C.	25			25						62																						
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																																	
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS	T.C.																																
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS	T.C.	50									124																						
5B. * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES		Reduced %		Reduced %		6D. DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY *				3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY																					
						1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR																											
6E. PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)				FY SOURCE OF FUNDS		FUNCTION OF FUNDS		G. Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/		D. Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/		A. Actual Obligations During FY		E. Total Available for Sub-Oblig.		F. Sub-Obligated in FY		G. Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/		B. Total Available for Expendi-ture		C. Actual Expendi-ture in FY		D. Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/		A. Estimated Obligations in FY		B. Total Available for Expendi-ture		C. Estimated Expendi-tures in FY		D. Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	
E-3 Inadequate Health and Sanitation				PRIOR		T.C.																											
				19 * 58		T.C.																											
				19 59		T.C.																				25		25		15		10	
				TOTAL		T.C.																				25		25		15		10	
						</																											

14-53-929	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 18-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. 14-53-929
E-1	b. Nutrition Campaign (University Contract)		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	7-29-58	c. Nutrition Campaign (University Contract) E-1	
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of the Project:</u> The objectives of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To define the nutritional problems in Colombia;</li> <li>2. To improve the nutrition of Colombian people by developing a nutrition education program.</li> <li>3. To obtain the cooperation of all organizations interested in nutrition in Colombia.</li> </ol> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u>  Since this project is orientated towards a University Contract which has not yet been signed, no progress toward achievement of objectives under this contract has been achieved. However, upon completion of the contract activities the National Institute of Nutrition will be transferred to the Ministry of Public Health.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> It is anticipated that FY-59 funds will be obligated for a period of one year from the effective date of the contract. The usual delay in receipt of charges will result under the university contract.</p>						
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	

PROJECT NO. 14-54-010		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-59 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-54-010						
[E-1] PROJECT TITLE University Contract for Medical Education				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				3. PROJECT TITLE University Contract for Medical Education				E-1						
PROJECT BEGINS FY 55 ENDS FY 61		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE			
Function of Funds		(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants			
													Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C. 123																
B. ACTUAL YEAR * 54		T.C. 78.2	18.2		60										1	4		
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C. 75	20		55										1	4		
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 60		T.C. 110	20		90										3	4		
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																		
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C. 100																
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C. 486.2																
* plus one																		
OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																
PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																		
P-3 Retrogression in the Field of Education P-8 Inadequate Health and Sanitation																		
6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY *						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY						
				G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Actual Expenditure in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Estimated Expenditures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/		
		PRIOR	T.C.		104.5					104.5	62.5	42.0			42	42		
		19 58	T.C.			78.2				78.2	0.5	77.7		77.7	50	27.7		
		19 59	T.C.										75	75		75		
		TOTAL	T.C.		104.5	78.2				182.7	63.	119.7	75	194.7	92	102.7		
6E		1) General Outline of the Project: The Tulane Colombia Contract is designed to provide assistance to the seven medical schools of Colombia in improving the calibre of medical education. This is accomplished by having a country coordinator resident in Colombia, and assigning short term consultants for temporary duty of 3 months each in the various medical specialties. During FY-60, the contract activity will be reoriented toward concentrating on establishing a School of Public Health and improving Departments of Preventive Me-																
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT										

4. 14-54-010	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. 14-54-010
E-1	5. University Contract for Medical Education	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			6. University Contract for Medical Education	E-1
<p>0. 1) <u>General Outline of the Project:</u> <u>dicine in Medical Schools.</u></p> <p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of the Project:</u> This project has as its objectives: 1, the general improvement of medical education in Colombia; 2, the stimulation of medical research; and 3, the training of personnel to help accomplish 1 and 2.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u> The activities provided for by this project have had a measurable impact on medical education during the two years it has been in operation. Curriculum changes have been brought about, re-organizations of faculties have been effected, and a pre-medical school has been started.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> There will be considerable pipeline due to contract timing and the training aspects of the program.</p>						
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project	

1. PROJECT NO. 14-51-021		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7-29-58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-51-021									
E-1		B. PROJECT TITLE MALARIAL ERADICATION PROGRAM				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE MALARIAL ERADICATION PROGRAM				E-1									
6A		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE						
PROJECT BEGINS FY 58 ENDS FY 62		Function of Funds		(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants		
ALL PRIOR YEARS		Sec. 420																			
ACTUAL YEAR * FY 58		Sec. 420		500				500						3000	1000						
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		Sec. 420		410				410						2460	600						
BUDGET YEAR FY 60		Sec. 420		460				460						2460	600						
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																					
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		Sec. 420		1500																	
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		Sec. 420		2870										7900	2200						
6C * plus one		OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY *						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY							
Reduced %		Reduced %		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS		FUNCTION OF FUNDS		G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	B Total Available for Expendi-ture	C Actual Expendi-ture in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expendi-ture	C Estimated Expendi-tures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/	
PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)				PRIOR																	
P-8 Inadequate Health and Sanitation				19 58		Sec. 420				500				500		95.6		404.4			
				19 59		Sec. 420										410		410		410	
				TOTAL						500				500		95.6		404.4		410	
6E1) <u>General Outline of the Project:</u> The malaria eradication program is administered by a semi-autonomous organization. The "Servicio Nacional de Erradicación de la Malaria" created in the Ministry of Public Health in 1956. This program is part of the global malaria eradication program sponsored by the World Health Organization. The funds provided by the project are used exclusively for the purchase of insecticides and equipment for the malaria eradication program in Colombia.																					
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. 14-51-021		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7-29-58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. 14-51-021	
E-1		5. MALARIAL ERADICATION PROGRAM		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7-29-58		5. MALARIAL ERADICATION PROGRAM		E-1	
<p>2) <u>Specific Goals or End Results of the Project:</u> About 90% of the area of the country is considered to be malarious and over 70% of the population lives in this area. In 1956, 69,714 cases and 1,639 deaths were reported from this disease. The specific goal of this project is the eradication of malaria in Colombia.</p> <p>3) <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific Goals or End Results:</u> The actual spraying program will be started in September. WHO technicians are assisting in the project. UNICEF has provided much of the spraying equipment, nearly 300 vehicles and has agreed to supply a portion of the DDT requirements. US funds will be required in the amounts requested to furnish the remainder of DDT needed. In FY 1958 about 1,600,000 pounds of DDT were provided by this project.</p> <p>4) <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> The amount of pipeline will depend upon procurement considerations with considerable amounts carried over to the following fiscal year.</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS			

4. PROJECT NO. 14-60-900		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA S.A.		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)	<b>NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM</b>			2. DATE PREPARED  7/29/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA S. A.		4. PROJECT NO. 14-60-900	
5. PROJECT TITLE <b>E-1</b> EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			5. PROJECT TITLE EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE				<b>E-1</b>

6A. PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1964	A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Partici- pants	(3) U.S. Tech- nicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Coopera- tive Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart		(4) Cooperating Country	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants	
														Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract U.S.	Contract 3rd Country
1. ALL PRIOR YEARS	T. C.																
2. FISCAL YEAR * 1958	T. C.	40.0						40.0				40.0					
3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959	T. C.	100.0						100.0				100.0					
4. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960	T. C.	200.0						200.0				200.0					
5. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																	
6. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS	T. C.	800.0															
7. TOTAL ALL YEARS	T. C.	1140.0										340.0					

