PD-ACC-050

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JAN.1962

Dom. Rep FY 1962

Dom Rep FY 1963

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INTRODUCTION

A.I.D. Mission to the Dominican Republic was established in March 1962. Because of the urgency of the situation
s staffed at first with short-term personnel and consultants. Continuity was obtained only after several months
anent staff was recruited. Nevertheless, during the first several months of collaboration with the newly formed
rnment, a number of worth-while things were accomplished and the foundation laid for a constructive development

immediate and pressing need of the new Dominican Government was met by an A.I.D. loan from the Contingency Fund,
n. This loan solved a near-crisis in budgeting and balance of payments which resulted from the looting of the
istration and the chaotic condition of the economy following the downfall of the old regime. It also made possible
g, with the help of the A.I.D. Mission, of a large number of projects providing employment and making a start
uilding of the economy. Most of the accomplishments described in the following pages were brought about in a few
hrough use of the local currency proceeds of the $25 million; dollars were used to import needed goods from the
pesos which importers used to buy letters of credit were accumulated in a special fund which in turn is being
developmental projects.
n-man Council of State which has governed the Dominican Republic during the current transitional year has in a
time accomplished a great deal in the way of self-help and social and economic reform. These accomplishments
on the following page.

SELF-HELP

government has taken active steps to
s economic position. For the first time
ppears that the budget will be balanced
rdinary expenditures. To help meet
and establish more equitable taxation,
e been adopted, such as:

ed income tax which is expected to more
uble revenues from the previous tax.
law is quite progressive by Latin
n standards, reaching a rate of 63%. A
r with income of RD$2,000.00 per month
dependents pays 14%. Estimated revenue
is law is RD$20-25 million annually.

t-per-gallon increase in the gasoline tax
g in an estimated RD$400,000.00 annually.

cent tax on all imports, estimated to
RD$1.4 million in increased annual
s.

r cent tax on all travel tickets, esti-
o produce RD$100,000 per year.

he specific measures taken by the GODR
ar are the following:

Passage of Agrarian Reform Law, creation of an Agrarian Reform Institute, and beginning of a large-scale action program in this field.

Passage of tax measures referred to above.

Passage of a Forest Conservation Law.

Passage of law and creation of National Planning Board.

(5) Passage of law and establishment of Industrial Development Corporation, which has approved loans totaling more than RD$1 million for 19 industries.

(6) Passage of enabling legislation and creation of National Housing Bank, National Housing Institute, and Savings and Loan Associations.

(7) Creation of National Water Authority.

(8) Restructuring of Agricultural Credit Bank.

(9) Formation of Agricultural Extension Service.

(10) Formation of Tobacco and Livestock Institutes.

(11) Formation of Cooperative Department in Agriculture Secretariat.

(12) The government's budgets for the Secretariats of Education and Public Works have been increased by 50 and 30 percent respectively over the previous year's figures.

(13) The organization and policies of the Agricultural Bank have been revised, making it an active and effective force in the development of the agricultural economy.

Apart from the above specific measures, the present Government has shown its interest in improving social conditions. Wages in basic industries had been increased greatly under the past year, probably well beyond corresponding levels of productivity increase. Large scale school, housing, and road projects have been undertaken, providing needed employment and improvement in public services.

The provisional government, in addition to adopting many self-help measures and carrying out developmental programs, has also taken steps to bring about elections in order to permit the orderly assumption of power by a democratically elected government.

AGRARIAN REFORM

n Agrarian Reform Program was establish-
mber 5879 in April, which created the
Institute. Its purpose is to put to
large area of agricultural land available
s of the GODR. The amount of such land
million acres, of which 300,000 acres
he remainder being well suited for either
stock production.

rvices in connection with the program
through a two year GODR contract with
inanced partly through an A.I.D. grant
titute.

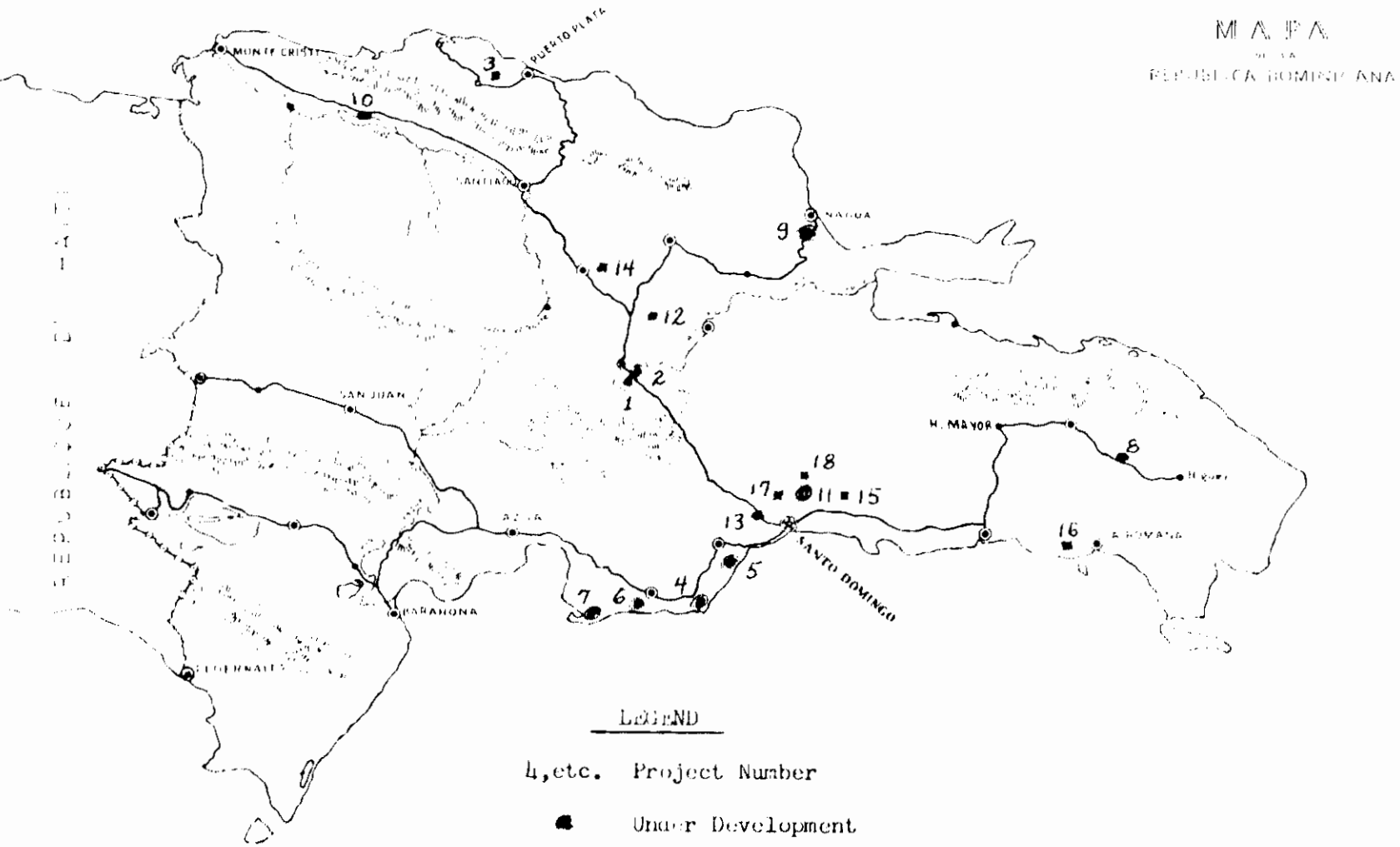
1962, the Agrarian Institute has been
ed and has planned some 18 projects,
nderway. These five projects alone
pply some 4,000 new owners with econom-
land. Projects were initiated at Juma
1962. At Juma 2,000 acres of land
and planted, irrigation systems
es issued to 200 settlers who will
f their first crop of rice in Decem-
other 200 settlers have received
s and most have begun planting such
cco and beans. More than 50 aided
under construction on the Caracol
r 1,000 acres have been distributed
Matanzas; land is being prepared at
and, in all, legal surveys have been
completed in preparation for issuing title to 2,700 more parcels.

Approximately 500 low interest loans for farm development have been made to settlers for a total of RD$125,000, as well as loans for self-help home construction totaling more than RD$30,000. A marketing cooperative will soon be formed at the neighboring Juma and Caracol projects and a cooperative rice mill is under construction. It is estimated that work on the 5 projects mentioned has provided additional jobs supporting some twenty-five thousand persons, a significant contribution to the economy which must be considered along with the obvious benefits of increased food production and reduction of the country's dependence on sugar. The importance of the Agrarian Reform Program to its most direct beneficiaries can be judged by the fact that the average annual family income of the settlers is being raised from RD$300 to RD$1,200.

Target

To locate and establish 25,000 families on one million acres of farmland in the five years 1963 through 1967.

AGRARIAN REFORM



LEGEND

4,etc. Project Number

Under Development

Being Initiated

Under Study

November 1962

AGRARIAN REFORM PROJECTS
(see map for numbered locations)

of Families Be Settled	Size Acres	Family Unit Size	Cost Reimbursable	Cost Nonreimbursable	Cost Total	Principal Land Use
350	2700	7.5	$ 207,260	$ 223,000	$ 430,260	Rice, Crops & Livestock
450	4300	9.3	234,000	125,000	359,000	" " "
180	1854	7.6	191,800	124,800	316,600	Bananas
110	956	7.6	116,900	64,300	181,200	Rice
100	868	7.6	105,800	73,000	178,800	Crops (Mixed)
300	5212	12.4	495,000	198,000	693,000	Diversified Crops
70	1450	15.5	194,500	115,000	309,500	"
200	3828	11.6	320,000	78,000	398,000	Livestock & Crops
2,500	46500	12.4	2,800,000	928,000	3,728,000	Rice & Crops
100	1396	11.4	160,000	88,000	248,000	Bananas
115	4037	35.	320,000	78,000	398,000	Cattle
100	931	12.4	88,000	72,000	160,000	Diversified Crops
45	963	18.6	63,000	23,000	86,000	Livestock & Crops
60	611	10.	84,000	78,000	162,000	Rice
430	8330	15.5	559,000	540,000	1,099,000	Livestock & Crops
125	1552	11.6	239,000	175,000	414,000	" "
130	2294	12.4	182,000	249,000	431,000	" "
100	2165	13.	132,000	150,000	282,000	" "
5465	89,947		6,492,260	3,382,100	9,874,360	

, to be purchased by settlers on a long term basis, is tentatively estimated at $4,500,000. This will eventually offset costs.

l six projects reported as presently available and now under study containing approximately 76,000 acres which will probably 000 families.

e over 50,000 families by 1970.

