

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)

5190030-41

REPORT U-446 PD-ADD-936-D1

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PAGE 1

1. PROJECT NO. 519-11-710-030	2. PAR FOR PERIOD: March 1971 to June 1974	3. COUNTRY El Salvador	4. PAR SERIAL NO. 74-4
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5. PROJECT TITLE

PUBLIC SAFETY

26p

6. PROJECT DURATION: Began FY 1958 Ends FY 1974	7. DATE LATEST PROP 8/24/72	8. DATE LATEST PIP 8/27/69	9. DATE PRIOR PAR AID/W Eval. 3/71
10. U.S. FUNDING	a. Cumulative Obligation Thru Prior FY. \$ 2,123,000	b. Current FY Estimated Budget: \$ 7,132	c. Estimated Budget to completion After Current FY: \$ N.A.

11. KEY ACTION AGENTS (Contractor, Participating Agency or Voluntary Agency)

a. NAME	b. CONTRACT, PASA OR VOL. AG. NO.
N.A.	

I. NEW ACTIONS PROPOSED AND REQUESTED AS A RESULT OF THIS EVALUATION

A. ACTION (X)			B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSED ACTION COMPLETION DATE
USAID	AID/W	HOST		
		X	GOES should budget specifically for recommended number of vehicles and equipment (see attached terminal Evaluation).	Continuing
X			USAID should request GOES Officials to submit an annual status report on returned participants.	Continuing
		X	Establishment of a research and planning unit to allow for top level management continuity, departmental wide planning (budgeting, records systems, property accountability, etc.), and continuing analysis of the crime situation.	CY 75
		X	Assignment of trained personnel in accordance with their specialities.	CY 75

D. REPLACING REQUIRES
 REVISED OR NEW: N.A. PROP PIP PRO AG PIO/T PIO/C PIO/P

E. DATE OF MISSION REVIEW
 May 30, 1974

PROJECT MANAGER: TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE
 Richard R. Martinez

MISSION DIRECTOR: TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE
 Edwin A. Anderson

II. PERFORMANCE OF KEY INPUTS AND ACTION AGENTS

A. INPUT OR ACTION AGENT CONTRACTOR, PARTICIPATING AGENCY OR VOLUNTARY AGENCY	B. PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN							C. IMPORTANCE FOR ACHIEVING PROJECT PURPOSE (X)				
	UNSATISFACTORY		SATISFACTORY			OUTSTANDING		LOW		MEDIUM		HIGH
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
1.												
2.												
3.												

Comment on key factors determining rating

N.A.

4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING						X								X
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Comment on key factors determining rating

In general employment and utilization has been appropriate and in some cases even superior. 275 participants have been trained, 70% of which are still with the Police. However, due to the system of assigning Military officers to top positions in police sometimes these officers are not entirely receptive to trained returnees.

5. COMMODITIES						X								X
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Comment on key factors determining rating

Commodities were appropriate, deliveries were timely and utilization excellent.

6. COOPERATING COUNTRY	a. PERSONNEL				X									
	b. OTHER									X				

Comment on key factors determining rating

With regard to training and placement see comment 4.d. above. Top level management lacks continuity; middle management satisfactory. Lack of top level management continuity could become a problem upon termination of project in June '74. GOES contribution in purchase of spare parts has been generally poor, but its maintenance capability has shown a steady improvement.

7. OTHER DONORS	N.A.													
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(See Next Page for Comments on Other Donors)

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II. 7. Continued: Comment on key factors determining rating of Other Donors

N.A.

III. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

A. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		TARGETS (Percentage/Rate/Amount)					
		CUMU- LATIVE PRIOR FY	CURRENT FY		FY 74	FY ____	END OF PROJECT
			TO DATE	TO END			
Patrol vehicles in service - N.P. in San Salvador	PLANNED	20		15	-	-	35
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE	20	12				
	REPLANNED			N.A.			
Motorcycles in service, N.P.	PLANNED	41	0	-	-	-	41
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE	71					
	REPLANNED						
Transceivers in service, N.P.	PLANNED	90	-	35	-	-	125
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE	80	-				
	REPLANNED			N.A.			
Participants trained	PLANNED						
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE	271	4				
	REPLANNED						
B. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		COMMENT:					
1. Improved investigative procedures.		Established narcotics unit; established "Police Intel- ligence" unit and "Bomb Squad." GOES purchase of 2 identi-kits and two officers trained in their use.					
2. Improved transportation and communications N.G. & N.P.		COMMENT: Considerable progress was made: new vehicles were procured resulting in greater mobility and coverage and negotiations are in process at this time to purchase 42 additional transceivers and 5 base stations for the N.P. Auto maintenance shops were constructed on police- owned property totally reorganized. Spare parts were					
3. Improved records and ID section, N.P.		COMMENT: <u>purchased and stocked for 35 new motorcycles.</u> Modification of criminal records section to reduce data retrieval time and setting up of M.O. file accomplished.					

Continued: Comment on key factors determining rating of Other Donors

III. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

A. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		TARGETS (Percentage/Rate/Amount)					END OF PROJECT
		CUMU- LATIVE PRIOR FY	CURRENT FY		FY ____	FY ____	
			TO DATE	TO END			
	PLANNED						
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE						
	REPLANNED						
	PLANNED						
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE						
	REPLANNED						
	PLANNED						
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE						
	REPLANNED						
	PLANNED						
	ACTUAL PERFORM- ANCE						
	REPLANNED						
B. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		COMMENT: The N.G. recruit training curriculum was re-					
1. Institutionalization of appropriate in-country training programs.		designed to include additional civil police subject matter and extended to a one-year program including 3 mo. OJT. The "National Guard School" was officially inaugurated by the President on February 1, 1974. Promotion system improved - Two months' "Promotion course" required for all ranks. Each officer					
2.		must pass all exams to be promoted - the six month course for recruits at the N.P. school was extended to 11 mos. in January 1973.					
3.		COMMENT:					

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IV. PROJECT PURPOSE

1. Statement of purpose as currently envisaged.

2. Same as in PROP?

YES NO

increase the organizational and operational effectiveness of the civil police forces to preserve internal security and maintain law and order.

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
1. Reduced time to respond to a call from present one hour or greater to minutes. Established routine for follow-up investigation of major crimes.	Response time to a call somewhat reduced. Established routine for follow-up investigation not achieved.
2. Total of 35 working autos for radio patrol, with 15-20 on streets at any time. Sector assignment of vehicles. System for control and stocking of spare parts to support fleet established. Established communications equipment maintenance facility.	Sector assignment achieved but all sectors not filled due to purchase of only 32 patrol vehicles to date. System for control and stocking of spares accomplished - Communication maintenance facility not reorganized.
3. Data retrieval time reduced significantly (minutes as opposed to over an hour presently.)	Reorganization of data retrieval system has resulted in significant reduction in time required to obtain data.
(Continued)	

V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal

An internal security ambience which will facilitate social and economic development in the Republic of El Salvador.

B. Will the achievement of the project purpose make a significant contribution to the programming goal, given the magnitude of the national problem? Cite evidence.

Increased organizational and operational effectiveness of the civil police forces to maintain law and order has contributed to the creation of an internal security ambience which will facilitate social and economic development. There has also been decreased dependence on the military forces to suppress civil discord (see OPS Terminal Evaluation). Evidence of this situation can be cited: During the March '71 Coup d'etat the civil police forces remained loyal to the legitimate civil authorities. In July of 1971 the civil police were able to quell university student disorders without traditional military interference. Recent industrial expansion is evidence that the proper investment climate exists in El Salvador. Part of this must be attributable to the maintenance of effective civil order by the police forces.