6B. * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES BY	Reduced	6D DOLLAR OBLIGA- TION & EXPEN- DITURE	FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNC- TION OF FUNDS	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY 1958						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959				
	Reduced				G Un-Sub- Obligated 6/30/ 57	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/ 57	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub- Oblig.	F Sub- Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub- Obligated 6/30/58	B Total Available for Expendi- ture	C Actual Expendi- ture in FY	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/58	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expendi- ture	C Estimated Expendi- tures in FY	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/59
PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																	
P.3 Retrogression in the Field of Education.																	
P.5 Insufficient Agricultural Production.																	
P.7 Unbalanced Economic Development.																	
P.9 Deficient Social Development																	
			TOTAL	T.C.			40.0	40.0	0	40.0	40.0	0	40.0	100.0	140.0	90.0	50.0

6E 1. <u>General Outline of the Project</u>																
As a basic factor in the long range economic development of Colombia, there is a realization that education, in varied fields is of significant importance to the country.																

7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED					7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				
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4. PROJECT NO. 14-60-900		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-2 (5-58)		<b>NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM</b>		2. DATE PREPARED 7/29/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-60-900																					
<b>E-2</b>		<b>STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS</b>						<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>		<b>STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS</b>				<b>E-2</b>																			
6C PROJECT DETAIL BY CS-FY										6A TITLE OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE				CS-FY 1958 * BEGINS: January 1, 1958 ENDS: Decemb. 31, 1958																			
6B SUMMARY OF STATUS										CS-FY 1957*				CS-FY 1958				CS-FY 1959				CS-FY 1960											
(All Figures \$1,000 Equivalent)										U.S. \$1.00 =				Exchange Rate by Year																			
														5.00				6.50				6.50											
(1) AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION DURING CS-FY										(e) Unobligated Balance End Prior CS-FY								-				6				20							
										(b) Agreed Contributions for CS-FY				Host Government				40				100				200							
														U.S. Corresponding U.S. - FY				40				100				200							
														Succeeding U.S. - FY																			
														Other																			
										TOTAL								80				200				400							
										TOTAL								80				206				420							
(2) PLANNED OBLIGATIONS DURING CS-FY										(e) Supplies and Equipment								18				37				55							
										(b) Personnel and Training								47				113				265							
										(c) All Other								7				36				60							
										TOTAL								72				186				380							
(3) UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATION BEGINNING OF CS-FY																						-				7				37			
(4) TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AVAILABLE FOR LIQUIDATION (Block 2 plus 3)																		72				193				417							
(5) EXPENDITURE DURING CS-FY										(a) Supplies and Equipment								16				26				40							
										(b) Personnel and Training								42				103				240							
										(c) All Other								7				27				50							
										TOTAL								65				156				330							
(6) UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block 4 minus 5)																		7				37				87							
(7) UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block 1 minus 2)										Reserves								8				20				40							
										Unreserved Balance																							
										TOTAL								8				20				40							
7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT										1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED										7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT													

All Other Projects (Detail on Continuation Sheet)

TOTAL (Must correspond with 6B (2) and 6B (5))

72 186 380 65 156 330

PROJECT No. 14-60-900		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA S. A.		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED  7/29/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA S.A.		4. PROJECT No. 14-60-900	
E-1	PROJECT TITLE EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE				E-1
<p>On April 10, 1958, an agreement was signed creating a new Servicio for a cooperative program in education between U.S.A. and Colombia. It will be financed at the Servicio level, by joint funds from ICA and GOC in accordance with the Contributions Agreement signed June 17, 1958, and future amendments.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of the Cooperative Service:</u> The Cooperative Service will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create an effective Education System through modernization of administrative and educational practices. --</li> <li>2. Serve as a demonstration model of educational practices for the benefit of other schools belonging to the Ministry and other educational institutions in this country. -</li> <li>3. Improve the curriculum and method used in the fields of primary education, vocational agricultural education, industrial education, and secondary education.</li> <li>4. Provide assistance in the improvement of the amount and quality of education available to Colombians and in the training of teachers, youths and adults in accordance with U.S. policy of assisting lesser developed countries, especially in the field of education. -</li> </ol> <p>3. <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u> Based on the survey by U.S. technicians of the educational needs in Colombia, primarily in the Cauca Valley, it was recommended that pilot projects under an Education Servicio be established in that area. Negotiations for the establishment of the Servicio were completed on</p> <p>April 10, 1958, when an agreement was entered into between U.S.A. and Colombia; followed by a contribution agreement signed on June 17, 1958. The program will undertake projects in Administration (906), Primary Education (907), Vocational Agriculture Education (908), Trade and Industrial Education (909) and Training (910). Although these projects will be established in the Department of Valle, upon recognition of their value, they will be expanded to national scope and status.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> As block 6D indicates one half of each year's obligations are unexpended at the end of the U.S. fiscal year. This carry-over results from the time phase difference between the CS-FY and the US-FY. U. S. obligations are all expended by the end of the CS-FY.</p>											
7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS project.					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS project.			

4. PROJECT NO. 14-69-906		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/29/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-69-906	
[E-1]		5. PROJECT TITLE ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE		[E-1]		

6A PROJECT BEGINS FY 58 ENDS FY 64	A. Function of Funds	DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE			
		(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Partici- pants	(3) U.S. Tech- nicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Coopera- tive Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) FROM MSP Joint Funds	(4) Cooperating Country		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants	
														Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS	T.C.																
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 1958	T.C.	8.5		8.5											2		
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959	T.C.	36.0		31.0	2.0	3.0				50.0					2		
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960	T.C.	41.0		33.0	2.0	6.0				100.0					2		
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY										100.0							
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS	T.C.	164.0								300.0							
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS	T.C.	249.5								550.0							

6B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY	Reduced %	Reduced %	6D DOLLAR OBLIGA- TION & EXPEN- DITURE	1- TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2- ACTUAL YEAR FY *						3- OPERATIONAL YEAR FY					
				G Un-Sub- Obligated 6/30/57	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/57	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub- Oblig.	F Sub- Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub- Obligated 6/30/58	B Total Available for Expendi- ture	C Actual Expendi- ture in FY	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/58	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expendi- ture	C Estimated Expendi- tures in FY	D Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/59	
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																	
			Direction and Fiscal management of Education Servicio.	PRIOR	T.C.												
				19 * 58	T.C.			8.5			8.5	1.3	7.2		7.2	7.2	
				19 59	T.C.									36.0	36.0	36.0	
				TOTAL	T.C.			8.5			8.5	1.3	7.2	36.0	43.2	43.2	

6E  
1. General Outline of the Project:  
  
This project involves primarily the supervisory and financial management aspects of the newly established Education Servicio. It is in the interest of the U.S. that administration, both supervisory