COOPERATIVES

ERATIVES

of Labor of the Dominican Republic re-
order to establish credit unions for
ure and related industries in the Domi-
resent, agricultural labor pays interest
per week for short term loans.

gned a contract with the Credit Union of
ide one CUNA technician to the Dominican
of two years to develop a credit union
ariat of Labor. The CUNA technician is
n November. CUNA will train Dominicans
ry and overseas in organizing, establish-
dit unions. The GODR will contribute
cated from the Contingency Fund loan
pital loans. In addition the government
and administrative and field personnel.

from the proceeds of the $25 million loan
ed by agreement with the GODR for providing
l.

rrangements have been made to initiate
South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., the "Compa-
ciones Industriales", American and Domi-
sugar industries with more than 10,000
Secretary of Labor is certain that the
ugar mills, with more than 40,000 local
the lead of private industry.

the credit union program in the Dominican Republic is to establish cooperative credit unions to serve the entire free labor force both in agriculture and industry.

II. AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

Background

The first agricultural cooperatives were organized in the Dominican Republic by the Catholic Church. These cooperatives were organized by parish priests and at one time were active in over 20 communities with a total membership of more than 10,000. The Trujillo regime seized the cooperatives, took over the funds, distorted the concept of cooperatives and exploited the membership for its own ends. As a result, the cooperative movement declined and by 1958 was completely ineffective.

Accomplishments

1. The GODR has established a Cooperative Division within the Secretariat of Agriculture in order to provide priority for the development of a true cooperative movement in the Dominican Republic. The establishment of the Cooperatives Division was aided through the assignment of short-term temporary duty technicians from the Cooperative Development Administration of Puerto Rico.

2. The Secretary for Agriculture, Dr. Selig Hernandez, requested that USAID provide technical assistance in this field. USAID has contracted for the necessary technical assistance to be provided by the Cooperative Administration of Puerto Rico for two years. Under terms of the contract signed October 19, 1962 in the amount of $113,000, the Cooperative Administration of Puerto Rico will provide the necessary advisors to, and training of, Dominican Technicians to enable the Secretariat to establish and operate a Department of Cooperatives.

3. The Agrarian Reform Institute is assisting in cooperative development through the establishment of cooperatives in each of its

cts. One cooperative technician is now
grarian Reform program under contract with

Agricultural Bank of the Dominican Republic
rogram by allocating RD$1,000,000 to
63.

direct-hire USAID cooperative advisor to
dination and implementation of the cooper-
l arrive in December.

Peace Corps supervisor in agricultural coope-
ecruited.

cooperatives are being established. One is
00 to establish a modern meat packing plant
cond is a dairy cooperative made up of 100
anto Domingo area. These producers now have
y cows and are importing 1,000 heads of
attle from the U. S. Funds for this pur-
ned to the cooperative by the Agricultural

ablishment of an effective Division of
n the Secretariat of Agriculture (by law
re under jurisdiction of the Secretariat of

anization of 15 credit unions, 100 agricultu-
al cooperatives in 1963 and 1964.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

consumption of beef is estimated at 11 pounds
The total animal protein consumption is
erson per year. Most of this is consumed by
upper class groups; the large majority of
ly no animal protein.

price of meat in the country is approximately
nging as high as $1.25 per pound for selected
o. Eggs average 65 cents a dozen; chicken
pound, live. The average common laborer
per day.

ion of the resources which must be diverted
uction are expected to be channeled into the
ivestock industry.

$300,000 allocated from the proceeds of the
e Secretariat of Agriculture has begun a
th emphasis on disease and parasite control,
ion, and poultry improvement.

cultural Bank has made loans from its own
r the importation of dairy cattle, and the
rrived in the country.

farmer hog and poultry program has been
d by private Dominican associations, GODR,
, and A.I.D., and supported by Peace Corps
ogram is expected to make use of P. L. 480
chicks have been distributed and 30,000
or distribution during the next 11 months.
held by the Heifer Project in the U. S. for
s with the first plane load expected in

February 1963.

4. Two cooperatives have been formed, one of dairymen and the other to operate a modern meat packing plant. The meat packing operation will result in better local distribution and eventual exports to Puerto Rico, as well as narrowing the wide gap between consumer prices and those paid to cattle raisers.

5. Associations of cattlemen are being formed, with one already established in the eastern part of the country. These will promote cooperation for stock and pasture improvement and may, in time, be able to secure stock and additional know-how directly from similar associations in the U. S.

6. Private capital has offered technical assistance and $5 million for cattle imports. One U. S. bank in the Dominican Republic is opening a second office in the country to mobilize local capital for this purpose.

7. The GODR has requested a loan of $5 million from the I.D.B. for livestock imports over a four year period. In addition the government has agreed to devote $6 million of its own resources to the development of the livestock industry.

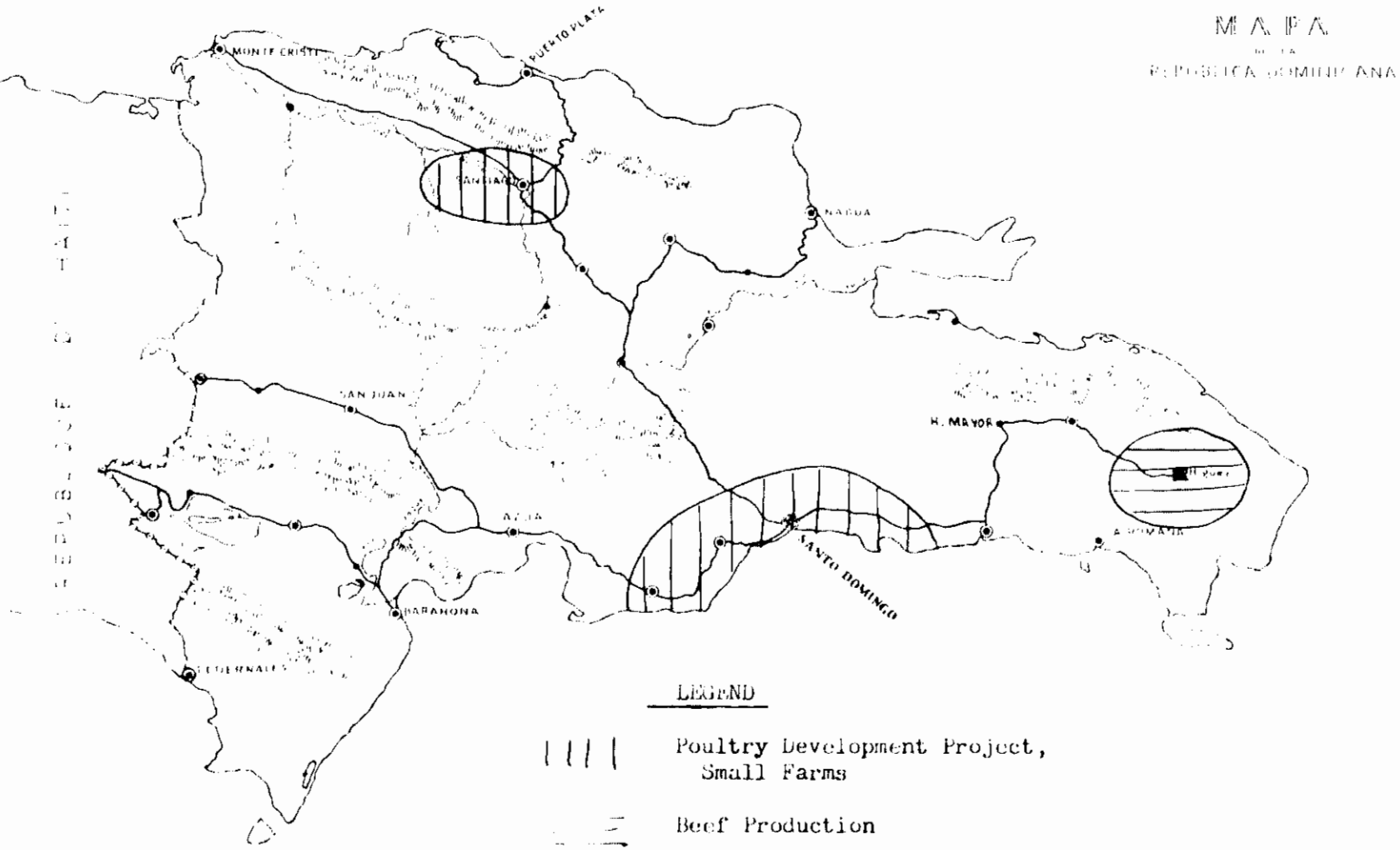
Targets

1. Increasing the number of beef cattle in the country by 100,000 head during the next five years.

2. The establishment of a livestock feed industry on an economical basis using local products (molasses from sugar, now hardly used at all).

3. Double the chicken and hog population during FY 1963 and increase it 10% annually for the next four years.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT



November 1962

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

e Agricultural Bank existed as an instru-
n of the country for the benefit of the
their favorites. Sound loans to small
cally non-existent.

ural Bank has been transformed into an
ient agricultural loaning institution;
to the above average caliber of the
effectiveness of the IDB advisory mis-
s the best program in the field of

ion pesos from the proceeds of the $25
was allocated to the Agricultural Bank
ans. Since April 14, 1962, the entire
ned to 13,751 farmers for an average
In addition the Bank has made
ing RD$461 each from its own funds since
e calendar year.

t has been reached on a. I.D.B. loan of
nding to farmers in amounts not to

cultural credit program is probably the
those in which A.I.D. has participated
dence of this success may be seen in
te general wage raises and rapidly grow-

ing consumption of basic agricultural products the supply has kept pace with demand and there has been little increase in prices of these products.

Target

A. GODR: $15 million GODR financing for general agricultural credit over next five years.

B. External Financing

Private: $5 million (primarily for livestock program).

IDB: $5 million for livestock imports.