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IV. PROJECT PURPOSE

A. 1. Statement of purpose as currently envisaged.

2. Same as in PROP? YES NO

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
<p>4. Police training supports activities required of police.</p> <p>5. Planning office established, staffed, and producing budget determinations and allocations.</p>	<p>Achieved: Creation of a National Guard School, curriculum reform, establishment of an exam promotion system are all new support activities required for proper functioning of police forces.</p> <p>Not established.</p>

V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal

B. Will the achievement of the project purpose make a significant contribution to the programming goal, given the magnitude of the national problem? Cite evidence.

UNITED STATES
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

TERMINAL EVALUATION
PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT
519-11-710-030
EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA

5/24/74

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. An in-house terminal evaluation of the Public Safety Program was conducted by incumbent Public Safety Officer Richard R. Martinez, between April 15 and May 24, 1974. An Audit by the Office of the Auditor General preceded this evaluation in January 1971, and will be referred to from time to time. This evaluation is based on reporting officer's continuing discussions with officials of the Government of El Salvador (GOES) and the U.S. Government (USG), and management of the project since September, 1971.

B. Terms of reference:

1. To appraise the strenght and weaknesses of the civil police forces and provide the GOES officials with recommendations for their future actions.

2. To provide interested USG agencies with a brief history of project accomplishments, goals and objectives not yet achieved by virtue of the termination of the program.

C. Persons contacted were:

1. As resident Public Safety Officer, the author was in continuing contact with all members of the US Mission Country Team as well as other members of the Mission and other USG Agencies.

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2. The author was also in continuing contact with Host Country officials from ministerial to working levels in the five security forces during the period from September, 1971 to present.

II. THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

A. DESCRIPTION

1. History

The Public Safety Program was initiated in 1957 following an AID/W survey made in November, 1956 at the request of the GOES. From 1957 to 1963 Public Safety project emphasis was directed principally at upgrading the National Police. Beginning in 1963, the Public Safety project efforts were expanded to include the National Guard. Later, assistance was extended to the other civil security agencies. At it's peak, during the mid-sixties, the program had five advisors. Since late 1970, the program has operated with only one advisor.

2. Objectives and Goals; (as developed jointly by GOES and USG)

a. Reorganization and modernization of the National Police to improve overall administration and operational procedures.

Level of Achievement: with the exception of problems such as funding procedures and transfer of personnel in key positions, and perhaps two minor objectives, this has been achieved. (See

Par. II. B. 1. (a))

(1) The establishment of good police and security records.

Level of Achievement: This has been achieved.

(2) The establishment of good immigration and customs control.

Level of Achievement: These organizations have improved considerably and continue to do so. Recent and anticipated budget support will bring them to a very adequate level of effectiveness by the end of CY 1974.

(3) Improving and modernizing criminal investigative procedures.

Level of Achievement: This has been achieved.

(4) Adequate counter-insurgency and riot control capability.

Level of Achievement: Excellent progress has been made but some weakness exists due to budget deficits for equipment (tear gas) purchases.

(5) The establishment of extensive and practical training programs.

Level of Achievement: This is complete in the National Guard and National Police.

(6) Adequate communications and mobility in the security forces.

Level of Achievement: Considerable progress was made during the life of the program. At one time during 1972, mobility at both the National Police and National Guard was acutely bad. Since that time it is once again improving with GOES purchases.

(7) The establishment of good maintenance and supply systems.

Level of Achievement: The maintenance side has been improved considerably. The supply side is deficient due to budget deficits for vehicle and parts procurement.

(8) The development of effective patrols and enforcement procedures.

Level of Achievement: This has been accomplished to the extent that necessary vehicles and equipment has been provided.

3. Resources

a. Technicians

At its peak in FY 1964-65 the Public Safety Project was assigned five advisors as follows: Chief Public Safety Advisor; Immigration Advisor; Investigations Advisor; Training Advisor; and Records Advisor. Short term consultants were utilized in vehicle maintenance, communications, and traffic. Since the latter part of 1970 the program has been assigned only

one technician.