PROJECT No. 14-69-906		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/29/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT No. 14-69-906	
E-1		PROJECT TITLE ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		PROJECT TITLE ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE						E-1	
<p>and financial, be initiated with commencement of the Servicio.- This will result in proper development of the education program and proper control of the funds.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>The project is fundamentally concerned with two aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Professional supervision:-development, coordination and - implementation of educational projects in the interests of the host government.</li> <li>2. Administrative and financial management: servicing the technicians, disbursing, accounting, auditing and preparation of fiscal data as necessary: In general the project operates as the office of liaison - between GJC, the Ministry of Education, and the USOM.</li> </ol> <p>3. <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The U.S. Director of the Servicio, together with a counter-part host government director, will accomplish the orderly - development and implementation of sound educational projects to raise the level of competency in the various fields of - education.</li> <li>2. The administration and financial office will backstop the - technicians in the purchase of supplies, equipment and ser- vices required for the operation and provide the financial - management and control of the funds to operate the education projects. In addition it will be a contributing factor to - public administration in general.</li> </ol> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u> None.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-64-907		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/29/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-64-907					
5. PROJECT TITLE <b>E-1</b> PRIMARY EDUCATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		6. PROJECT TITLE PRIMARY EDUCATION		<b>E-1</b>											
6A	PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1964	A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE			
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP EXPENSES Fund	(4) Cooperating Country		(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants		
														Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	Contract
														U.S.	3rd Country		
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS	T.C.																
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 1958	T.C.																
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959	T.C.	31		30			1				40			2			
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960	T.C.	44		42			2				70			3			
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY											70						
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS	T.C.	176									240						
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS	T.C.	251									420						
6B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %															
6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																	
P. 3 Retrogression in the Field of Education.																	
P. 9 Deficient Social Development.																	
TOTAL														31	31	31	
6E 1. General Outline of the Project:																	
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. PROJECT No. 14-64-907		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT No. 14-64-907	
5. PROJECT TITLE PRIMARY EDUCATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7/29/58		5. PROJECT TITLE PRIMARY EDUCATION		E-1	
<p>6. Servicio this objective can be carried out through cooperative development of instructional materials, visual and auditory - aids, and training in their use, development of a manual for - teachers, development of standards and practices in supervision for improvement of instruction.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals and End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>This project will result in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The development of teaching materials together with instructions for their use.</li> <li>2. The development of a system of in-service and pre-service - training for teachers through the year together with summer training in work shops and seminars.</li> <li>3. The development of pilot schools and classrooms.</li> <li>4. The training of leaders and supervisors.</li> </ol> <p>3. <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>During the past two years the American advisors have built an attitude of acceptance on the part of Government officials, Valle del Cauca authorities and the public in general, to the extent that it is hoped that as a result of this pilot project, the program in primary education will expand from a departmental program to one of national scope.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>None.</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.				



PROJECT No. 14-62-908		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/29/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT No. 14-62-908	
E-1		PROJECT TITLE VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION		E-1					
<p>the country but also has prevented the acceptance of new ideas. This project will help resolve the need in Colombia of improved standards for agriculture with respect to training, materials, facilities and equipment, and will complement other USOM activities, particularly in the field of agriculture.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>This project will fill the need for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved pre-vocational and vocational agricultural schools, relating classroom instruction to farm practice.</li> <li>2. Trained teachers and extension agents.</li> <li>3. Improved farming methods and techniques leading to greater production.</li> <li>4. Knowledge of equipment, facilities, materials and labor practices related to agriculture.</li> <li>5. Proper marketing of surplus production obtained through improved methods and specialization.</li> </ol> <p>3. <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <p>Through progressive evaluation it will be possible to determine the attainment of the objectives enumerated above. The project will be initiated in the State of Valle, a demonstrative or pilot nature and will expand, at a later date, into a national program.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">None.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-61-909		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA			FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)		<b>NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM</b>		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/29/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT NO. 14-61-909		
<b>E-1</b>		5. PROJECT TITLE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED						5. PROJECT TITLE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION			<b>E-1</b>	

6A PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1964	A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)							B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE					
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) Non Contract Participants	(3) U.S. Technicians	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) FROM MSP JOINT FUNDS		(4) Cooperating Country	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants		
														Non Contract	Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS	T.C.																	
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 1958	T.C.																	
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959	T.C.	52.0		51.0			1.0				60.0			4				
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960	T.C.	105.0		101.0			4.0				120.0			7				
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY											120.0							
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS	T.C.	416.0									360.0							
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS	T.C.	573.0									660.0							

6B * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY	Reduced %	Reduced %	6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE	1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY 1958						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959						
				G Un-Sub Obligated 6/30/57	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/ 57	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/58	B Total Available for Expendi-ture	C Actual Expendi-ture in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/58	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expendi-ture	C Estimated Expendi-tures in FY	D Unliqui-dated Obligations 6/30/ 59		
			PRIOR	T.C.														
			19 58	T.C.														
			19 59	T.C.										52	52	52		
			TOTAL	T.C.										52	52	52		

6C PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)	
P.3 Retrogression in the Field of Education.	
P.7 Unbalanced Economic Development.	

6E 1. <u>General Outline of the Project:</u>	
This project involves (1) improvement of the present industrial education facilities (2) the development of new facilities using available resources and the best methods, in order that	

7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT	
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PROJECT No. 14-61-909		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/29/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT No. 14-61-909	
E-1		PROJECT TITLE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		PROJECT TITLE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION		E-1					
<p>6.</p> <p>sufficient numbers of youth and adults can be taught industrial skills, and technology at the sub-engineering level. It will help to correct the lack of skilled manpower which is retarding the industrial development of the Republic, thereby depriving Colombians of products and opportunities to earn a good living. The economic conditions in Colombia will be improved through the training of leaders, skilled personnel and technological element so that they may become more productive.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>This project will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide opportunities for youth and adults to become productive elements in the Colombian economy.</li> <li>2. Prepare skilled manpower for industry and trade so it can expand and provide products for Colombia.</li> <li>3. Provide a stop to the serious waste of manpower and machinery of production.</li> <li>4. Maintain relationship with industry so that the training will be in line with industrial needs.</li> <li>5. Develop industrial training plants and guidance programs.</li> <li>6. Start a pre-employment and in-service industrial teacher training.</li> </ol> <p>3. <u>Progress Towards achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Offers have been received on the part of industry and persons in industry consisting of plant, facilities, and personal assistance in order that training and activities in industrial education can be carried out.</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Youths will receive instruction in industrial institutes, receiving not only general concepts, but also specific training that will make it possible for them to specialize in a trade.</li> <li>3. Adults will be trained in accordance with industry needs so that they can upgrade themselves on their jobs or retrain themselves so as to be able to change occupations when changing industrial conditions warrant so.</li> <li>4. Supervisory training courses will be given to prepare leaders and skilled employees at the sub-engineering level.</li> <li>5. A greater knowledge will be diffused in the proper handling of machinery of production.</li> </ol> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>None.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-69-910		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 16-69 E-1 (5-58)	<b>NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM</b>			2. DATE PREPARED *	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROJECT NO. 14-69-910							
<b>E-1</b>		B. PROJECT TITLE <b>TRAINING - EDUCATION SERVICIO</b>						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7/29/58	3. PROJECT TITLE <b>TRAINING - EDUCATION SERVICIO</b>		<b>E-1</b>			
				6A. PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1964		A. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS (\$1,000)								B. L/C COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS			
		(1) Function of Funds	(2) Total	(3) Non Contract Participants	(4) U.S. Technicians	(5) Contract Services	(6) Commodities	(7) Other Costs	(8) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) From MSE, Coordinated Joint Funds	(4) Cooperating Country	OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING	(1) Technicians on Board End of FY	(2) Participants	
															Non Contract	Contract	
																U.S.	3rd Country
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.															
B. ACTUAL YEAR * FY 1958		T.C.															
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959		T.C.	70.0	70.0								10.0					14
D. BUDGET YEAR FY 1960		T.C.	130.0	130.0								20.0					26
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY 1961												20.0					
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C.	520.0									60.0					
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.	720.0									110.0					
6B. * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %															
6C. PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)		Reduced %															
P. 3 Retrogression in the Field of Education.		6D. DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY 1958								3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 1959			
		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/57	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/57	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/58	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Actual Expenditure in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/58	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Estimated Expenditures in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/59	
		PRIOR	T.C.														
		19 58	T.C.														
		19 59	T.C.											70.0	70.0	25.0	45.0
		TOTAL	T.C.										70.0	70.0	25.0	45.0	
6E. 1. <u>General Outline of the Projects</u>		<p style="text-align: center;">The need for systematic education in Colombia is tremendous, both from the stand point of methods used as well as trained workers, teachers and leaders. The activities of this project will</p>															
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT									