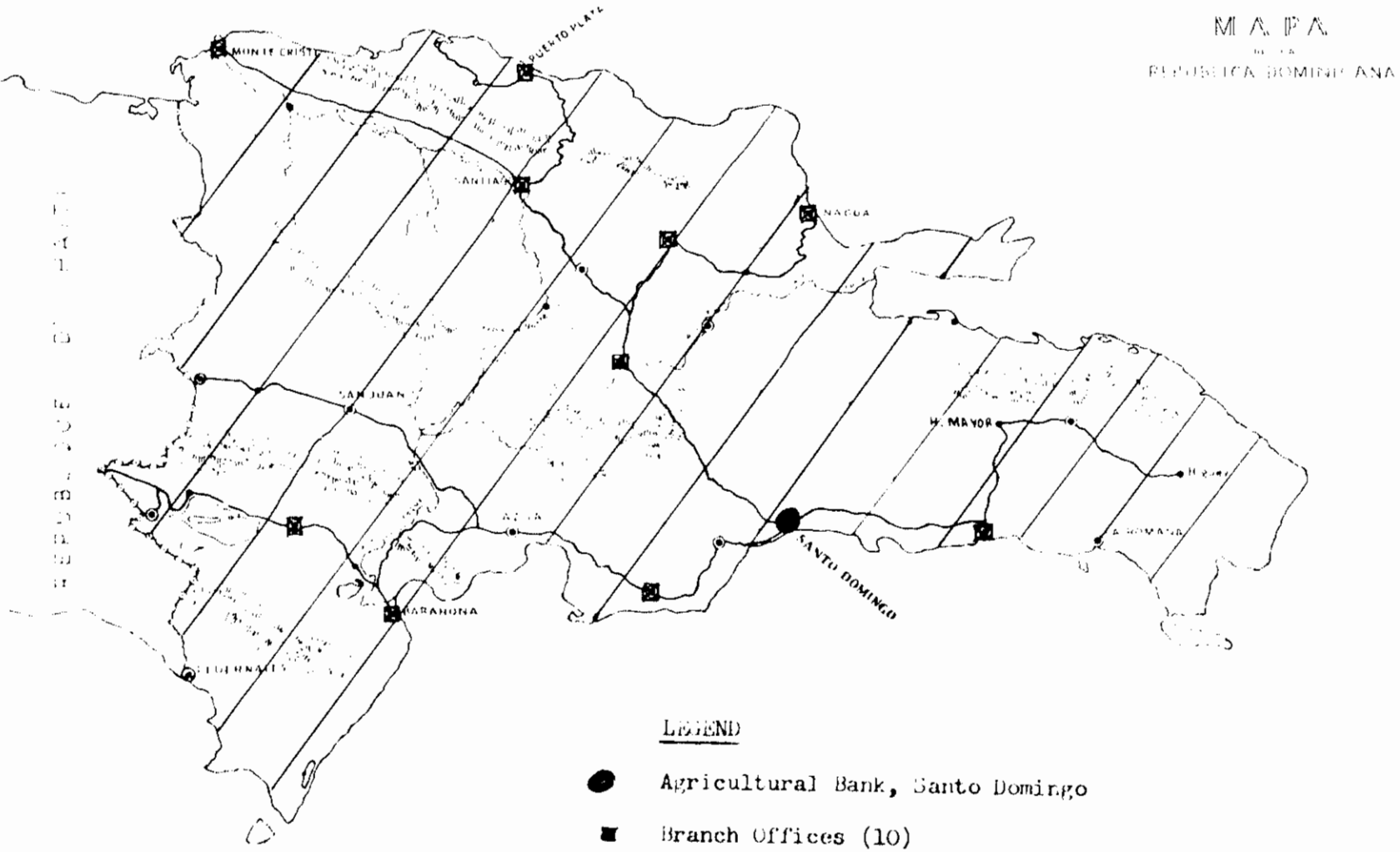
Ex-Im-Bank: $5 million for general agricultural credit.

AID: $1 million loan for relending to cooperatives (under negotiation).

Above loans for a five year program.

C. The objective of agricultural credit program is to make it possible for the country to meet increasing domestic demand for agricultural products and produce a substantial surplus for export.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT



LEGEND

● Agricultural Bank, Santo Domingo

■ Branch Offices (10)

/// Country-wide Coverage

November 1962

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

rves are being destroyed at an alarming
ration due to the uncontrolled cutting
tters who have no other lands to culti-
ion of land and loss of water resources
s.

ODR have assigned a high priority to the
situation. The managed exploitation of
n provide significant employment and
Increased agricultural production and
for about half the country would be
f these forest-soil-water resources were
ecklessly destroyed.

ral Resource Protection Commission was
GODR in November 1962 and a national
decreed to stop the continuing des-
rests, soils and water.

00 from the $25 million loan has been
rt this Commission, and funds and per-
rted from the following entities to
:

t of Agriculture	National Police
nstitute	Air Force
	Secretariat of P.W.
t of Finance	

one young men were given a six week
n fire prevention and control and
gement, and they will serve as crew

bosses for others to be enlisted.

4. Peace Corps Volunteers now in the US, are being trained in practical forestry to work in this program.

5. A contract for a forest inventory (3 technicians) and a fire control technician is being negotiated with the US Forest Service.

6. The establishment of a subprofessional forestry-soil conservation school is now underway.

7. The personnel of seven GODR entities contributing to the forest conservation campaign are beginning to be deployed in the pine forest area.

8. The MAAG Mission is providing $1 million of engineering equipment for the Army's Civic Action program which will support this campaign.

Targets

1. Preservation and rational exploitation of forest land and water resources.

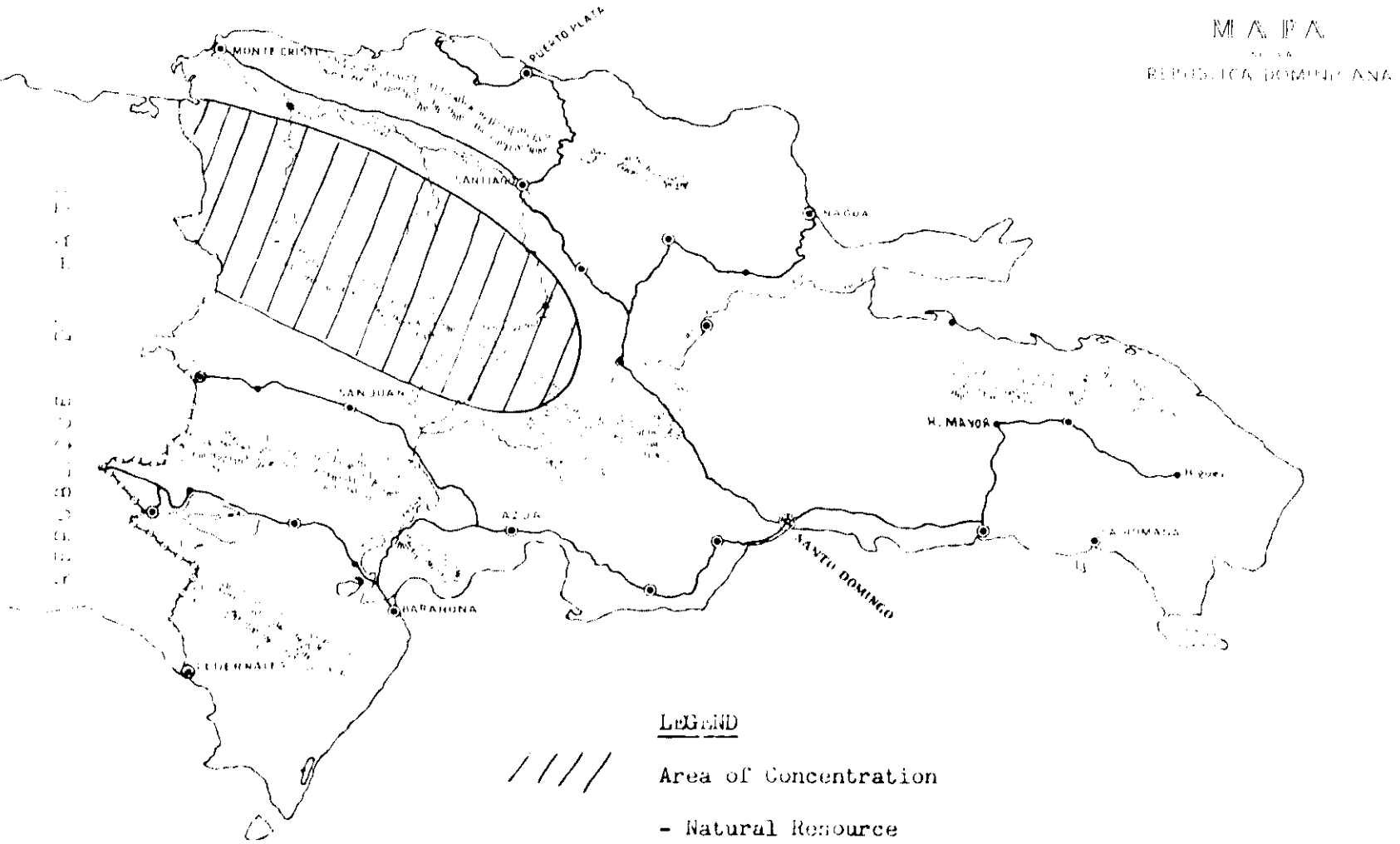
2. Development of an effective Dominican Forest Service.

3. Development of industries using forest products and providing employments such as pulp and paper.

4. Exploitation of hydroelectric resources for power and irrigation.

In order to accomplish the targets the GODR will contribute RD$1 million annually for the next three years and will request an AID loan for $900,000 for the continuation of the Natural Resources Protection Campaign and an AID loan for $1 million for watershed management programs on two vital watersheds.

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



November 1962

EDUCATION

nerally neglected by Trujillo, is receiving
the present Dominican Government. The budget
cretariat was increased roughly 50 percent in
level. The A.I.D., recognizing the importance
future of this country, has provided two types
financial, through the proceeds of the $25
2) technical and advisory, through grant funds.
rrent status and progress by activity is given

BAN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

urban school construction projects are under
ry schools and 6 are secondary. These projects
285 additional classrooms to accommodate
0 school children. The distribution of these
projects is as follows (see School Construc-

ne Santo Domingo area
antiago
an Jose de Ocoa
an Juan de la Maguana
a Romana
amana
oca

r Fiscal Year 1964 will be to assist the
at to construct 20 additional urban schools
ties established by the General Directors
Secretariat. The goal for a five-year
period is to construct a total of 100 urban schools, 2 urban normal schools, and improve the 2 existing urban normal schools.

RURAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Accomplishments

A pilot project in rural school construction has been prepared and includes 10 rural schools, providing a total of 47 additional rural classrooms. Five are in the San Francisco de Macoris area, one in a rural area near Santo Domingo, and 4 in other rural areas. The Peace Corps is cooperating in this project. (See School Construction Map for locations).

Target

The target for Fiscal Year 1964 will be to assist the Secretariat of Education to construct 100 rural schools on a self-help basis. During a five year period, the rural school construction goal is to build 1,000 schools on a self-help basis, to build 3 rural normal schools, and to improve the 3 existing rural normal schools.

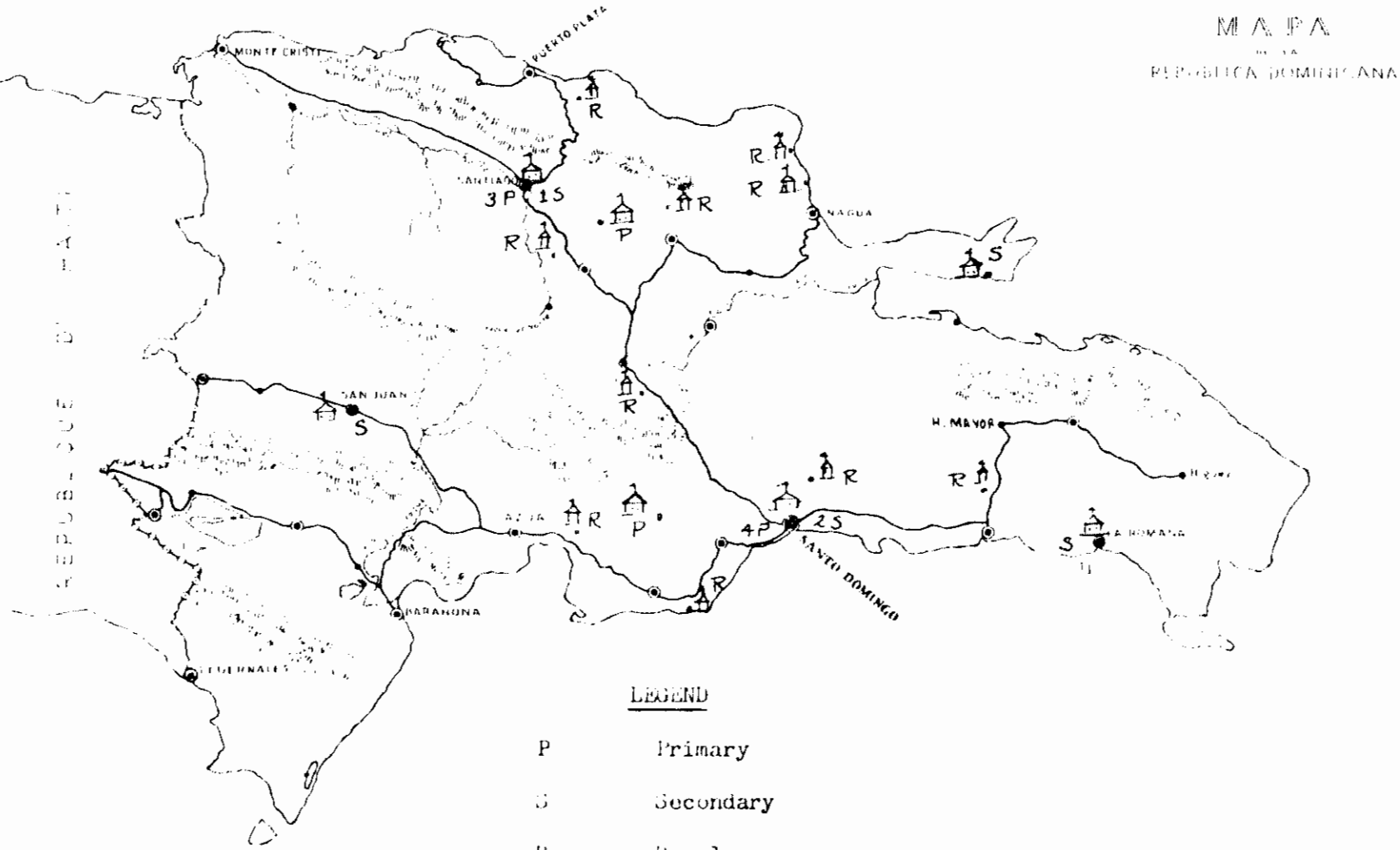
TEXTBOOK PROJECT

Accomplishments

A project was initiated in May 1962 to provide first-grade textbooks in the official schools and to replace the obsolete, undesirable first-grade readers.

The A.I.D. project provided 200,000 sets of first-grade readers (4 books per set and teachers' manuals). The series was based on Puerto Rican first-grade texts, and a committee of selected Dominican elementary educators made the changes in text and illustrations in order to publish a Dominican edition of the Puerto Rican se-

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION



LEGEND

P	Primary
S	Secondary
R	Rural
2,etc.	Number at Santiago and Santo Domingo

November 1962

an edition was published during the summer
in this country in September in time to be
first-grade classrooms. Since there are
e series, the two advanced books are being
n the second grade, and in some cases with
It is estimated that the books are serving
d 300,000 elementary school students this
k project has created a tremendous positive
ct in the schools, and both teachers and
enthusiastic about the use of the readers.

roject to provide 10,000 new English text-
grade classes in the official schools was
he past summer. This was a joint AID/USIA
books were prepared by USIA specialists in
glish as a second language and published
ks. The texts arrived in September in time
o the schools with the opening of the new
e Corps volunteers are now in the DR and
s project by working with selected English

for the coming year will be to assist the
iat to provide additional textbooks and
determined by priorities established by the
and their Dominican counterparts. The long-
l be to assist in providing appropriate
to accomplish the goal of universal elementa-
is country and to assist in the development
g materials at the secondary, normal school,
ult education levels.

TEACHER TRAINING

try Teacher Training. A teacher training

program has been based on the first grade reading textbook series. This project is being carried out on a national scale. Four key Dominican supervisors from the Education Secretariat were sent to Puerto Rico for an intensive training course. Upon their return, these Dominican supervisors directed two workshops with two Puerto Rican supervisors in which 300 inspectors and school directors were trained in the effective use of the reading materials. The 300 inspectors and directors then organized workshops in their respective districts to train all of the first-grade teachers in the use of the reading series.

Two hundred English teachers were trained in two separate workshops in August and September by USIA English teaching specialists. The Peace Corps volunteers for work in the teaching of English were in training in Puerto Rico at the same time and received the same instruction from one of the USIA specialists. These Peace Corps volunteers are presently in the DR assisting in the English teaching project.

Forty secondary school mathematics and science teachers studied in a special 4-week workshop offered at the University of Santo Domingo in August.

During November, 1962, a methods course in the teaching of reading was held in the urban normal school in Santo Domingo. This course was taught by elementary education supervisors in the Education Secretariat with the two U. S. teacher education technicians serving as advisors. This workshop accomplished two objectives: 1) it served as an in-service training program for the Secretariat supervisors, and 2) it will prepare the normal school students to meet their responsibilities in the teaching of reading during their practice teaching and in their first teaching position.

On November 19, a similar course was started in the urban normal school in Santiago and the rural normal school in Licey. These courses are to be extended nationwide.

b. Out-of-Country Teacher Training. Fifty teachers, inspectors, school directors, and supervisors left in August to study for one year

courses in the U. S. (Penn State University, ersity in Geneseo, University of Wisconsin, of Akron, Akron, Ohio).

nal education supervisor was granted a one- or study in Puerto Rico, and one of the depart- irectors (Santiago) is attending the education offered by AID/UNESCO in Santiago, Chile.

for the teacher education project will be to teaching, supervisory, and administrative ominican official schools; 90% of whom do not fications for their positions. There are achers in service, and approximately 2,500 accommodate students of elementary age not . The growing population trend must also be ecting the required expanded pre-service rograms in the normal schools.

ADULT EDUCATION

Education staff has been cooperating with the partment of the Education Secretariat to improve lt education which has major objectives in the training, civic education, and health education. ave been ordered to intensify the instruction , four of which arrived in the DR on November ining course started November 13 to train the sual technicians in the use and maintenance of

seminar was conducted by a member of the adult Puerto Rico for the 9 general supervisors of this country and the 5 key supervisors and adult education in the National Secretariat.

In October and November, 1962, an intensive training course in civic education for the 100 adult education inspectors has been carried on by Dr. Rodriguez-Bou of Puerto Rico, who was sent by OAS to direct the work. He was assisted by six key Puerto Rico technicians in this course. The major objective was to prepare the general public for their responsibilities in the coming elections and for their roles as nature, responsive adults in the new government administration that will assume its functions early next year. These 100 inspectors will work directly with the 4,000 adult education teachers in the country, who will, in turn, use the ideas and materials developed in the civic education workshop in teaching approximately 60,000 adults registered in adult education classes. In addition, these inspectors, as civic leaders, have received training to enable them to work with groups of adults in their communities who are not attending adult education classes.