U.S. personnel costs through the life of the program have been \$864,000. A summary of program costs is contained in Annex I.

b. Commodities

Disbursements for commodities over the life of the project amounted to \$776,000 or 36% of the total project cost. Commodity procurement was highest during FYs 1962-63, when more than a half million dollars worth was turned over to the National Police and National Guard. From FY 1964 through FY 1968 commodity procurement averaged \$50,000 annually and, from FY 1969 through FY 1973, commodity procurement averaged about \$4,000 annually. A complete commodity profile is contained in Annex II.

c. Participants

One of the basic operations of the Public Safety project included formal and specialized training at the Inter-american Police Academy in the Canal Zone and later at the International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington, D. C.; at specialized institution through the Office of Public Safety (OPS) Training Division; and in third countries. A complete participant profile is contained in Annex III.

Participant training received its strongest emphasis during the three-year period from FY 1963 to FY 1966 with an average of 40 participants annually. During the years prior and subsequent to that period, the average was ten participants annually ranging from 20 participants in FY 1962 to 7 participants in FY 1974.

USAID/El Salvador records show total participant training obligations and expenditures of \$416,000, or 19% of the total disbursed to the project from FY 1958 through FY 1974.

Training was received by the National Police personnel with 171 participants (61%); the National Guard with 65 participants (23%); the Hacienda (Treasury) Police with 18 participants (6%); Aduana (Customs) with 12 participants (4%); Immigration, Municipal Police, and Fire Department with a collective total of 14 participants (6%).

d. Host Country Contributions

(1) Technical Support

Auditors from the Office of the Auditor General found in January, 1974 that, "During the life of the project host government compliance with the provisions of the agreements had been adequate. The GOES had made available ... office space at the National Police headquarters and furnished transportation..."

(2) Commodities

The GOES purchased 12 patrol vehicles in 1970, \$300,000 worth of communications equipment in 1970, 35 motorcycles in 1972 and 29 vehicles in 1973 for the three security agencies under the Ministry of Defense and Public Safety.

(3) Participant Costs

GOES efforts towards fulfilling their commitments relating to participants, paying international travel and salaries, had been excellent. Returned participants had utilized their training and disseminated training knowledge to others through organized scheduled training courses.

The Audit Report states, "The thoroughness with which in-country training had been carried out... is a tribute to their dedication".

B. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Achievements

a. The National Police

Joint USG and GOES efforts, since the inception of the Public Safety Project in 1958 have resulted in remarkable progress in the National Police. Police personnel were issued modern police uniforms and equipment. A complaint desk for the

public was provided and staffed with civilian clerks trained to receive and forward reports to appropriate divisions for action. The control of prisoners was changed to provide a more efficient and safer operation. Foot and mobile patrol zones were designed for operations. Manpower was reorganized to place more men on patrol and enforcement. The investigations division was reorganized and bureaus established for efficient control and investigation of criminal acts. Scientific laboratory and identification sections were established. The Police School was reorganized and patrol was organized. A driver's license record system was established. The nightwatchmen were put under the control of the Police. Specifically trained riot control units were organized and equipped. Firing ranges were constructed. A Central police records bureau was established. A case control system was instituted in the Investigations Division. Arrest and prisoner property files were established. A police teletype system was installed linking the five Central American Countries and Panama. Radio communications and teletype report files were established and operational procedures and code for voice transmissions installed. Work shifts were established. Briefing and inspection of personnel and equipment is conducted by a command officer before each tour of duty.

b. The National Guard

Prior to 1963 the Public Safety program was

confined principally to the National Police and only limited equipment was given to the National Guard. Since 1963 joint efforts were directed toward training, records, communications, investigations, riot control, and police services. Communications were improved, a radio maintenance shop was established and the National Guard entered the nationwide radio network of the National Police, on a separate channel. The same radio operation procedures were installed for coordinating the two organizations in emergencies with the 1970 GOES purchase of \$300,000 worth of radio equipment. A nationwide records system was installed with a central records bureau in San Salvador. The investigations section was reorganized and photo laboratory and identification sections were established.