4. PROJECT No. 14-69-910		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROJECT No. 14-69-910
E-1	5. PROJECT TITLE TRAINING - EDUCATION SERVICIO					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	7/29/58	6. PROJECT TITLE TRAINING - EDUCATION SERVICIO
<p>6. complement other activities in the Servicio and USQM, and will put the participants in a position to influence education in its primary, -- secondary, vocational agriculture, trade and industrial, and management aspects reaching a greater number of the population.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>This project will help provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trained personnel needed in the schools, industry, management and - farms in Colombia who would reach a greater number of the population and pass on their know how and techniques.</li> <li>2. Increased production through more skilled labor and leadership.</li> <li>3. Increased standard of living through the improvement of finished - products and the creation of markets.</li> </ol> <p>3. <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific End Products:</u></p> <p>The program of participants will cover those fields in education which require immediate attention. Training will be provided in accordance with the training needs of the candidates. The program should reach its peak in 1960-61 when a greater number of participants will be trained. Upon their return to Colombia, these participants will be able to affect education through the knowledge acquired. In serving as leaders and trainers they will reach great numbers of Colombians who are or will be engaged in various educational, industrial, management and - farming activities.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>Pipeline is involved with participants still in training and the lapse in time involved between termination of the training and receipt of charges by the USQM.</p>								
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.	



PROJECT No. NEW		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		4. PROJECT No. NEW	
E-1		PROJECT TITLE EDUCATIONAL AIDS AND MATERIALS		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7/29/58		PROJECT TITLE EDUCATIONAL AIDS AND MATERIALS		E-1	
<p>Under the new project a study as to their effective adaptation, applicability and effectiveness will be carried on, with diffusion into other fields and other schools not comprised under the primary education program. Based on the experience gained, standards will be established. To carry on this task specialized technicians, under a separate project, will be required.</p>						<p>3. <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>Through the ideas developed by the curriculum and methods advisor, interest will be aroused in the use and propagation of instructional aids and materials.</p> <p>The Instructional Aids and Materials project will result in the effective use, propagation and development by Colombians of instructional aids and materials which will meet their educational needs.</p>					
<p>2. <u>Specific Goals and End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>This project will result in:</p> <p>a) Further development and adaptation of instructional aids and materials based on the needs of the primary education program, other educational activities and types of school curricula and systems such as rural, urban, vocational and higher education.</p> <p>b) Follow-up work which will be carried on on the effective use of instructional material as demonstrated by its application to conditions and the solution to educational problems arising from the lack of instructional aids and materials.</p> <p>c) Sound methods and ideas, adaptable to the educational needs of Colombia, will be propagated to other schools on a national scope and in so doing affect the educational philosophy followed in the country.</p> <p>d) Teaching techniques will be improved by substituting antiquated ways with modern ideas.</p> <p>e) Developing a sense of creativeness on the part of teachers, students and other individuals which may lead to inventiveness.</p>						<p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>None.</p>					
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS project.			



Project No.14-72-018		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/24/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		Project No.14-72-018	
E-1		a. Project Title Training Public Administration			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		b. Project Title Training Public Administration		E-1		
<p>maximum utilization of the technical knowledge of the GOC. The objectives of this project are to train and prepare Colombian personnel in proper administrative procedures. Within this project is included the training of civilian Police for the GOC, which is contributory to the maintenance of political stability and opposition to the Communist infiltration in Latin America.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>The specific goals are the creation of a proper public administrative policy combined with that of civilian police administration in Colombia, which are essential to the effective implementation of the over-all technical assistance program of USOM. These goals are accomplished by the furnishing of a complement of trained technicians in these fields, who presently or will in the future occupy positions of influence in the Host Government.</p> <p>3. <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>Some 40 participants have been trained in these fields since the initiation of this project, who are working with governmental entities in their respective fields.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>Such unilateral training project is characterized by a nine months implementation period and a lapse of time between the termination of the training and the passage of the charges by the participating programming agency to ICA-USOM.</p>											
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				



Project No.14-99-000		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/24/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		Project No.14-99-000	
E-1		4. Project Title Technical Support		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		5. Project Title Technical Support						E-1	
<p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of Project:</u></p> <p>a. Performing of services in the interest of the technicians throughout the program, and</p> <p>b. Coordination and servicing of the Participants through the Training Section.</p> <p>3. <u>Progress Towards Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>The project has been operating since the inception of the USOM office. During FY 1958 the costs of the Administrative Section were apportioned to this project in accordance with ICATO CIRC. A-269.</p> <p>The Training Office personnel serve all projects in processing participants for U.S. and third country training.</p> <p>The functions enumerated above will continue throughout the life of the program in Colombia.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>Block 6D indicates no pipeline to be carried into the following fiscal years. Aside from supplies and equipment purchased, there is little likelihood of any appreciable pipeline.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					

4. PROJECT NO. 14-99-011		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 E-1 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/24/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	4. PROJECT NO. 14-99-011														
5. PROJECT TITLE <b>E-1</b> Miscellaneous Training					1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		5. PROJECT TITLE Miscellaneous Training		<b>E-1</b>														
AA. PROJECT BEGINS FY 56 ENDS FY 64		A. DONOR OBLIGATIONS (1) (MM)							B. U.S. COMMITMENTS OR OBLIGATIONS				C. OTHER EXTERNAL FINANCING				D. NUMBERS OF PEOPLE						
		(1) Function of Funds	(2) Total	(3) Non Contract Participants	(4) U.S. Technicians	(5) Contract Services	(6) Commodities	(7) Other Costs	(8) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Cooperating Country					(1) Technicians on Board End of FY		(2) Participants			
																		Non Contract	Contract	Non Contract	U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS		T.C.	22.5										3.										
B. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58		T.C.	12.6	12.6									2.5							4	1		
C. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59		T.C.	15	15									3							5			
D. BUDGET YEAR FY		T.C.	20	20									3.5							6			
E. BUDGET YEAR PLUS ONE: FY																							
F. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS		T.C.	80																				
G. TOTAL ALL YEARS		T.C.	150.1																				
6B. * plus one OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES FY		Reduced %																					
6C. PROBLEMS ADDRESSED (Number & Title)																							
P-7 Unbalanced Economic Development.		6D DOLLAR OBLIGATION & EXPENDITURE		1. TOTAL ALL PRIOR		2. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58						3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59											
		FY SOURCE OF FUNDS	FUNCTION OF FUNDS	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/57	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/57	A Actual Obligations During FY	E Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	F Sub-Obligated in FY	G Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/58	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Actual Expenditure in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/58	A Estimated Obligations in FY	B Total Available for Expenditure	C Estimated Expenditures in FY	D Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/59							
		PRIOR	T.C.		11.5					11.5	5.2	6.3											
		19 58	T.C.			12.6				12.6	0.6	12			12	12							
		19 59	T.C.										15.	15	10	5							
		TOTAL	T.C.		11.5	12.6				24.1	5.8	18.3	15	33.3	28.3	5							
6E 1. General Outline of the Project: The purpose of this project is to furnish training support to the activities of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey in Colombia for its civilian employees and to support																							
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT															