Target

The target of the adult education project will be to assist the Secretariat of Education to reduce the present illiteracy rate of approximately 50% of the adult population to a level of 10% over a 10 year period. Additional objectives will be to work toward the attainment of greater civic responsibilities on the part of the adult populace, and the improvement of health education practices.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Accomplishments

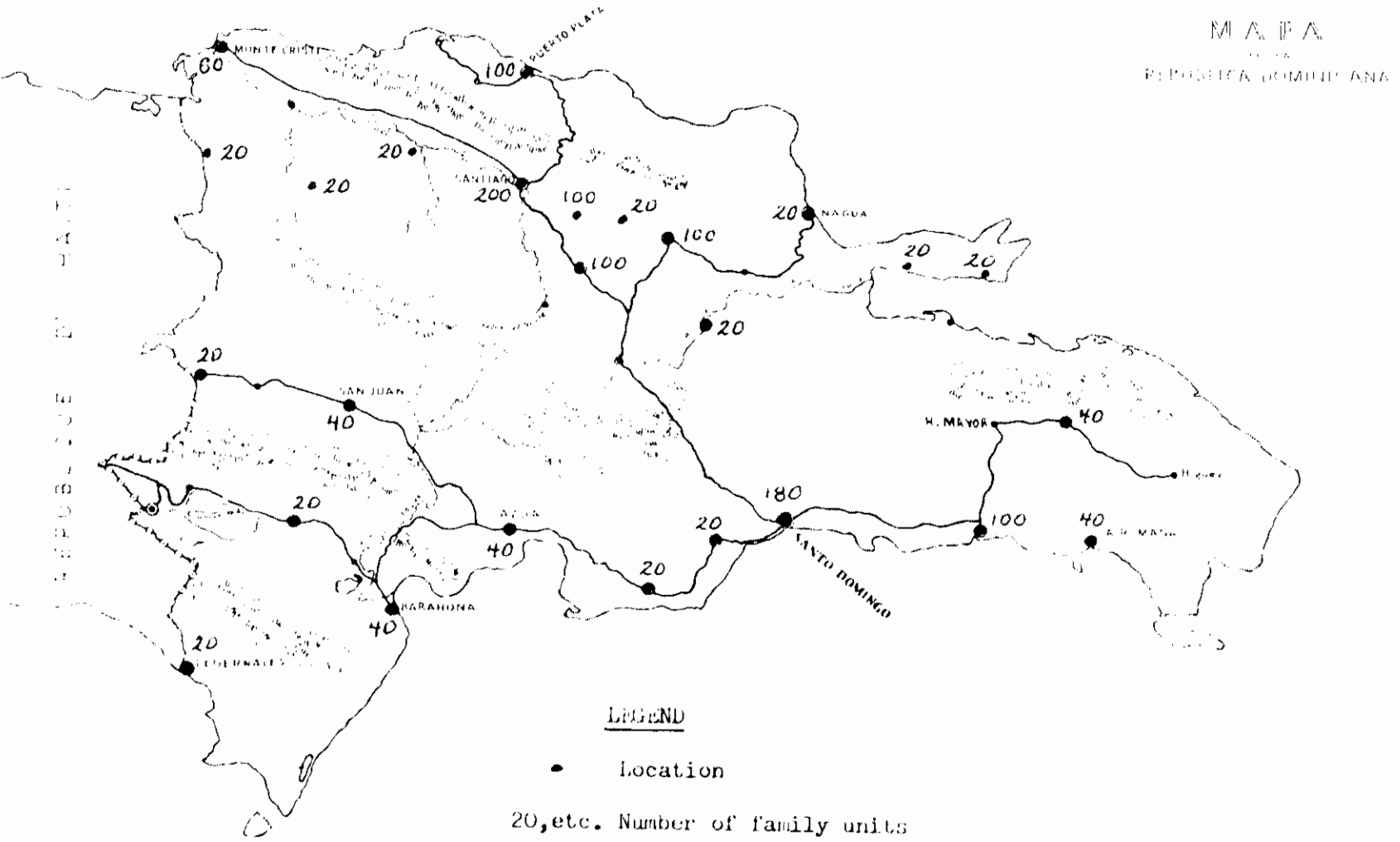
An allocation of funds agreement was signed with the GODR and the Development Association of Santiago to establish a vocational agriculture school near Santiago, the agricultural center of the nation. This project represents an excellent model of various groups working together to achieve mutual objectives. In addition to collaboration by the GODR, the Santiago Association (composed of local businessmen), the AID Mission, and a local school board formed to assist in the administration of the school, cooperation has been received from the Peace Corps, the Heifer Project, Inc., and the Puerto Rican government. Recently the Ford Foundation made a substantial grant to the Development

iago to assist in providing the technical
lish and operate the school.

recommendations have been formulated for
program for the Loyola Institute, a
n San Cristobal and for the agriculture
on the western frontier. Plans have been
tariat of Education for assistance to the
Industrial School and the National School
ocated in Santo Domingo.

ion of secondary school curricula and
onal training to provide trained
aftsmen and technicians needed for
nation's economy.

EMERGENCY HOUSING



November 1962

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

.e Dominican Republic has a fairly extensive
iderable work remains to be done, particu-
.o overall development. Maintenance of
ads has been neglected, many major stream
ed by narrow, antiquated bridges, and farm-
practically non-existent in most rural

of fund agreements have been made for four
ing from local currency proceeds of the
s follows:

River Bridge

ure is on the concrete highway between
Santiago. Contractor has been selected
cess of being signed. Amount of con-
04.00.

ro-Puerto Plata Highway

t for the improvement of the major route
Valley and the Port of Puerto Plata is in

truction of 12 kilometers on the Puerto
nd;
truction of 5 kilometers on the Santiago

y of the intervening 40 kilometers.

A contract for phase (a) has been awarded for RD$670,679.00 with work being initiated. Invitations for bidding have been announced on phase (b). Phase (c) is nearing completion.

(3) Farm-to-Market Roads

Responsibility for this activity was transferred from the Agriculture to the Public Works Secretariat. Work has been initiated on 34 roads over a total length of 266 kilometers, at an estimated cost of RD$509,440.00. Work is being done both by contract, where feasible, and force account.

(4) Accelerated Maintenance

This project for the improvement and maintenance of 15 asphalt surfaced highways has recently been approved. RD$ 900,000.00 has been budgeted for a total length of 279 kilometers. This project will be in conjunction with the proposed $2.5 million Export-Import loan for highway maintenance equipment.

Targets

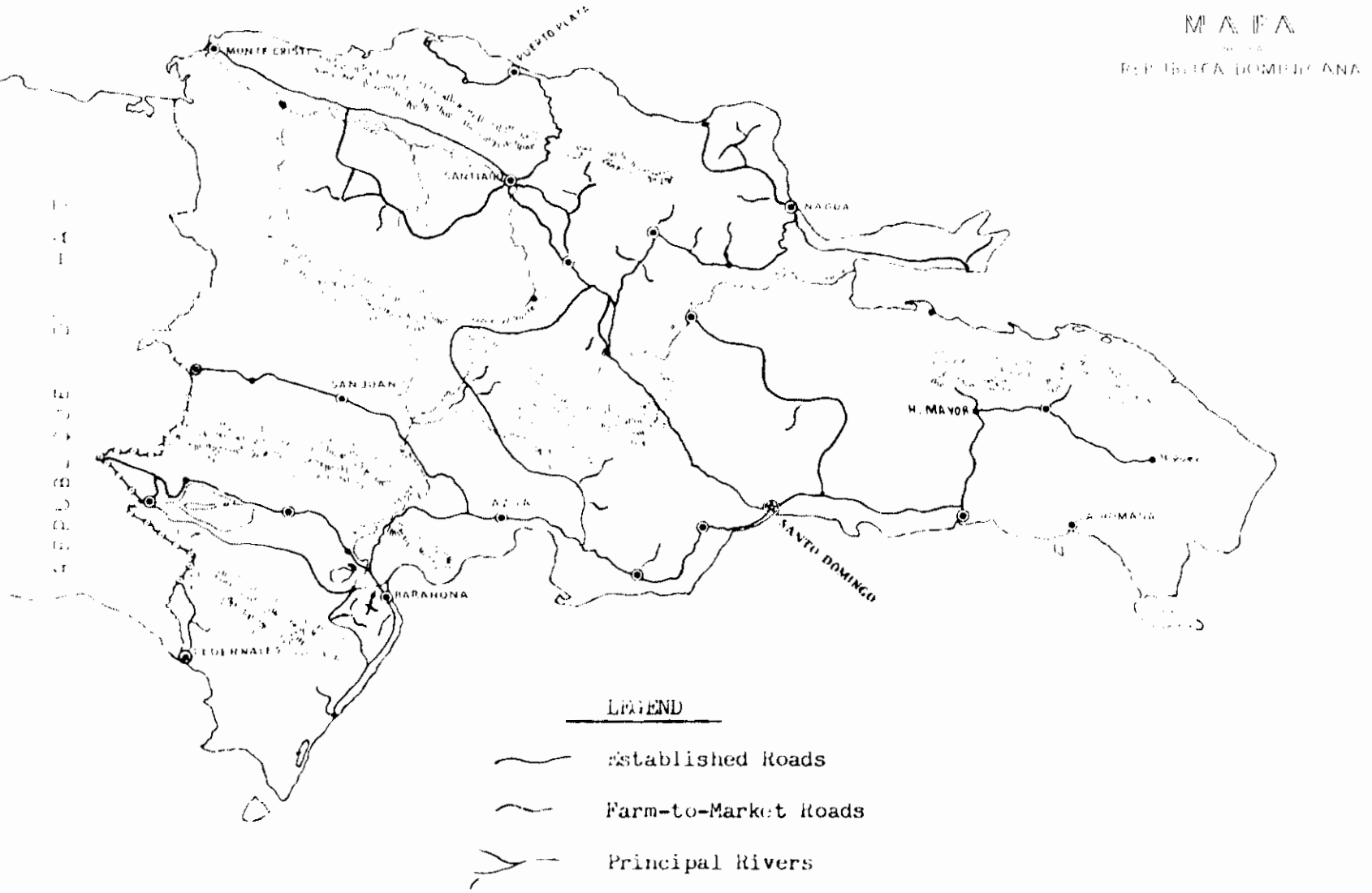
(1) Farm-to-Market Roads

The Highway Department in cooperation with the National Planning Board and Agriculture Secretariat has developed a budget for 1963 in this activity for 121 roads at an estimated cost of RD$2,423,047.00.

(2) Accelerated Maintenance

The Secretariat of Public Works has applied to the Export-Import Bank for a loan of $4 million for the purchase of highway maintenance equipment. A US Bureau of Public Roads technical assistance team will be financed from the loan funds. Plans have been developed by the Highway Department for accelerated maintenance on 1,484 kilometers of highway at an estimated cost of RD$8,534,989.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS



November 1962

PUBLIC SAFETY

ots and civil disorders were an almost
Santo Domingo and other urban areas
public during February, March and
ult of leftist agitation aimed at
downfall of the government and
ctions. For the new USAID Mission
overnment, the reestablishment of
asic for the conduct of any program
for Progress.

ary survey of the situation in April
Public Safety Advisor/AID/W, confirm-
r a priority public safety program.
visor joined the Mission on May 18,
a two-phase program: to bring the
isorders under control and to organ-
lice for effective maintenance of
encouraging an atmosphere conducive
social and economic development of
lic.

of these objectives the following
chieved:

licemen have been given 300 hours
cial riot control tactical training
short term US technician and this
m is continuing with training now
given by Dominican instructors trained
US technicians. This training pro-
required the local production of
ing manuals, 70 color slides and a
ing film made in the DR.

te support equipment has been provided
USAID to assure the police the
tage in clashes with rioters and dem-
ators.

3. Nine Dominican police officers attended the first basic police training course at the Inter-American Police Academy in Panama from June to September 20, 1962, and have returned to duty with the National Police.

4. A basic reorganization plan proposed for the National Police has been adopted and is being implemented.

5. A country-wide police radio communication network has been installed, is operational and includes:

   a. 20 base communication stations
   b. 1 automatic communication repeater
   c. 60 mobile units
   d. 10 portable units
   e. A central control tower with an electronic locator
   f. A complete radio maintenance facility.

6. Forty new vehicles have been purchased and are ready to inaugurate a nationwide-radio-patrol service.

These actions have achieved the following:

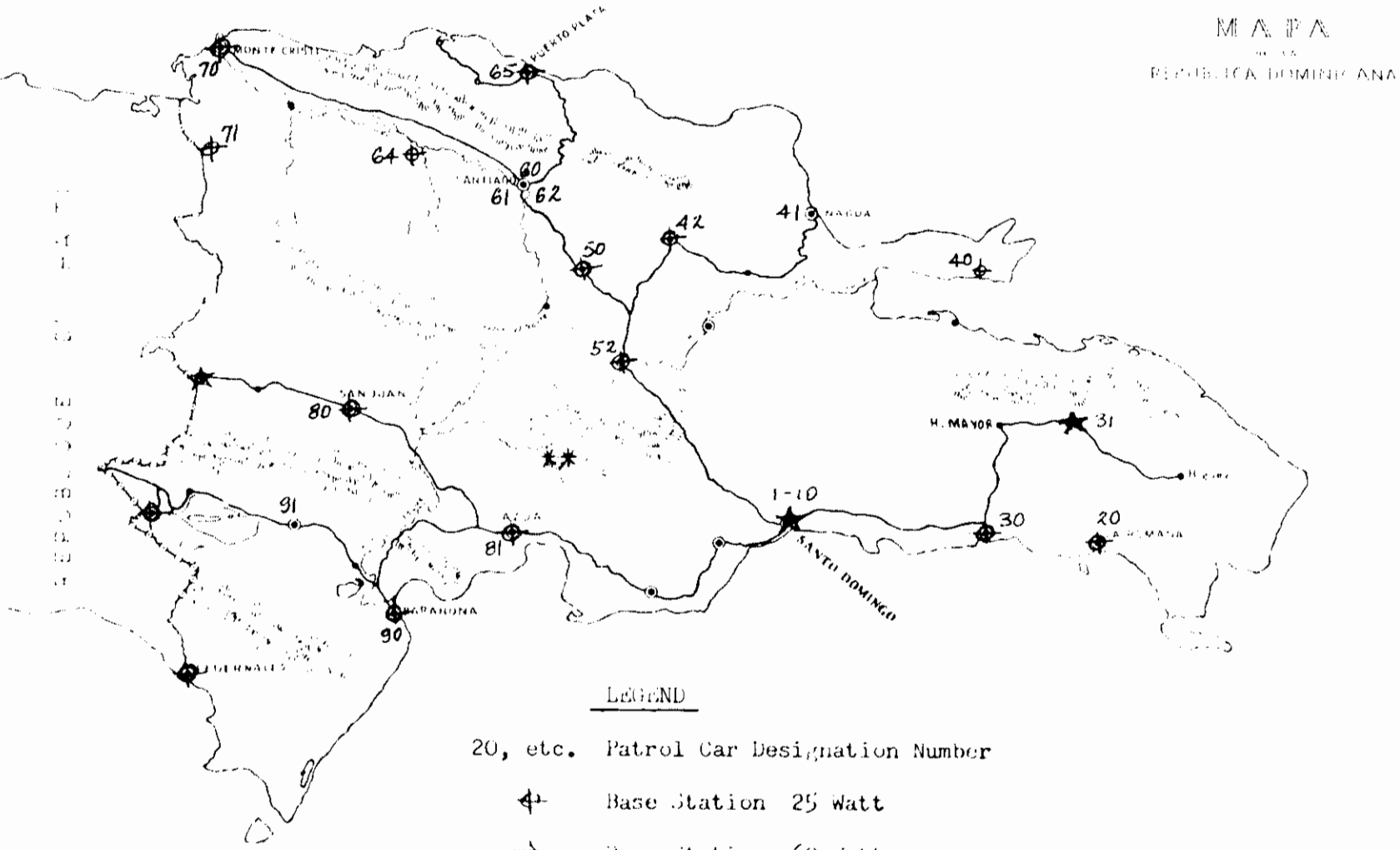
1. Development of police capability for the control of riots and civil disturbances by non-lethal methods. There have been no uncontrolled riots since the completion of the training of the first riot control police troops.

2. Police operations and mobility now provide round-the-clock protection in all parts of the country.

3. Development of a country-wide radio communications network, supplemented by local networks, as needed in the urban areas, provides instantaneous communications between central headquarters, field bases, and mobile units at all times.

This program has been recognized as directly responsible for the improved internal stability of the government and for creating a favorable atmosphere for the elections scheduled for December 1962.

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM
NATIONAL POLICE COMMUNICATIONS
AND RADIO PATROL SYSTEM



LEGEND

20, etc. Patrol Car Designation Number

Base Station 25 Watt

Base Station 60 Watt

Repeater Station

November 1962

FOOD FOR PEACE

(PL 480)

ne contribution that food can make
elopment of the Dominican Republic,
od for Peace as an integral part of
.

Republic is food-deficient and much
der-nourished or mal-nourished. Food
d to be utilized, initially, for the
er and to provide subsistence to
nts whose economic position falls out-
conomic and social development and
manitarian field. However, as soon
programs are developed, less emphasis
his "relief" activity as more and more
nd under-employed can be put to work
lic works projects. Foods are to be
ce fund while accomplishing agrarian
s, school construction, school-feeding
labor-intensive public works, where
are of evident productive promise.

pment of U. S.-donated food to reach
lic arrived October 27, 1961 and was
stimated 30,000 recipients by the
vice (CARITAS). Since that time CARE,
this effort and recently Church World
pproval to distribute food to the
30, 1962, the voluntary agencies were
309,250 recipients and the total CCC

costs, excluding ocean freight amounted to $3,982,000. The recipients by category is as follows:

(Number of Persons)

	Schools	Institutions	Families	Misc. Centers
CARE	100,000	6,250		
CRS	1,700	1,300	150,000	50,000

Recently Catholic Relief Service received approval to increase their program to a total of 330,000 recipients. This is a temporary increase beginning in January and continuing through June 30, 1963.

An economic development project using food as a subsistence fund has just been forwarded to AID/Washington for approval. The program calls for the use of food on the agrarian reform projects to assist 5,465 families (38,255 persons) during the period of settlement and development of their newly acquired farms.

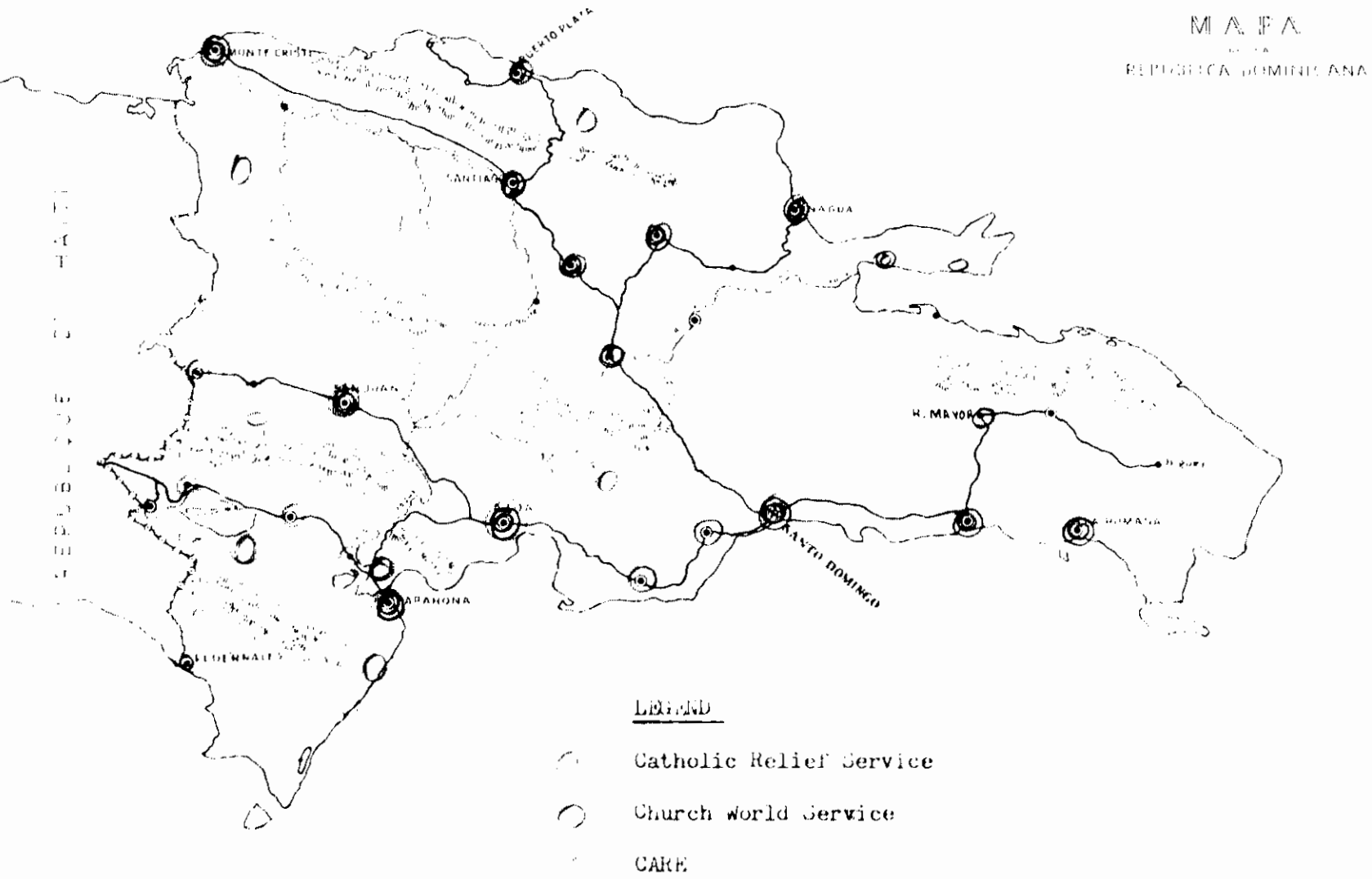
The current acute shortage of rice, the staple food of the Dominican people, has prompted the government to submit a request for the purchase of 30 thousand metric tons of rice under the provisions of Title IV of PL 480 with payments to be paid over a period of 20 years. The Government of the Dominican Republic has agreed that the sales proceeds are to be used in economic and social development programs consistent with the purpose and objectives of the Charter of Punta del Este.

an reform program, alone, it is planned
decade to use Food for Peace to assist
of approximately 50,000 farmers and
od will have reached some 350,000

-intensive projects will include re-
onservation, school-construction,
rojects and food is planned as an
e over-all program. Special attention
tter feeding of school children and of
the higher education institutions.
s considered an investment in the future.

lopment programs now envisaged by the
that from one sixth to one fifth of the
rograms could consist of food products
agricultural surpluses.