c. The Hacienda Police

A limited amount of equipment was provided by Public Safety. Assistance was mostly confined to formal training at the International Police Academy in Washington, D. C. and in-service training locally. The Public Safety Division prepared a textbook for the Hacienda Police which contains rules, regulations, laws, and operational procedures to assist them in the performance of their mission.

d. The Aduana Police

Formal training at the International Police Academy in Washington, D.C., support in local in-service training, and limited amounts of commodities were furnished to the Aduana Police. Specialized training in the area of detection and investigation of narcotics offenses has been provided. This year, a radio network, vacancies for 19 radio operators have been approved, and new uniforms are being issued its personnel.

c. Immigration

Technical assistance to improve operating techniques and procedures was provided by a Public Safety Immigrations Advisor. A civilian records system, an alien control system, and lamination of identification cards were instituted. Basic commodities were furnished for these projects. The actual Director of Immigrations was sponsored to study Immigration Services in the United States.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Establish a Research and Planning Office in the National Police.

With the multitude of responsibilities of the Director General of the National Police, which are Planning, Organization, Staffing, Training, Budgeting, Equipment, Coordination, Public

Information, etc., there is a great need for a Research and Planning Unit to assist him in carrying out his functions.

The Research and Planning Unit

The planning process includes research. Facts in a wide variety of forms must be discovered; they must be compiled in an orderly, systematic fashion; and they must be critically analyzed to discover the need and to develop the details of the proposal. Research includes seeking principles that may be applied in the improvement of the police services. Research also includes evaluation and effectiveness of present procedures.

The planning and research unit should have primary responsibility for the following:

1. Develop plans that are department-wide in scope, i.e., planning and budget procedures, review of records systems, property, accountability, etc.
2. Overseeing the planning activities of all other units and analyzing periodically all department plans and procedures.
3. Discovering unusual needs for police services by maintaining a continuing analysis of the crime situation.

A secondary or advisory responsibility exists with regard to planning done by the individual operating divisions for their own concern. The extent of the responsibility will be

determined largely by:

1. The ability of the operating division to accomplish its planning duties unassisted.
2. The extent to which assistance may be desired.
3. The failure of an operating division to prepare essential plans, a situation which it is the Planning and Research Unit's responsibility to discover and report.

B. Meantime, the GOES may wish to consider the following recommendations to be implemented as soon as possible:

1. Assign specialized personnel in the Investigations Division of the National Police to their specific areas of specialization such as Burglary, Theft, Robbery, Homicide, etc., and assign only those cases to the teams concerning their area of specialization.

2. Budget specifically for replacement vehicles, equipment, and spare parts for the public safety forces as follows:

- a. Vehicles (National Police)

- (1) Purchase of 18 new vehicles in 1974 for a total of 30 working autos for radio patrol, 20 of which should be assigned to San Salvador.

- (2) Ten percent of the cost of the vehicles in

spare parts for same

b. Equipment (National Police)

(1) Thirty transceivers for the 1972 Harley Davidson motorcycles.

(2) Twelve (12) transceivers for the 1973 Volkswagen vehicles.

(3) Five base stations with accessories.

(4) Spare parts for the above.

Items (1), (2), (3), and (4) to be purchased at a cost of \$65,206.65 as estimated in pro-Forma invoice submitted to the National Police on 29 April, 1974.

(5) Transceivers for all new vehicles acquired.

3. Further purchases per year to be made as recommended by the Planning and Research Unit.

IV. LIST OF ANNEXES

- A. Annex I, Public Safety Project Costs
- B. Annex II, Commodity Recap for El Salvador
- C. Annex III, Participant Training

ANNEX I

AID PROGRAM IN EL SALVADOR
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT COSTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 1974
(In U.S. Dollars)

U. S. Personnel Costs	\$	864,000
Local & TCN Personnel Costs		25,000
Participants		413,000
Commodities		776,000
Other Costs		<u>39,000</u>
	\$	2,117,000