Project No.14-99-011		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 7/24/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA		Project No.14-99-011	
4. Project Title		E-1		Miscellaneous Training		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		5. Project Title		Miscellaneous Training		E-1	
<p>6.</p> <p>Presidential Program on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. It is believed that both these training components will help in the overall economic development and progress of Colombia. Insofar as IAGS training is concerned, it will provide qualified technicians to continue the mission which Colombia has taken upon itself with the assistance of the IAGS, i.e. to map the entire country within a number of years. The completion of this cartographic mission will assure the more rapid development and settlement of rural areas. The training of personnel in the peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy will complement USOM/Colombia projects in Health and Sanitation, Agriculture and Education.</p> <p>2. <u>Specific Goals or End Products of this Project:</u></p> <p>The specific goal is to furnish a complement of trained personnel in these fields, which carries forth U. S. foreign policy objectives:</p> <p>3. <u>Progress Toward Achievement of the Specific End Product:</u></p> <p>USOM has continued training support for the abovementioned two programs for several years. Participants are occupying positions of responsibility in the two GOC organizations.</p> <p>4. <u>Pipeline Considerations:</u></p> <p>This training project is characterized by a nine months' implementation period and a lapse of time between the termination of the training and the passage of the participating programming agency to ICA-USOM.</p>													
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS Project					

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		FORM ICA 10-89 G-1 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION		
G-1		Colombia			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		7/31/78	Colombia		G-1		
SUMMARY BY FUNCTION AND L/C GENERATION		(A)	(B)	OPERATIONAL YEAR			BUDGET YEAR		LONG RANGE PROJECTION			
(ALL FIGURES \$1,000)		ACTUAL YEAR FY	Congressional Presentation	FY	(1) Reduced %	(2) Reduced %	FY	(1) Without PL 480	(1) FY	(2) FY	(3) FY	(4) FY
		1978		1959			1960		1961	1962	1963	1964
A. DOLLAR PROGRAM	1. DEFENSE SUPPORT OR SPECIAL ASSISTANCE	(A) Project										
		(B) Non-Project										
	TOTAL											
	2. TECHNICAL COOPERATION	1,241	1,700	1,700			2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	1,900	1,700
TOTAL	1,241	1,700	1,700			2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	1,900	1,700	
3. OF WHICH	(A) MSP Dollar Loans											
	(B) MSP Local Currency Loans											
	(C) MSP Sales of Agricultural Surpluses											
B. DOLLAR PROGRAM GENERATING L/C FOR MSP USE	1. POTENTIAL L/C GENERATION	Project										
		Non-Project										
	TOTAL											
	2. LESS AID NOT GENERATING L/C OR NOT FOR MSP USE	(A) Dollar Loans										
(B) L/C for U.S. use												
(C) Other (footnote)												
TOTAL												
NET		1,241	1,700	1,700			2,100	2,100				
7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified				7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE				

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY				FORM ICA 10-89 G-2 (5-58)			NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED *	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY			AID LEVEL SECTION	
G-2		Colombia							NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		7/31/58	Colombia			G-2	
DOLLAR PROJECT PROGRAM BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY		DOLLAR PROJECT PROGRAM BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY														
6. ANNUAL PROJECT ASSISTANCE COSTS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY <small>ALL FIGURES \$1,000</small>	(A) TOTAL ALL FIELDS	(B) 11-19 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING WATER RESOURCES)	(C) 21-29 INDUSTRY AND MINING	(D) 31-39 TRANSPORTATION	(E) 41-49 LABOR	(F) 51-59 HEALTH AND SANITATION	(G) 61-69 EDUCATION	(H) 71-79 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION			(I) 81-89 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL WELFARE AND HOUSING			(J) 91-99 GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS		
								(1) 71 PUBLIC SAFETY	(2) 72-79 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL	(1) 81 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	(2) 82 SOCIAL WELFARE	(3) 83-89 HOUSING		TOTAL	
A. ACTUAL YEAR	DA/DS TC	1,241	520	32	89	50	387	110		21	21				32	
FY 1958	TOTAL	1,241	520	32	89	50	387	110		21	21				32	
B. Congressional Program	SA/DS TC	1,700	642	60	65	50	410	313		110	110				50	
	TOTAL	1,700	642	60	65	50	410	313		110	110				50	
C. Operational Year	SA/DS TC	1,700	642	40	121	50	446	321		30	30				50	
	TOTAL	1,700	642	40	121	50	446	321		30	30				50	
FY 1959	SA/DS TC															
	TOTAL															
Reduced %	SA/DS TC															
	TOTAL															
Reduced %	SA/DS TC															
	TOTAL															
C. BUDGET YEAR	SA/DS TC	2,100	760		135	50	456	600		40	40				59	
	TOTAL	2,100	760		135	50	456	600		40	40				59	
FY 1960	SA/DS TC															
	TOTAL															
D. FY 1961	SA/DS TC	2,200	845		105	50	375	725		40	40				60	
	TOTAL	2,200	845		105	50	375	725		40	40				60	
E. FY 1962	SA/DS TC	2,200	890		105	50	255	800		40	40				60	
	TOTAL	2,200	890		105	50	255	800		40	40				60	
F. FY 1963	SA/DS TC	1,900	875			50		875		40	40				60	
	TOTAL	1,900	875			50		875		40	40				60	
G. FY 1964	SA/DS TC	1,700	750			50		800		40	40				60	
	TOTAL	1,700	750			50		800		40	40				60	