FOOD FOR PEACE
VOLUNTARY AGENCY DISTRIBUTION POINTS



November 1962

PEACE CORPS

) volunteers in the Dominican Republic at
i they are distributed throughout the
rent communities. The volunteers are
oups.

roup arrived in the country on July 11,
of 21 Agricultural Extension Workers.
onsisting of 19 English-Teachers,
30, 1962.

tural Extension workers operate within
framework of the newly created Agri-
Service, while the English teachers
Ministry of Education (Division of
struction).

on Service workers have been in the
but already they have won solid and
their respective areas of assignment.
engaged in the development of tradition-
J. S. style) with very notable success
oultry projects. In addition, they
th water development, school construc-
d English instruction.

, the most significant contribution
has been leadership. Sound leader-
the campesino citizenry to partici-
towards the realization of community

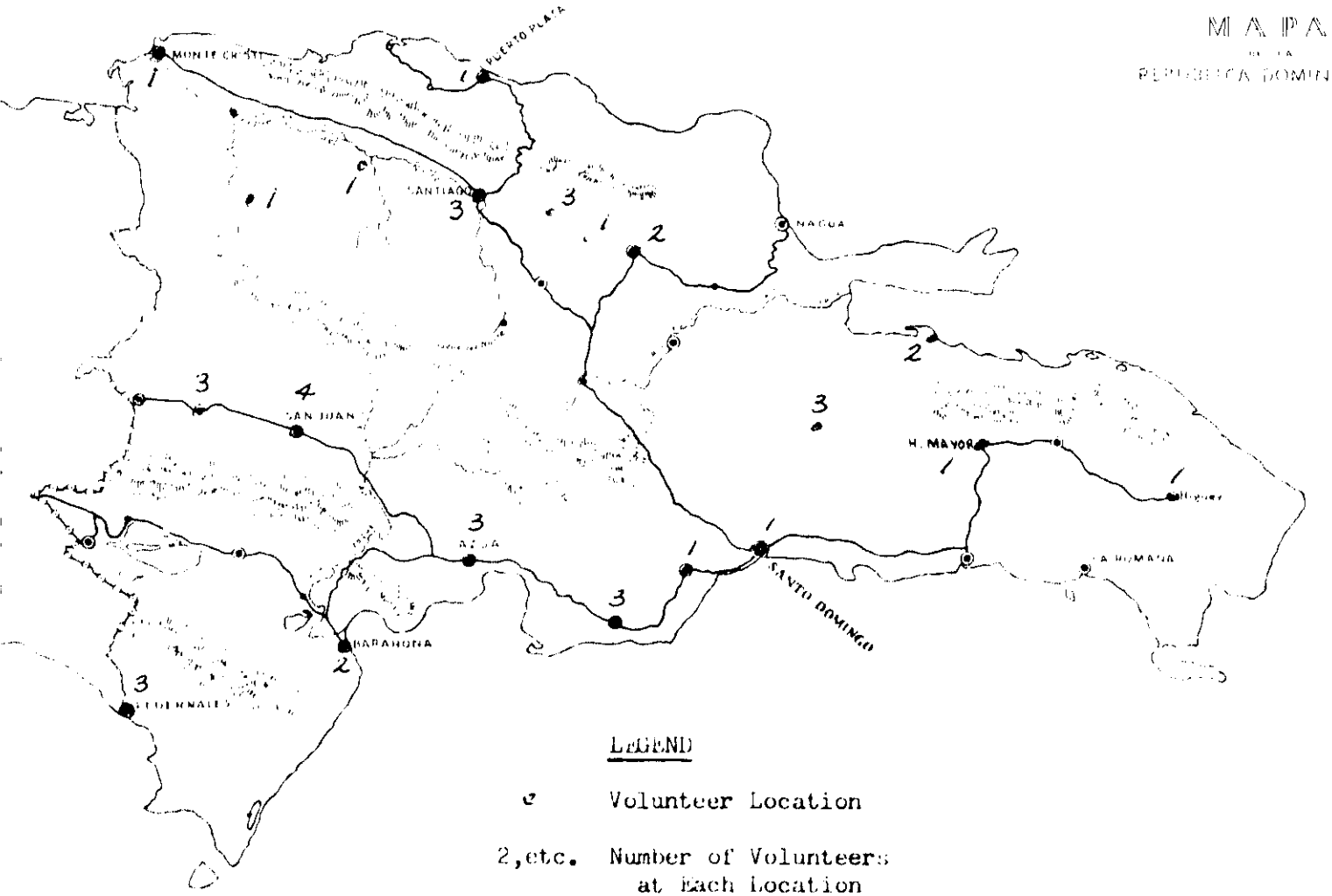
ocracy in action and it is helping
celerate the growth of democratic
ntry.

The English teachers have been in the country a very short time, but already they are teaching a full schedule in the public schools. They are offering nigh classes to adults and the response has been overwhelming.

Additional volunteers scheduled for arrival during the next 100 days:

30 Community Development Workers
30 School Construction Leaders (Aided Self-Help)
30 Well Drillers
30 Forestry Aides.

The 30 volunteers with well drilling training or experience will inaugurate a major project in cooperation with the Secretariat of Agriculture. The Consejo de Estado has made available RD$100,000 for reconditioning six drilling rigs to be operated by the volunteers working with Dominicans. These will be employed in a program to provide water for irrigation and home use in areas where inadequate supply is a major obstacle to economic or social progress.



November 1962

CTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES TECHNICAL MISSION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

of Justice: A specialist in penology has assisted the Secretariat in preparing laws and administrative regulations
eration of the Dominican prison system. These are awaiting approval by the Council of State.

of Finance: The Mission has furnished three experts in fiscal policy, legislation and administration who have
writing of the income tax law and in establishing the section which administers it. These technicians have also
l and advised the Secretariat regarding other functions.

nning Board: Three technical advisors in the fields of economic programming, organization of work, and national
is the Coordinator of the O.A.S. Mission are working with the planning board.

of Santo Domingo: Eleven representatives of the O.A.S. have served on joint commissions with faculty members to
a and advise on the selection of professors for the schools of Economy, Agronomy, Sociology and Planning and Housing.

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

rt in tropical fruit and vegetable industries is studying the development of new producing and processing facilities
He has also prepared a plan for an experimental station to further such development.

years old and is beginning his third year [illegible]. He arrived at school reluctantly. As [illegible] into the classroom, Manuel hung back [illegible] standing on one bare foot and rubbing his leg [illegible] Miss Peralta, the [illegible] him at the con- [illegible] [illegible] Miss Peralta [illegible] [illegible], became [illegible] [illegible]

in turn at his teacher. It was too much to expect on the first day of school! Books for everybody!

He mustered all his courage and asked, "May we read in this book every day? I didn't learn to read last year. I didn't have a book". The teacher smiled and nodded her assent. The chil- dren followed instructions eagerly [illegible] the book.

When Miss Peralta [illegible] [illegible] Manuel [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "My father [illegible]".

[illegible]

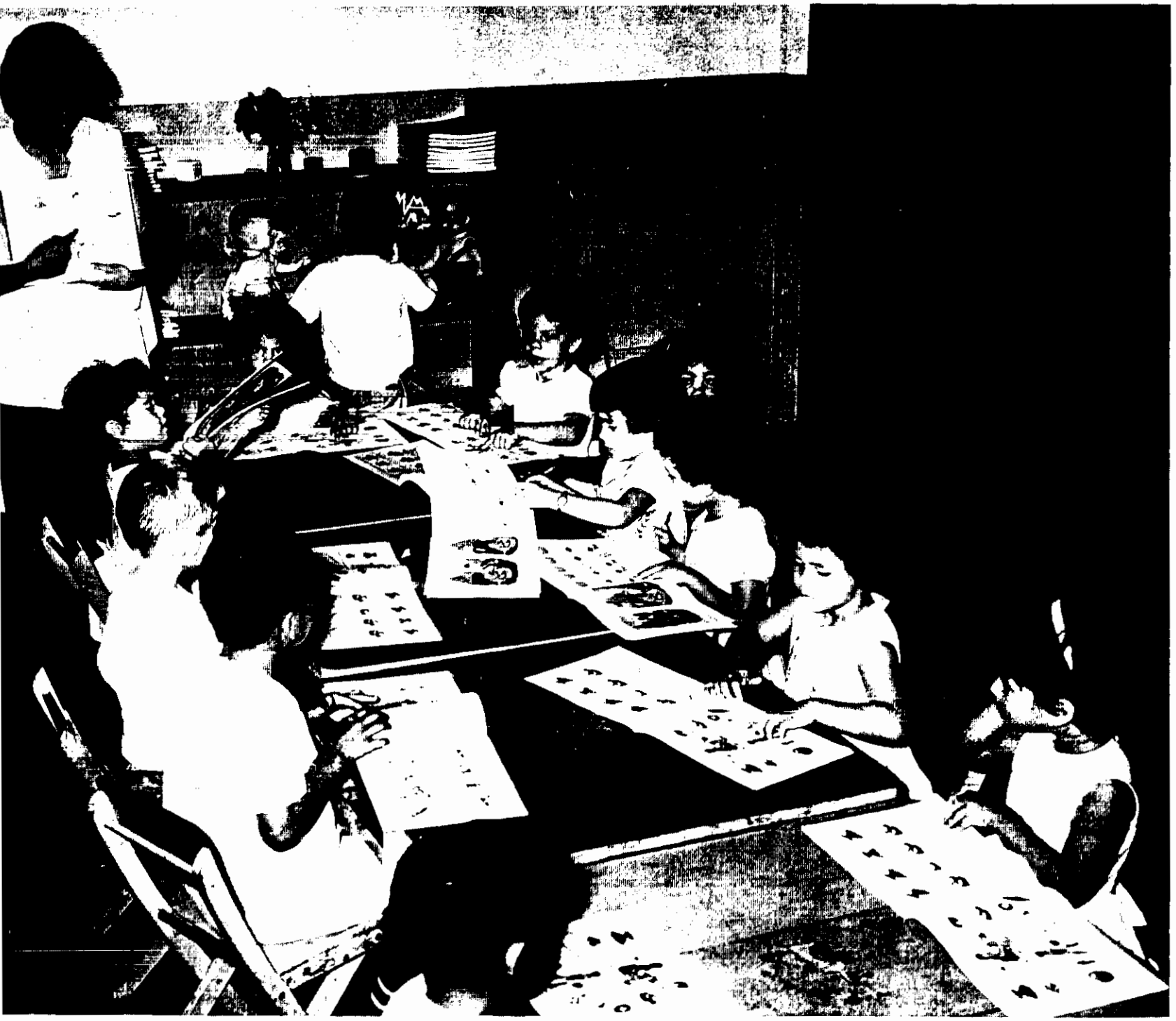
'.