COMMODITY RECAP FOR EL SAI

ITEM PROVIDED	FY 63*	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
TELECOM EQUIPMENT											
VHF-FM (FM-1)											
VHF-FM (FM-5)											
VHF-FM (Mobile)					6	1					
VHF-FM (Base)						2					
VHF-FM (Portable)											
HF-SSB (Mobile)	115										
HF-SSB (Base)	6	3		3							
HF-SSB (Portable)		22		16							
Generator, Electric											
Towers											
Installation Access											
Spare Parts, Electronic						1 LOT		1 LOT		2 units	
Audio Equipment											
Hand Tools								7 Kits	4 Kits		
Test Equipment											
Terminals, Radio equipment								1 LOT			
Teletype Machines											
Megaphones											
P. A. Sets							2				
GENERAL											
Camera				5	1					1	
Photo Enlarger											
Photo Developing Equipment											
Photo Developing Supplies											
Photo Printer				1							
Photo Copier											
Safe lights											
Projector Movie				2							
Projector Still											
Projector Overhead											
Movie Screen											
Training Films								2	2		3

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COMMODITY RECORD FOR FY 63

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ITEM PROVIDED	FY 63*	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Fingerprint Supplies											
Fingerprint Cabinet											
Typewriter											
Duplicating Equipment				1							
Office Equipment					1						
Office Supplies				1 LOT					1 LOT		
Photo Supplies											
Public Address System										1	
Microscopes											
Moulage Kit											
Clothing											
Individual Equipment											
Binoculars											
Investigations Kits								4			
Narcodal Test Kits								6			
Laboratory Equipment											1 LOT
Chromatography Kit											1
Safe										1	
TRANSPORTATION											
Sedans	30					1					1
Patrol Van											
Jeep 1/2 ton	41					2					
Trucks and trailers				4	4		8				
Buses		2									
Ambulance											
Motorcycle											
Aircraft											
Aircraft engine											
Boat											
Outboard motor											
Fire Engine											
Auto Shop Equipment & tools											
Engine Spare Parts											

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COMMODITY RECAP FOR EL SALVADOR

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ITEM PROVIDED	FY 63*	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Fork Lift											
Tire Changer									1		
WEAPONS											
Revolver .38			27		20						
Pistol Primers									150 MX		100 MX
Carbine	2008										
Rifle											
Shotgun											
Cartridge Cases											50 MX
Machine gun											
Mortar											
WPN Repair parts											
Reload Equipment	1						1				
Tools											
Cleaning Supplies											2 Lots
Ammo.	425 MX		300 MX		30 MX				30 MX		
Gun Powder					75 LB		165 LB		75 LB		
Targets								2	4000		
Gas Gun											
Chemical Dispenser									100		
Tear Gas Grenade				800			50		64		
Tear Gas Projectile				100							
Fog & Chemical Sup											
Helmet						100	100	50	54		
Safety Shield					50						
Gas Mask											
Gas Mask Cannister											
Armor Vest											
Handcuff									81	6	
Daton								175			
Plastic Ammo.									10 MX		
Comb Disposal Unit									1		
Mice						100		50			

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ANNEX III

AID PROGRAM IN EL SALVADOR
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - PUBLIC SAFETY
TYPE OF TRAINING AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1974

<u>Type of Training</u>	<u>No. of Participants</u>
General Police Course	135
Police Administration and Records Management	21
Criminal Investigations	22
Police Investigations	7
Senior Officer Course	6
Police Executive Training	6
Demolition Course, Canal Zone	9
Bomb Handling and Disposal	8
Police/Border Patrol Operations	6
Laboratory Techniques	3
Terrorist Activities Investigation	5
Radio Maintenance and Repair	2
Traffic Administration, Control and Regulations	10
Narcotics Management Support Course	1
Police Operations/Riot Control	7
Fire Equipment Maintenance and Repair	2
Fire Fighting	2
Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	3
Fingerprint Classifications	6
Customs and Immigration Enforce and Control	2

FBI National Academy Training	6
Photography	2
Police Radio Communications	2
Prevention and Investigation of Contemporary Violence	2
* Detection and Investigation of Narcotics Violation	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>280</u></u>

* Funded from Narcotics Funds.