7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
Uncl: ssified

7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		FORM ICA 10-89 G-3 (6.48)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM			2. DATE PREPARED *	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION		
G-3		Colombia			DOLLAR PROJECT PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT			7/28/58	Colombia		DOLLAR PROJECT PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT		
6.		(A) MAJOR COST COMPONENTS (ALL FIGURES \$1,000)							(B) NUMBER OF PEOPLE				
DOLLAR COST COMPONENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY FY AND FUNCTION		(1) Total Cost	(2) U.S. employed technicians	(3) Non-contract participants	(4) Contract services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other costs	(7) Contribution to Cooperative services	(1) Technicians (on duty close of FY)		(2) Participants (programmed during FY)		
									U.S. Employed	Contract	Non-contract		Contract
										U.S.	3rd Country		
A.	Actual Year FY	SA/DS											
		TC	1241	479	291	60	9	62	340	36	1	92	3
	*	Total	1241	479	291	60	9	62	340	36	1	92	3
B.	Congressional Program	SA/DS											
		TC	1700	557	335	260	16	132	400	45	10	105	
		Total	1700	557	335	260	16	132	400	45	10	105	
Operational Year FY	SA/DS												
	TC	1700	702	381	95	5	117	400	49	1	107	13	
	Total	1700	702	381	95	5	117	400	49	1	107	13	
(1)	Reduced %	SA/DS											
		TC											
		Total											
(2)	Reduced %	SA/DS											
		TC											
		Total											
C.	Budget Year FY	SA/DS											
		TC	2100	852	513	115	32	138	450	59	1	141	15
		Total	2100	852	513	115	32	138	450	59	1	141	15
7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE					

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		FORM ICA		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION			
G-4		Colombia		10-89 G-4 (5-58)		UNCLASSIFIED		7/28/58		Colombia		G-4			
LOCAL CURRENCY PROGRAM BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION				LOCAL CURRENCY PROGRAM BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY				G-4			
6. OBLIGATIONS OR COMMITMENTS BY FISCAL YEAR (ALL FIGURES \$1,000 EQUIVALENT)				A. FY 1958 *			B. FY 1959			C. FY 1960			D. FY 1961		
				(1) MSP Source		(2) PL 480 & Other	(1) MSP Source		(2) PL 480 & Other	(1) MSP Source		(2) PL 480 & Other	(1) MSP Source		(2) PL 480 & Other
		(a) U.S. Owned	(b) Counterpart		(a) U.S. Owned	(b) Counterpart		(a) U.S. Owned	(b) Counterpart		(a) U.S. Owned	(b) Counterpart			
A. MILITARY PURPOSES	(1) Projects														
	(2) Budget Support														
	(3) Military Procurement														
	<b>TOTAL</b>														
B. ECONOMIC PURPOSES	(1) Projects	(a) Agriculture		13082		4902		5500		3000					
		(b) Industry & Mining				1350		2500		2240					
		(c) Transportation													
		(d) Labor													
		(e) Health & Sanitation													
		(f) Education													
		(g) Public Safety													
		(g) Public Adm.													
		(g) Adm. TOTAL													
		(h) Community Develop.													
	(h) C.D., Social Welfare														
(h) S.W., Housing															
(h) & H. TOTAL															
(i) General and Misc.															
<b>TOTAL</b>				13082		6252		8000		5240					
(2) Budget Support															
(3) Procurement for Third Countries															
<b>TOTAL</b>				13082		6252		8000		5240					
C. TOTAL ALL PURPOSES						13082		6252		8000		5240			

DEFINITIONS: OBLIGATIONS OR COMMITMENTS - Obligation is considered to take place in some manner as for military purposes.  
1. U.S. owned local currency - Obligation is considered to take place when a firm agreement is made for the U.S. and the host country to provide specified amounts for specific purposes or projects. Since such agreement takes place at different stages in different countries, varying from instances in which the obligation or commitment and the authorization to release from the special account are identical to instances in which the firm agreement precedes such authorization, indicate the point in the programming process which precludes reprogramming without amendment of an international agreement.  
2. Counterpart - Commitment is considered to take place when a firm agreement is made for the U.S. and the host country to provide specified amounts for specific purposes or projects. Since such agreement takes place at different stages in different countries, varying from instances in which the obligation or commitment and the authorization to release from the special account are identical to instances in which the firm agreement precedes such authorization, indicate the point in the programming process which precludes reprogramming without amendment of an international agreement.

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		FORM ICA 10-89 G-5 (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED *		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION									
G-5		Colombia				UNCLASSIFIED		7/28/58		Colombia		G-5									
DOLLAR PIPELINE SUMMARY ANALYSIS		DOLLAR PIPELINE SUMMARY ANALYSIS																			
1. OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE FY FISCAL YEAR (ALL FIGURES \$1,000)		2. TOTAL ALL YEARS PRIOR FY 58 *		3. ACTUAL YEAR FY 58				3. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 59				4. BUDGET YEAR FY 60									
		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.			
		Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/57		Actual Obligations During FY		Total Available for Expenditure		Actual Expenditure in FY		Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/		Estimated Obligations in FY		Total Available for Expenditure		Estimated Expendi- tures in FY		Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/			
A. ALL PRIOR YEARS FUNDS		SA/DS		Project		Non Proj.		Sub Total		Tech. Cooperation		TOTAL									
				1566		1240		1240		890		350									
				1566		1240		1240		890		350									
B. FY 1958 FUNDS		SA/DS		Project		Non Proj.		Sub Total		Tech. Cooperation		TOTAL									
				1241		1241		613		628		628		540		88		88			
				1241		1241		613		628		628		540		88		88			
C. FY FUNDS		SA/DS		Project		Non Proj.		Sub Total		Tech. Cooperation		TOTAL									
												1700		1700		1150		550			
												1700		1700		1150		550			
D. FY FUNDS		SA/DS		Project		Non Proj.		Sub Total		Tech. Cooperation		TOTAL									
												2100		2100		1365		735			
												2100		2100		1365		735			
E. TOTAL ALL YEARS FUNDS		SA/DS		Project		Non Proj.		Sub Total		Tech. Cooperation		TOTAL									
				1566		2481		2481		1503		978		1700		2678		2040		638	
				1566		2481		2481		1503		978		1700		2678		2040		638	
				2100		2738		1918		820											
				2100		2738		1918		820											

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		FORM ICA 10-89 G-6 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED *	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION			
G-6		Colombia			UNCLASSIFIED		7/28/58	Colombia		G-6			
LOCAL CURRENCY PIPELINE								LOCAL CURRENCY PIPELINE					
<b>DEFINITIONS:</b> <b>GENERATED</b> - Generated is defined to mean the amount of local currency that has accrued or will accrue as a result of dollar obligations. Deductions should be made for MSP currencies not available for MSP use as indicated in Table II.  <b>SECURITIZED OR COMMITTED</b> 1. U.S. owned local currency - Obligation is considered to take place in same manner as for dollar funds.  2. Counterpart - Commitment is considered to take place when a firm agreement is made between the U.S. and the host country to provide specified amounts for specific purposes or projects. Since such agreement takes place at different stages in different countries, varying from instances in which the obligation or commitment and the authorization to release from the special account are identical, to instances in which the firm agreement precedes such authorization, indicate the point in the programming process which precludes reprogramming without amendment of an intergovernmental agreement (describe below the type of document used for such agreement).  <b>EXPENDITURE</b> 1. U.S. owned currency - Expenditure of U.S. owned local currency is considered to take place at the time funds are withdrawn from the U.S. account.  2. Counterpart - Expenditure of counterpart is considered to take place at the time funds are withdrawn from the special account.		(ALL FIGURES \$1,000 EQUIVALENT)			(A) FY 1958 *		(B) FY 1959		(C) FY 1960		(D) FY 1961		
					(1) Status 7/1/57	(2) Net Change	(3) Status 6/30/58	(2) Net Change	(3) Status 6/30/59	(2) Net Change	(3) Status 6/30/60	(2) Net Change	(3) Status 6/30/61
		6A	MSP LOCAL CURRENCIES	1. U.S. Owned	(a) Generated								
					(b) Undeposited								
					(c) Deposited								
					(d) Unobligated								
					(e) Obligated								
					(f) Unliquidated								
					(g) Expended								
				2. Counterpart	(a) Generated								
			(b) Undeposited										
			(c) Deposited										
			(d) Uncommitted										
			(e) Committed										
			(f) Unliquidated										
			(g) Expended										
6B	PL 480 TITLE 1 LOCAL CURRENCY FOR MSP PURPOSES	(1) Generated	22240	4350	26590	4500	31090	4500	35590		35590		
		(2) Undeposited	13256		11372		7956		5516		1016		
		(3) Deposited	8984	6234	15218	7916	23134	6940	30074	4500	34574		
		(4) Unobligated			2136		3800		2740		2000		
		(5) Obligated		13082	13082	6252	19334	8000	27334	5240	32574		
		(6) Unliquidated											
		(7) Expended		13082	13082	6252	19334	8000	27334	5240	32574		
6C	OTHER LOCAL CURRENCY FOR MSP PURPOSES	(1) Generated											
		(2) Undeposited											
		(3) Deposited											
		(4) Unobligated											
		(5) Obligated											
		(6) Unliquidated											
		(7) Expended											
7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE					