happy child. He no longer turns his head away in embarrassment when asked to look at a printed page, and the because their boy will not be called "the illiterate".

ed reading materials and the training courses for their use have brought a sense of accomplishment to the ele- in general. There are continuing requests for professional help from school directors, teachers and inspectors. ersonnel at the Secretariat are moving out into the schools to see the progress. This is unusual for the pattern rvisors to remain at their desks. A.I.D. technicians have organized intensive courses for Secretariat personnel

ading materials has opened the field for an in-service training program on a national scale. Without them it a year or more to develop the spirit of eager cooperation which will make this program a success.

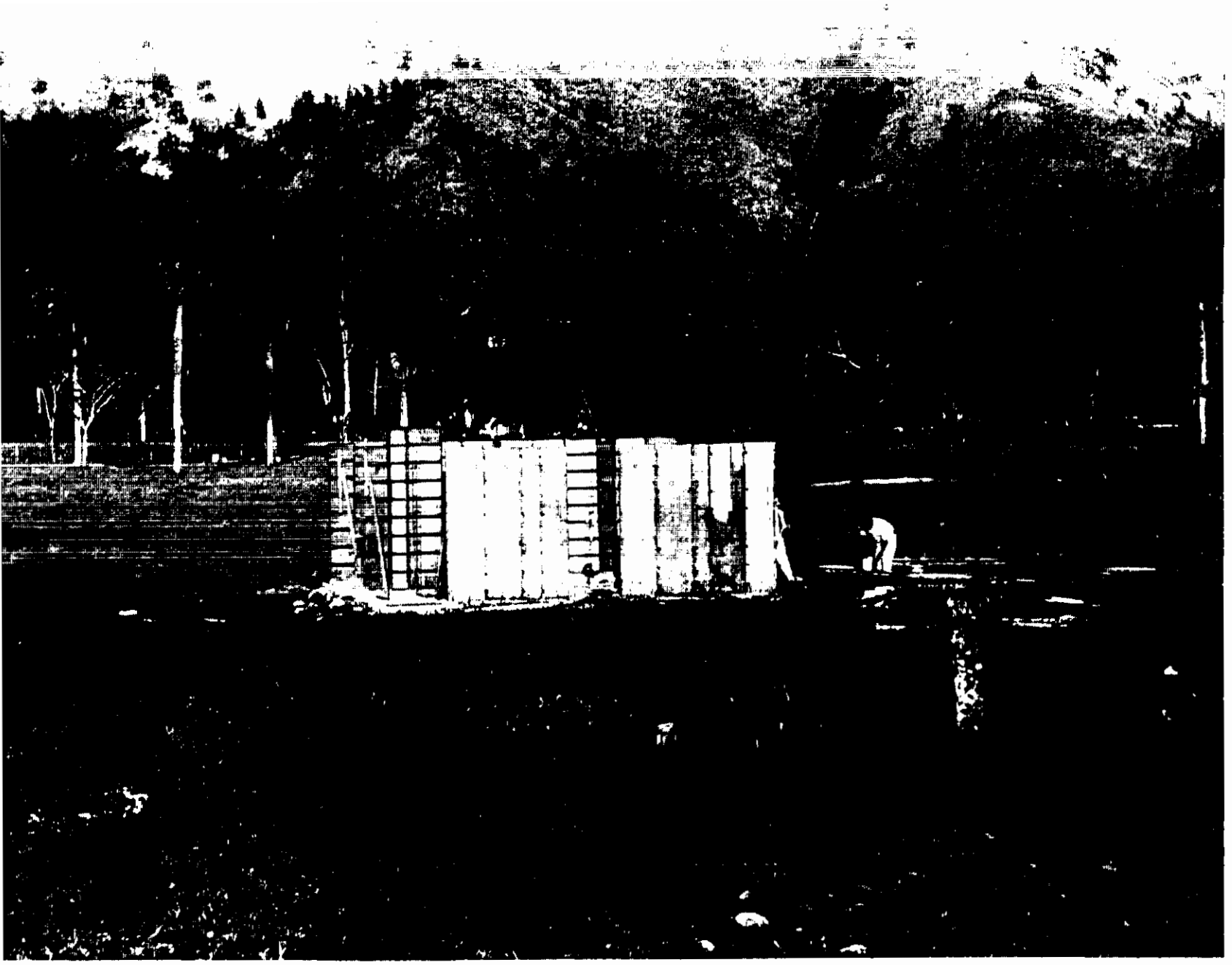
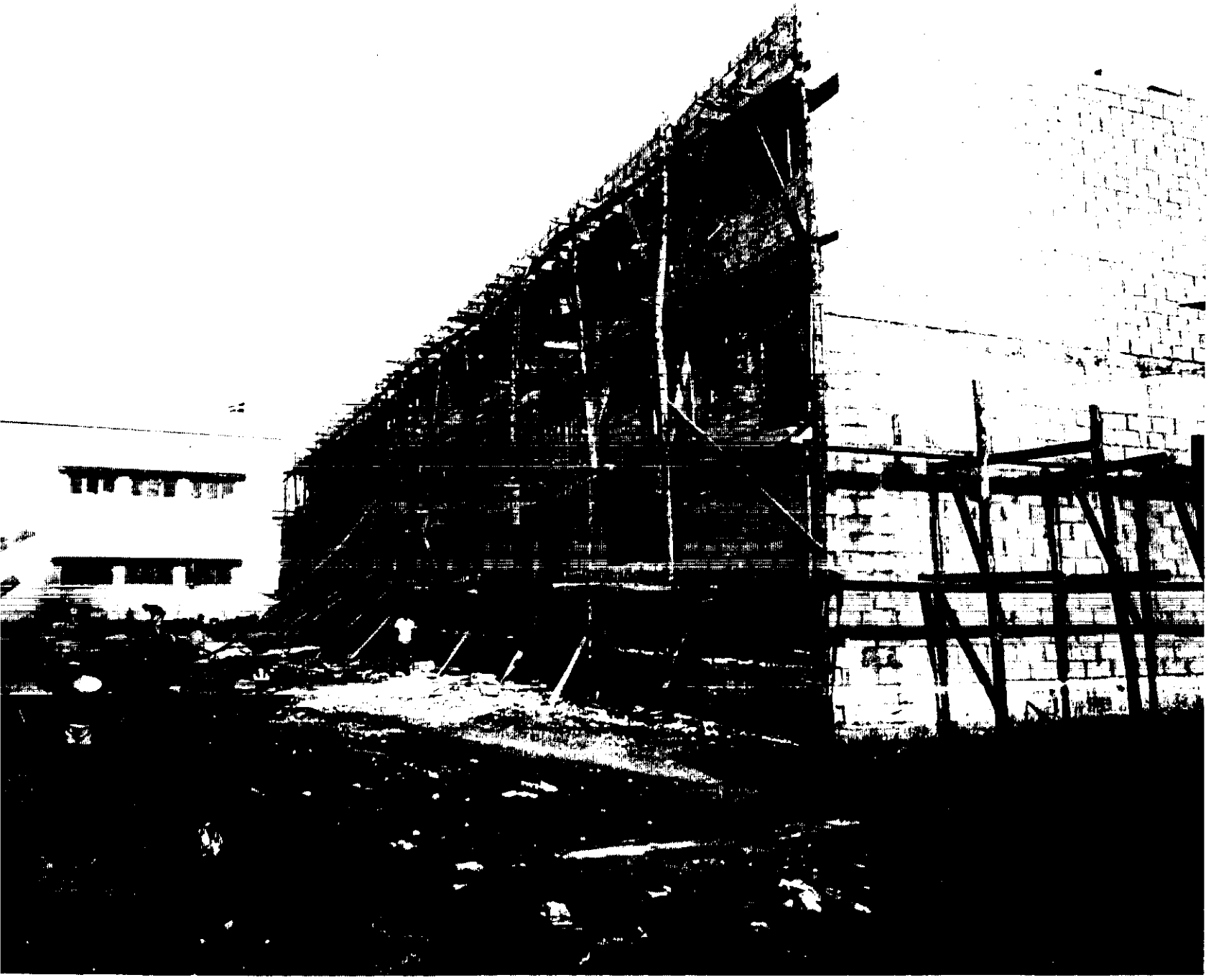
First graders
approved of the
new textbook
provided by A.I.D.



Textbook Activity

Two hundred thousand sets of first grade readers have been provided for the Dominican public schools.

Agrarian Reform -



SEC. DE ESTADO
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Y CULTOS
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PUBLICAS Y
COMUNICACIONES
PLAN DE CONSTRUCCIONES ESCOLARES