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		FORM ICA 10-89 G-7 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/29/58	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia		AID LEVEL SECTION	
G-7		TITLE I, PL 480 SALES			1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		TITLE I, PL 480 SALES			G-7	
6A		(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
SALES AGREEMENTS BY FY OF SIGNATURE (All figures \$1,000 equivalent)		TOTAL SALES CONTEMPLATED BY AGREEMENT	RESERVED FOR U.S. USE SECTION 104 (a, b, f, h, i, & j)	SECTION 104(c)		SECTION 104(d)	SECTION 104(e)	SECTION 104(g)	TOTAL ADMINISTERED BY ICA		
				(a) Administered By DOD	(b) Administered By ICA						
(1)	ACTUAL FY 1956	11,600	3,600			1,000.		7,000.	7,000.		
(2)	ACTUAL FY 1957	20,400 <sup>A/</sup>	900.					12,240.	12,240.		
(3)	ACTUAL FY 1958 *	8,700.	2,170.				2,180.	4,350.	4,350.		
(4)	ESTIMATED FY 1959	9,000.	2,250.				2,250.	4,500.	4,500.		
(5)	ESTIMATED FY 1960	9,000.	2,250.				2,250.	4,500.	4,500.		
(6)	TOTAL	58,700.	11,170.			1,000.	6,680.	32,590.	32,590.		
6B * plus 2		(1) Total Sale		(2) Deliveries in * plus 2		(3) Deliveries in		(4) Deliveries in		(5) Deliveries in Subsequent Years	
SCHEDULE OF FY SALES DELIVERIES BY COMMODITY		(a) Unit and Quantity	(b) Total World Mkt. Price	(a) Unit and Quantity	(b) Total World Mkt. Price	(a) Unit and Quantity	(b) Total World Mkt. Price	(a) Unit and Quantity	(b) Total World Mkt. Price	(a) Unit and Quantity	(b) Total World Mkt. Price
A/ 35.6% payable U.S. dollars (\$7.360)											
Information regarding schedule of FY 60 sales deliveries by commodities not available FAS.											
TOTAL											
7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE				1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE			

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		FORM ICA		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED *		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION												
G-8a		Colombia		10-89 G-8a (5-58)		UNCLASSIFIED		7/29/58		Colombia		G-8a												
G-8a		ICA/IES COORDINATED PLANS						ICA/IES COORDINATED PLANS						G-8a										
6. A		* Act FY 1958 Op FY 1959 Bud FY 1960		ICA PROGRAM						IES PROGRAM						TOTAL								
Subject Matter Fields		ICA Activity Code		U.S. TECHNICIANS			PARTICIPANTS TO U.S.			AMERICAN			FOREIGN			TOTAL								
				Univ. Contract	All Other	(T.C. only) Total	Observational Study	In-Service Training	Ed. Inst. Study	Total	3rd Country Participants	Total	Lecturers & Research Scholars	Teachers	Students	Specialists	Total	Lecturers & Research Scholars	Teachers	Students	Leaders & Specialists	Total	Total	
(1) Agriculture		(11-19)		Act FY	17	17	1	16	2	19	2	21												21
				Op FY	24	24	12	10	1	23	11	34												34
				Bud FY	-	29	17	24	1	42	13	55												55
(2) Atomic Energy		(98)		Act FY																				
				Op FY																				
				Bud FY																				
(3) Civil Police Admin.		(71)		Act FY																				
				Op FY																				
				Bud FY																				
(4) Community Development & Social Welfare		(81-82)		Act FY																				
				Op FY																				
				Bud FY																				
(5) Economics				Act FY											2		2			7	7	14	16	16
				Op FY											2		2			8	4	12	14	14
				Bud FY																2	2	2	2	2
(6) Education		(61-69)		Act FY	6	6			4	4		4	1				1		5		8	13	14	18
				Op FY	10	10	-		12	12	2	14							5		20	25	25	39
				Bud FY	17	17			24	24	2	26									20	20	20	46
(7) Engineering				Act FY																				
				Op FY																	2	2	2	2
				Bud FY																				
(8) English Language		(69)		Act FY									2				2							2
				Op FY									2				2		6			6	15	15
				Bud FY									9				9		8			8	17	17
(9) Housing		(83-89)		Act FY																				
				Op FY																				
				Bud FY																				
(10) Humanities				Act FY									2				2						2	2
				Op FY									2				2				1	1	3	3
				Bud FY									2		2		2					2	2	2

7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

7. SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia			FORM ICA 10-89 G-8b (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED * 7/29/58		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY Colombia			AID LEVEL SECTION								
G-8b		ICA/IES COORDINATED PLANS						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		ICA/IES COORDINATED PLANS						G-8b						
6.A Cont'd		* Act FY 1958 Op FY 1959 Bud FY 1960																				
		ICA PROGRAM								IES PROGRAM												
		U.S. TECHNICIANS			PARTICIPANTS TO U.S.				3rd Country Partici- pants	Total	AMERICAN				FOREIGN				TOTAL			
Subject Matter Fields	ICA Activity Code	Univ. Contract	All Other	(T.C. only) Total	Observa- tional Study	In- Service Training	Ed. Inst. Study	Total		Lecturers & Research Scholars	Teachers	Students	Special- ists	Total	Lecturers & Research Scholars	Teachers	Students	Leaders & Special- ists	Total	Total		
(11) Industry & Mining	(21-29)	Act FY 58	1	1	1		2	3	-	3											3	
		Op FY 59		1	1			1	1	-	1											1
		Bud FY																				
(12) Labor	(41-49)	Act FY				16	4	20	-	20								1	1	1	21	
		Op FY				16	4	20	-	20	1				1				1	1	2	22
		Bud FY				16	4	20	-	20	1				1				2	2	3	23
(13) Mass Media Communications	(92)	Act FY																12	12	12	12	
		Op FY																6	6	6	6	
		Bud FY																				
(14) Parliamen- tarians		Act FY																				
		Op FY																				
		Bud FY																	2	2	2	2
(15) Public Administration	(72-79)	Act FY					2	4	6	6											6	
		Op FY					12	4	12	12	1				1				1	1	2	14
		Bud FY					15	4	15	15	1				1				2	2	3	18
(16) Public Health	(57-59)	Act FY	1	8	9			22	22	22											22	
		Op FY	1	10	11			19	19	19												19
		Bud FY	1	9	10			17	17	17												17
(17) Public Officials		Act FY																				
		Op FY																				
		Bud FY																				
(18) Science (Medical, Physical, Natural)		Act FY																				
		Op FY																				
		Bud FY																				
(19) Social Sciences		Act FY																	1	1	1	1
		Op FY																				
		Bud FY																				
(20) Transpor- tation	(31-39)	Act FY		3	3		5	9	14	14											14	
		Op FY		3	3		5	10	15	15												15
		Bud FY		3	3		5	12	17	17												17

7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

7. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY			FORM ICA 10-89 G-8c (5-58)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM			2. DATE PREPARED *	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION										
G-8c		ICA/IES COORDINATED PLANS						1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED			7/29/58	Colombia		ICA/IES COORDINATED PLANS		G-8c							
6. A Cont'd		*Act FY 1958 Op FY 1959 Bud FY 1960			ICA PROGRAM					IES PROGRAM													
		U.S. TECHNICIANS			PARTICIPANTS TO U.S.				AMERICAN					FOREIGN				TOTAL					
Subject Matter Fields		ICA Activity Code	Univ. Contract	All Other	(T.C. only)	Observational Study	In-Service Training	Ed. Inst. Study	Total	3rd Country Participants	Total	Lecturers & Research Scholars	Teachers	Students	Specialists	Total	Lecturers & Research Scholars	Teachers	Students	Leaders & Specialists	Total	Total	TOTAL
(21) Gen. & Misc. Training		Act FY		1	1			4	4	1	5											5	
		Op FY		1	1			5	5		5											5	
		Bud FY		1	1			6	6		6											6	
(22) Fulbright Unassigned Travel Grants		Act FY																45	45	45	45	45	45
		Op FY																45	45	45	45	45	45
		Bud FY																45	45	45	45	45	45
(23) American Professors Seminar		Act FY										20			20							20	20
		Op FY										20			20							20	20
		Bud FY										20			20							20	20
(24) TOTAL		Act FY	1	36	37	18	23	51	92	3	95	5	20	2	27		5	52	28	85	112	207	207
		Op FY	1	49	50	28	27	52	107	13	120	13	20	2	35		11	53	34	98	133	253	253
		Bud FY	1	59	60	33	44	64	141	15	156	11	20	2	33		8	47	28	83	116	278	278
68																							

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	FORM	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM	2. DATE PREPARED	3. COOPERATING COUNTRY	AID LEVEL SECTION
G-9		COLOMBIA	ICA 10-89 G-9 (E 58)	1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	7-31-58	COLOMBIA	G-9
ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING NON-MSP ACTIVITIES						ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING NON-MSP ACTIVITIES	
A. ASSUMED AGENCY	B. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (Include amount of financing or technical assistance and timing thereof) AND REASONS FOR ASSUMPTION REGARDING AGENCY.	C. PROBLEM REFERENCE		Sheet			
UNICEF WHO	2,642,000 pounds of dry milk to be distributed to 124,800 persons (102,999) pounds to 3,200 pregnant and nursing mothers; 675,930 pounds to 21,000 pre-school children; 777,783 pounds to 42,000 Bogotá school children; 1,085,192 pounds to 58,600 departmental school children) FY-1959 Program approved by USOM. In addition to this approximately 2,250,000 dollars including US\$ 1,000,000 for the Malaria program plus 1,800,000 to be spent over the next three years.	P10 P-8	Urban Starvation Inadequate Health and Sanitation				
UN	398,000 dollars for technical assistance which consists of 33 technicians in the field of: 1. Public Administration. 2. International Labor Organization. 3. Cultural Education. 4. Agricultural and Natural Resources. 5. World Health. 6. Malaria Control.	P-7	Unbalanced Economic Development				
NCWC	8,000,000 pounds of dry milk 2,000,000 pounds of cheese; 6,000,000 pounds of wheat flour; and 6,000,000 pounds of corn meal to provide supplementary feeding for more than 600,000 persons a day.	P10	Urban Starvation				
CARE	10,000,000 pounds of dry milk; 6,500,000 pounds of cheese; 2,300,000 pounds of flour; and valued at non-commercial rate of 6,000,000 dollars plus 100,000 food crusade packages 769,000 persons plus 10,000 in equipment, books and tools.						
OAS	Inter-American Housing and Planning Center (CINVA) US\$132,400. Short term technical assistance, fellowships and short courses through the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de Turrialba. Estimated expenditure US\$ 25,000 a year.	P-9	Deficient Social Development				
IFYE	Interchange of farm youth between the United States and Colombia through the National 4-H Club Foundation. Estimated expenditure \$2,000 a year.	P-5	Insufficient Agricultural Production.				
RF	Technical and material assistance (13 full time research scientists) to Departamento de Investigaciones Agrícolas of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Rockefeller Foundation limits its work to research which by agreement with USOM is applied in practical demonstration projects where applicable. Rockefeller fellowships are also provided to Colombian technicians. Estimated expenditure US\$300,000 a year.	P-5	Insufficient Agricultural Production.				
7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		7. SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE			

AID LEVEL SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		FORM ICA 18-89 G-9 (5-58)	NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY		AID LEVEL SECTION	
G-9		COLOMBIA			UNCLASSIFIED		7-31-58		COLOMBIA		G-9	
ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING NON-MSP ACTIVITIES		ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING NON-MSP ACTIVITIES										
A. ASSUMED AGENCY	B. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (Include amount of financing or technical assistance and timing thereof) AND REASONS FOR ASSUMPTION REGARDING AGENCY.						C. PROBLEM REFERENCE			Sheet		
ARI	<p><u>Armour Research Institute</u></p> <p>Previously provided technicians to the Instituto de Investigaciones Tecnológicas but all activity has ceased and there are no immediate plans to resume.</p>											
KF	<p><u>Kellogg Foundation</u></p> <p>In the field of agriculture, purchase of livestock, building and equipping of dormitories and cafeterias, supplying laboratory equipment to Facultades de Agronomía del Valle y de Antioquia. Building at the present time structures to house agricultural machinery, classrooms, workshops and storage space. Estimated expenditure US\$100,000.a year.</p>						P-5	Insufficient Agricultural Production				
EXIM B	<p>EXIM B has extended credits to the Government of Colombia of \$78,000,000 to re-finance the commercial debt and to enable Colombia to increase their minimum essential imports</p> <p>EXIM B has extended a credit of US \$5,800,000 to the W.R. Grace and Company for the establishment of a bagasse mill.</p>						P-2	Decrease in Coffee Prices and Inflation				
							P-6	Provincial Attitude Towards Foreign Trade and Investment				
7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE		1. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED				7. SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE						