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WEAPONS TRAINING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

ECUADOR NATIONAL POLICE

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I. INTRODUCTION

On July 3, 1963 the US AID Mission to Ecuador requested the assignment of a firearms training technician for a period of temporary duty to assist in developing an adequate firearms training program. Specifically, the purpose of this TDY was a) to establish a training program for the police weapons provided on an emergency basis on August 2, consisting of the U.S. carbine, caliber .30 M1, the caliber .38 special revolver and the riot shotgun; and b) to assist in establishing a maintenance program for these weapons.

Mr. Ellis Lea, Weapons Specialist, Technical Services Division, Office of Public Safety, AID/W was assigned this duty and arrived in Quito on August 2, and departed September 14.

The population of Ecuador numbers 4,300,000; the National Police, 5,000; Customs, 247 (Projected force for the near future to be about 600. The final figure is now under study); and the military forces, 18,520.

The Commanding General of the National Police was Colonel Cesar Posso Esquitini. In the performance of the duty assigned, this officer, as well as his Chief of Personnel, Colonel Navarez; the Commandant of the National Police Academy, Major Tomayo; and the Commander of Regiment 2, Guayaquil, Colonel Oswaldo Lugo were most cooperative.

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II. SUMMARY

1. PROBLEMS

In the course of providing assistance in the development of a firearms training program the following problems were identified:

- a. Training aids. There was a complete absence of training aids needed to conduct the course in weapons training. Most of these aids had to be constructed after the arrival of the technician in Ecuador.
- b. Training sites. Inasmuch as permission to use a civilian gun club range in Quito was never obtained, it was necessary to construct a range on Police Academy grounds there before training could proceed. The ground was cleared at this site and target facilities and materials were constructed. Permission was obtained, however, to use a range owned by a civilian shooting club in Guayaquil.
- c. Weaponry and ammunition. No difficulty was encountered in this category concerning the weapons shipped to Ecuador on an emergency basis on August 2, 1963. These weapons were used for training programs undertaken in Quito. In addition to these, on-hand police Mauser rifles and ammunition for these weapons were used in the training program in Guayaquil. Time available would not allow the firing of these latter weapons in the training course at Quito. Mauser rifles were fired during the training at Guayaquil after determining that the ammunition for Mannlicher rifles was so old and unreliable that about 75% of the rounds either failed to fire or would not enter the chamber.

- d. Maintenance and repair. All weapons examined showed a lack of proper care, cleaning and lubrication. Adequate cleaning materials were non-existent with improper lubricants being utilized in many cases. Apparently no effort was made to examine and repair arms that were unserviceable, though the percentage of such arms, among those examined at Quito and Guayaquil, appeared to be small.
- e. Weapons familiarity and practice. Other than the familiarity police personnel developed by handling weapons on a daily basis, there was little competence found. Practice in the use of firearms available generally dated from the police officer's cadet days and this consisted of twenty rounds fired with the rifle and fifty rounds with the revolver. Few officers had fired any rounds to improve their proficiency subsequently. No concerted, organized training program was in existence, or had been, as far as could be determined. Lack of funds and the cost of ammunition were given as the reasons.

2. SOLUTIONS

To overcome the problems specified, actions were taken to accomplish the following:

- a. Training aids. Two sets of all training aids and all range equipment were designed by the OPS technician, rapidly constructed by U.S. AID personnel and used in the training of instructor personnel at Quito and Guayaquil. Upon completion of this training six additional sets of all aids and range equipment were fabricated and were put into operation shortly after the departure of this technician.
- b. Training sites. Plans which met the needs and solved the problems found for the establishment of ranges at Quito and Guayaquil were executed in time for training to be held as planned. According to subsequent reports, additional ranges have been constructed at five other locations in Ecuador, thereby increasing the training capacity for the National Police.

- c. Weaponry and ammunition. Emphasized in the instructor training course was thorough cleaning and care of weapons. This was done by demonstration and practical work. Excellent progress was noted with the instructor groups and a better compliance with sound maintenance practices was noted in connection with the weapons at Guayaquil. Also stressed to the instructors and to the Commanding General was the fact that ammunition hoarded against a national emergency not only denied all personnel the necessary training to ensure efficient use of weapons, but also resulted in ammunition eventually becoming useless through deterioration due to its age. The condition of the ammunition available for the Mannlicher and Mauser rifles was cited as a case in point.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, recommendations were made that the following should be established:

- a. A central office for the direction of police weapons training, maintenance and inspection;
- b. A course of weapons training and maintenance be instituted in the National Police Academy for all cadets beginning with the classes entering in October 1964;
- c. A sequence of arms training for all police personnel;
- d. Ammunition control and a suggested table of distribution;
- e. A central reloading facility for ammunition;
- f. At least six ranges throughout the country;
- g. A program for the prompt replacement of obsolete and defective weapons with the caliber .30 carbine, riot shotgun and the revolver as appropriate;
- h. An annual retraining program in marksmanship and weapons care for all personnel, which should be scheduled upon the completion of the initial firearms training program.

It is also recommended that:

- a. The U.S. AID/Ecuador Public Safety Division be expanded to include a technician for weapons training;
- b. Carbines, caliber .30 M2, be provided the Ecuador National Police as a substitution for the two types of submachine guns now being used;
- c. A program be established requiring the use of the riot shotgun by police personnel operating in jungle terrain;
- d. A firearms training specialist be assigned for a short period to U.S. AID/Ecuador after about six months to follow up regarding the implementation of plans set in motion and to assist the Mission further in the training program; and
- e. Field Manuals for the carbine and pistol be translated promptly and distributed to Ecuador and other Spanish-speaking countries where such arms are being used.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommendations were made to U.S. AID/Ecuador and to Colonel Cesar Posso Esquitini for resolving problems identified herein and to form the framework for an effective firearms training and maintenance program. These recommendations are:

1. That a central office, responsible for training in weapons and their maintenance be established in Quito. Broadly, this office should be made responsible for the training of instructors, first, and all personnel, second, in the use of the arms with which the police will be equipped. It is recommended that the office be headed by an officer, trained in and thoroughly familiar with, methods of instruction and use of the arms of the National Police and be staffed with three competent officers. The duties of the members of this office would be to direct, supervise and instruct other trained officers in instructional techniques, the firing and maintenance of weapons and to periodically inspect the weapons in the various districts for strict compliance with such standards of maintenance as are established by that office with the approval of the Commanding General.

The efficient operation of this supervisory office will result in a uniform standard of instruction, maintenance, and compliance with regulations established for the use of arms. It will prevent remote stations from gradually deviating to a major degree from the standards desired and set down by the Commanding General.

2. That a course of training with the carbine, caliber .30 M1, the revolver and the riot shotgun, similar to the courses given in Quito and Guayaquil be established in the National Police Academy. Initially, all three classes would be given this course, say in 1964. After all classes are trained only the first year men should be given the intensive course and the second and third

year men would be given a familiarization course to include firing, to review the work of their first year. Some work in teaching methods should also be given. Thus, graduating officers would leave the academy ready to teach and supervise the teaching of all personnel and the use of weapons. A more detailed plan is being prepared and will be submitted by the Public Safety office at a later date.

3. That the arms training of police personnel proceed in sequence in the following manner:

- a. Complete the training of all appropriate officers with the arms of the police. Record the names of officers having aptitudes for instruction so their capability for teaching is known and available at any time;
- b. Train all first sergeants;
- c. Train all sergeants; and
- d. Train all corporals and troopers.

4. That ammunition issue be strictly controlled with amounts held for various purposes, i.e., normal patrol duty, emergency reserve, and training in general. Upon approval of a training plan for personnel by the central training office, Quito, authorization for the expenditure of a given number of rounds would be given. This ammunition would be taken partly from stocks held at the training site and partly from ammunition used for daily patrols and replaced with a like number of rounds from a central warehouse. Ammunition used for guard duty on a daily basis should be fired first. Upon completion of the training all empty cartridge cases, boxes and the score cards would be sent to the central office in Quito to justify the expenditure of the ammunition. The cases and boxes will be used to reload new ammunition and package it.

The following suggested basis for the issue of ammunition may be taken as a guide. More or less ammunition may be desired for weapons used in the jungle, mountains or in towns and cities.

	<u>per weapon</u>
a. Daily patrol duty, normal situations	
caliber .38 special	18 rounds
caliber .30 carbine	30 "
12 gage shotgun, 00 buck shot	10 "
b. Training in marksmanship	
caliber .38 special	150 "
caliber .30 carbine	250 "
12 gage shotgun, 00 buck shot & No. 6	25 "
c. Emergency reserve (to be held at all headquarters and issued only when need arises)	
caliber .38 special	50 "
caliber .30 carbine	100 "
12 gage shotgun, 00 buck shot	10 "
12 gage shotgun, No. 6 shot	15 "

The ammunition listed in paragraph a above should be issued by signature to each enlisted man for duty hours only. He should be required to return the same number of rounds unless he has a justifiable reason for firing them. If there is no such reason he should be charged with the cost of the rounds fired or not turned in.

The ammunition shown in paragraph b, above should be on hand at each post having a training range that is used as outlined in paragraph 6 of the RECOMMENDATIONS. Personnel reporting for training should bring a supply of ammunition with them that has been used for daily patrol activities. This ammunition should be shot in the training course and replaced with newer ammunition by the instructor personnel.

Emergency ammunition should be held in reserve at each police post to be used when the need arises. It should be kept tightly sealed and boxed at all times but ready for immediate issue if required.

5. That reloading facilities should be established in a central location where it can be controlled and from which distribution would be made. It is recommended that Quito be the site. At this location the supervision of the

operation by the central training office would be facilitated, the training of reloading tool operators could easily be effected and the Public Safety technicians would be available for advice, instruction and supply. Every effort must be made to retain and return all empty cartridge cases, to salvage all possible lead so that new projectiles can be made without the necessity of buying new lead, and the containers must also be returned to permit new packaging.

6. That about six ranges be established throughout Ecuador. A beginning has been made by the establishment of ranges at Quito and Guayaquil, but others must be built so that long travel and times are not required to reach a training site. U. S. AID to Ecuador is now proceeding to purchase materials for and to have manufactured, the necessary supplies and equipment for the operation of six ranges in the country. It seems likely that all ranges will be rather small, i. e., from five to ten targets and therefore the number of men who can be trained efficiently at one time will be low. If the initial training of all officers and men is to be completed in a reasonable time, more ranges are a necessity. Once this initial training is completed it will be necessary to hold retraining courses for all personnel on an annual basis, so again these ranges will be needed.

7. That urgent consideration be given to the replacement of obsolete and ineffective weapons the police now use. From a small sampling of the weapons at Quito and Guayaquil it was observed that most of them are in a bad state of repair. Vital parts are missing or broken and in many cases it is doubted that the weapons would fire. Others it is felt would be inaccurate, even if new ammunition were at hand for use in the arm. Also, the Mannlicher and to a slightly lesser degree, the Mauser rifles are too long, unhandy, and heavy for efficient use by the police personnel using them. A more serious problem regarding armament of the police is the ammunition. Even with the newest ammunition available for Mauser rifles, 20% of the rounds failed to fire. When cases of this ammunition were opened in Guayaquil it was found that the lead lining inside the ammunition boxes had deteriorated to the point where it crumbled to the touch. Ammunition for the Mannlicher rifles was in even worse condition. Visual inspection for cracked Mannlicher cartridge cases or

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corroded bullets eliminated over 50% of the rounds. When attempts were made to fire ammunition selected on a visual basis, only 48% fired on the first attempt. About 10% of the cartridges fired on the second try. Large sums of money can be spent on ammunition which will eventually become a total loss (except for salvage value) if it is not used before deterioration sets in. This is a prime reason why the oldest ammunition should be fired first in training so that the newest is available for emergency use where every round must fire. It is imperative that all Mauser and Mannlicher rifles and the ammunition for them be turned back to the Army as soon as the carbines and pistols are distributed.

8. That a future program of retaining all personnel in shooting be approved and put into effect. Once the initial training of all personnel has been completed, a somewhat shorter course of shooting training should be instituted which will review the major points of care, maintenance and good shooting practices. All officers and men should be required to fire once each year the same course of fire. This is necessary if policemen are to retain their skills with arms, just as it is necessary for aviators to fly a number of hours each month to retain their skill. Additionally, the retraining course will correct many bad practices that develop because of improper teaching or supervision. Supervisory personnel attending these training courses will be able to re-instruct where necessary and some repair of weapons can be carried out at the same time. Major weapon repair should be done in Quito under the supervision of personnel from the central training office. Based upon these supervised qualification firing courses, suitable badges should be awarded attesting to the degree of skill attained by the personnel participating. Such evidence of qualification in arms will improve morale among the policemen.

9. In addition, to supplement recommendations provided prior to the technician's departure from Ecuador, it is urged:

- a. That consideration be given to the assignment of a technician skilled in weapons training to the Public Safety Division staff. This is felt to be necessary if the work done so far is to be most productive. Technician Nicholas Yantsin is scheduled for home leave in February 1964 and Technician John M. Burke is

responsible for training and supervising the police in investigations. During the intensive weapons training given during TDY, these personnel devoted their entire time to the training and are still doing so. With seven training sites operating simultaneously, it seems imperative that full-time supervision by a skilled technician is required. If this is not done the standard of instruction which has been established and program uniformity will be weakened by police officers who, lacking supervision and close-at-hand advice, will interject their ideas into instruction.

- b. That to further modernize the arms of the Ecuadorian Police, it is recommended consideration be given to the purchase of additional carbines, these to be M2 models capable of semi- or full automatic fire. These carbines would be substituted on a one-for-one basis for Reising and Thompson submachine guns now being used. This move would simplify weapons training, weapons maintenance and the supply of ammunition. The M2 carbines would be more versatile in application, more effective and could be used by policemen trained with the M1 carbine after a short period of instruction on the automatic operation and familiarization firing.
- c. That additional riot type shotguns should be obtained for use by the Rurales and policemen stationed in the jungle areas. Experience in other countries shows that this is the most efficient weapon for this type of use. At ranges of expected use, the shotgun pattern makes up for errors of aim by the average policeman, but one shot will cover a large circular area, resulting in increased effectiveness with the minimum expenditure of ammunition.
- d. That an examination of progress-toward objectives established in outlining the training program can best be made at such time that all development phases have been passed and when an appropriate number of ranges, training courses have been completed and the reloading and maintenance programs have been firmly established. At this stage, ten to fifteen days should suffice for the OPS technician to assist in overcoming hurdles identified in implementation

measures and to correct any misdirection in the training program.

- e. That steps should be taken as soon as possible to have appropriate field manuals translated into the Spanish language since these are badly needed to implement fully any carbine or revolver training program conducted by the Ecuadorian National Police. Of course, these manuals would have equal applicability to training programs in other Spanish speaking countries. The Office of Public Safety, AID/W, will undertake to obtain suitable manuals and examine available resources in AID/W to have them translated.

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IV. PROBLEMS

1. The Public Safety Audio-Visual Center is located at the Police Academy, Quito, and has under its control a carpenter shop run by a master carpenter who is not only a rapid worker, but extremely competent. For the subject training courses this shop and the Audio-Visual Center produced the necessary training aids, target frames and mechanisms and other materials required for the training program. This production is continuing in an effort to supply the police training sites with complete and adequate training aids for weapons instruction.

The only problem connected with this segment of the program is obtaining the necessary raw materials. These are being obtained despite the necessary paper work that accompanies requisitioning shipping pallet lumber, used cardboard boxes and such other materials as are needed for the construction of training aids and range materials. As for graphics, the Center can and does produce them quickly and with excellent workmanship.

2. While the Army maintains and occasionally uses firing ranges, there was no indication that the police forces had ever used these ranges for practice. Because of the organizational relationships existing between the military forces and the police, it is doubtful that permission could be obtained from the Army for police use of its firing ranges on a continuing basis. Though there are civilian gun club ranges at Quito and Guayaquil, modification of these ranges would have to be made to accommodate the courses of fire required by the police training courses. Also, permission to use the range in Quito was never granted. The availability of suitable land for firing ranges does not seem to be a problem for the police. Failure to establish such ranges seems to have stemmed from a policy of hoarding ammunition, lack of an aggressive weapons training program and the costs involved in range construction.

Once shown what could be done with salvage lumber, old cardboard boxes, and hand tools for range clearance and construction, the police became enthusiastic. It is believed that at least elemental range facilities will be constructed in the near future. An outgrowth of development plans discussed with police officials is the consideration being given to the construction of a first class range in Quito for cadet and police training, as well as for possible competitions to be held between the armed services, civilian and police teams.

As far as classrooms and training areas are concerned, existing facilities will be adequate with some small modifications. At Quito a very small classroom in the Audio-Visual Center was used and proved to be adequate for not more than twenty persons. At Guayaquil a dayroom was pressed into service as a classroom. This space would have accommodated up to thirty people and proved to be acceptable for the purpose.

3. As of August 2, 1963 existing police weapons consisted of Mannlicher and Mauser caliber 8mm rifles; Smith & Wesson Commando and Victory model revolvers chambered for the .38 S & W and the .38 Special cartridges, respectively; Reising and Thompson submachine guns, caliber .45 ACP (M1911) and Winchester Model 12 gauge riot shotguns. It was reported that the Mannlicher rifles had been rebuilt in 1913 before being shipped to Ecuador.

Mannlicher rifles were found to be in poor shape generally. The Mauser rifles were in slightly better condition, but not much. In both types of weapons, bores were found to be rusty and pitted, stocks were cracked or broken and in many cases the wood had been rendered soft and useless by the excess application of what seemed to be motor oil to the metal parts. Various parts were missing, some of which were obvious to a casual observer, e.g., sights, extractors, barrel bands, etc. At one time in the past bolts had been removed from all rifles and stored under lock during a national uprising. As a consequence no rifle serial number matches that on the bolt. This could cause a dangerous increase in headspace allowing the ancient rounds of ammunition to rupture and injure the firer.

Revolvers which were examined were in much better condition. All of those checked were functional, but were dry, dirty and in need of systematic care. One revolver could not be opened owing to the forward cylinder locking pin being frozen in the barrel stud by rust.

Only Reising submachine guns were examined and it can be presumed that the Thompson submachine guns would be in similar condition. The Reising's were dirty, unoiled, rusty and pitted and it is doubtful that they would fire reliably.

Ammunition on hand for the Mannlicher rifles had head stamps indicating manufacture in 1900 and 1903. In the course of development of the training program and before test firing these rifles, a sight inspection was made of the ammunition. Over half of the rounds had to be rejected for visual defects such as rusty projectiles (steel jacketed), split cartridge case necks and corroded cases. Test firing proved that only a small percentage of the rounds would fire on the first snap (with some hang-fires). Ammunition for the Mauser rifles was somewhat better. It was reported that this ammunition was reloaded in 1936 by a French firm using once fired cartridge cases. Storage conditions in Guayaquil were such that the lead lining in the wooden ammunition packing case was oxidized to the extent that it crumbled to the touch. Twenty percent of the rounds used in the training with the Mauser rifle at Guayaquil failed to fire.

The Colt and Smith & Wesson revolvers and Winchester Model 12 shotguns used by the police have been obtained as a facet of the public safety assistance program, U.S. AID/Ecuador. The submachine guns were said to be on loan to the police from the Army. The Army has begun a program to replace their weapons with the FN (Browning) 7.62mm caliber semi-automatic rifle which has been adopted by the United Kingdom, Canada and others.

4. Any evidence of an effort to lubricate a weapon was rarely seen. In the first place, no suitable lubrication was on hand. Neither were cleaning patches, bore brushes, rods, etc. Some lubricant was found on a very few weapons and it gave every appearance of being motor oil, which is not an acceptable substitute for the type of lubricating oil needed for firearms.

In Quito and Guayaquil there were no tools or facilities for the maintenance of weapons. If it was desired to tighten guard screws on a rifle, a great effort had to be made to find a screw driver. In the police quarters at Guayaquil those weapons which were not being used on a daily basis were stored under lock in an unused latrine. Revolvers were hung on the wall on nails and rifles and submachine guns were stacked in corners or against the walls. There were no work tables, vices and other repair equipment whatsoever.

Periodic inspection of weapons was apparently not done and arms condition varied widely. It was noted that after an inspection of weapons in the quartel at Guayaquil on the day of the technician's arrival someone took action to have them cleaned and oiled. The next inspection showed a marked improvement in the condition of the weapons. No change was noted in the mechanical condition of the weapons, but then, no one had been made responsible for maintenance.

5. With one exception (Captain Julio Saenz) the police officers contacted had only a superficial and ineffective knowledge of weapons use, weapons maintenance and teaching methods for weapons training. Captain Saenz has represented Ecuador in international arms competitions and was seven times champion of Ecuador with the rifle and pistol. It is believed that part of the reason for a dearth of instructors or instructor material lies in the fact that police cadet training courses concentrate heavily on theoretical subject matter and lecture presentations. Also, the pay of police officers is low compared to the armed services and the high cost of ammunition in Ecuador makes it economically impractical for the participation of policemen in civilian shooting clubs. No police personnel were found who participated with civilian clubs. Captain Saenz had done and still does considerable shooting, but it was understood that this was done mostly using his own funds with occasional help from the police in the form of ammunition. Therefore, the lack of police sponsorship of firearms training and the inability of policemen to find money and facilities for shooting has, in the past, completely stultified the development of police marksmanship, and with it police instructors. The average officer in the group of instructor candidates

admitted to having fired seventy rounds in his whole life. This was during cadet training and consisted of twenty rounds with the rifle and fifty rounds with the revolver. By the time they took the instructor's training course they had accumulated from five to fifteen years of service without having fired additional ammunition.

It seems that in the past police officials have been reluctant to begin weapons training for active policemen for a number of reasons. These reasons include the difficulty in obtaining permission for the use of any ammunition on hand for training purposes, a lack of funds with which to replace expended rounds, unawareness of proper training techniques, a lack of proper training aids and an absence of competent instructors.

The cost of a round of reloaded ammunition is about forty percent that of a factory made round. The police have four reloading machines (two Star and two Loadamatic 1800) and, with sufficient operators, these have a combined productive capacity of 4,000 rounds of caliber .38 Special ammunition an hour. As with weapons training, the lack of proper instruction in the care and use of reloading machines has resulted in those machines being inoperative when inspected.

A few hours training was all that could be given a police lieutenant in Quito in the operation of reloading equipment. This was owing to his frequent duty requirements, as well as the OPS technician's absence because of his teaching duties. Four days training was given a corporal of the Aduanas and it is believed he will prove to be competent to load revolver ammunition and to solve maintenance problems that may arise.

A problem has also existed in obtaining the return of fired cartridge cases for reloading. What happens to the fired cases can only be conjectured, but they must be returned. Lowest ammunition costs depend upon re-using fired cartridge cases. For economic reasons alone a training program that is to be followed in the future will depend greatly upon an adequate supply of reloaded ammunition. In this respect an effort is being made to determine if caliber .30 carbine ammunition can be reloaded. If dies and parts can be obtained for the Star and Loadamatic machines, this can be accomplished. AID/W is making inquiries into the matter and will advise U. S. AID/Ecuador separately.

V. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Upon arrival in Ecuador it was found that adequate facilities for the necessary training were not available. Details and specifications for range equipment, target frames, markers, discs, score cards and allied material were given the Audio-Visual Center and work began immediately. While the list was extensive, and the number of items requested great, the Audio-Visual Center and its satellite carpenter shop produced the necessary items in time for the training of the instruction team and the police instructor personnel to proceed on schedule. Tentative approval of the use of a civilian shooting club range had been indicated, but was never given and it became necessary to prepare a range in a canyon on the grounds of the National Police Academy, Quito, for the use of the instructor team and instructor trainees. The walls of the canyon had to be straightened to allow visibility of all eight targets across the width of the range. The floor of the canyon had to be filled and levelled to allow target installations and to provide enough room behind the firing line for personnel and facilities. This work had to be done with hand labor, policemen performed the work, and with not enough shovels, picks and wheelbarrows to work with. Public Safety personnel loaned such tools as they had to speed the work to completion. No pits could be dug and pit (marking personnel) details had to hide in caves situated in the walls of the canyon.

Between August 5 and 12 the necessary site preparations and training aids were completed and training of the instructor team consisting of Nicholas Yantsin, John M. Burke, Capt. Julio Saenz, National Police, and interpreter Armando Falconi began on August 12 and was completed on August 17.

From August 19-23 fourteen police officers and two enlisted men from the Customs Bureau were trained with the carbine, revolver and riot shotgun. While qualification was low for various reasons the impact of the program and the method of instruction was very gratifying. Eleven men qualified with the carbine or the

revolver as a result of the training and a number of those not qualifying undoubtedly could do so under different circumstances.

The training course for instructors in Quito was completed Friday, August 23 and the instructor team moved to Guayaquil on August 24 to begin training there. In Guayaquil the training range for the police was superimposed on the outer limits of the civilian rod and gun club range. The continued use of this range by the police is a possibility and one that should be pursued. It has since been used for another class of thirty-three police officers.

A total of 16 officers, including Col. Jaime Godoy, District Commander, took the course given in Guayaquil with outstanding results. Careful selection of trainees and the additional training time available at Guayaquil paid large dividends in excellence in performance and absorption of instruction. A total of eleven officers each qualified with the carbine and with the revolver. More officers qualified as expert and sharpshooter than had at Quito.

While at Guayaquil, Sundays were spent at the range coaching, giving shooting tips and supervising the firing of police and civilian gun club members in an effort to cement good relations between those groups. This action appeared to be immensely popular with all concerned and promises to bear fruit in that area in the form of better relations between police and civilians. Gun club members shoot the international courses of fire for .22 rifle and pistol and centerfire pistol. They were not familiar with the courses fired in the training program for the police.

On one Sunday police and civilians fired the revolver qualification course (U.S. Army) given the police. Included were three sighting shots and ten shots for "record" at a Colt Police Silhouette target at 100 meters prone, two handed, slow fire. Results were extremely good as were the reactions of personnel participating. Also firing were consulate officials and U.S. Service personnel attached to the consulate.

Subsequent to the training in Guayaquil, and after the return of the instructor team to Quito, work was begun to fabricate six additional sets of all materials needed to support a training program of the size necessary to implement the over-all training program for the National Police.

As a result of the training of instructors during the period of TDY and the training courses conducted, thirty-three police officers completed the courses and twenty-two were considered qualified. It is likely that some officers not recommended as instructor material can still be utilized by police officials for the training of personnel of remote posts at which some of these officers are stationed. As the program now progresses along two parallel lines, additional officer instructors will be trained and developed and the police enlisted men will also be trained in the use of the carbine, revolver and riot shotgun.

Since departure from Ecuador on September 14 the construction of five additional firing ranges for weapons training for police personnel has begun. The training of policemen on these ranges began on September 23. With additional training aids being made ready and ranges having been prepared at five additional sites, it appears that the weapons training program will move very rapidly. If still other ranges are needed, officers taking the instructor's course have models and samples of targets and other materials which can be used to reproduce similar installations. Only 100 meters distance is needed for a combined revolver, shotgun and carbine range, and target frames and mechanisms can be built with a minimum of materials which are relatively easy and inexpensive to obtain.

Considerable impact upon police officials was made by the use of various training devices, aids, charts and the maximum use of practical work as an instruction medium. They seemed amazed at the rapidity with which personnel absorbed so much material so well. Lesson plans were translated into Spanish and distributed. An effort is now being made to have Field Manual 23-7, Carbines and 23-35, Pistols and Revolvers translated and supplied to Ecuador and other cooperating Latin American countries for their use in weapons training with these arms.

The level of knowledge of weapons, teaching methods and training aid materials was raised considerably by the teaching of the pilot courses at Quito and Guayaquil. Prior to this time, no similar course had ever been held nor were there course materials on hand for such training. Maintenance training insofar as was required for normal care and cleaning, disassembly and assembly was taught in the courses. By stressing and requiring

officer-students to meet the requirements set forth by the instruction team, the maintenance of weapons used by them was improved. With reasonable adherence to these standards by these officers, and by the personnel they in turn teach, basic maintenance practices will be improved.

Training in reloading techniques was given to one Public Safety technician and to two National Police officers and one Aduanas corporal. Practice, study and adequate supervision will eventually increase the capability of these personnel to the point where they will be able to instruct others.

Over ten hours was spent by this technician in the adjustment and regulation of the reloading tools now available to the National Police and the Aduanas. About four and a half days were devoted to the instruction of Mr. Burke, Lt. Tomayo and Cpl. Avilez in the techniques of reloading ammunition in its entirety. It is believed that enough know-how was imparted so that ammunition can now be produced in quantity when required.

The Mission desired to obtain specifications for the purchase of a reloading tool for shotgun ammunition and these will be prepared and transmitted separately. The use of such a tool will reduce the cost of shotgun training ammunition by about 50% and this should offer added inducement to the Police for training with the riot shotgun. Also, the Mission has requested that AID/W determine the availability of dies and changeover parts for the Star and/or Loadamatic 1800 tools to allow the reloading of caliber .30 carbine ammunition. Letters have been dispatched to the appropriate manufacturers by AID/W to determine if this is feasible, and the Mission will be informed.

As an additional economy measure, an investigation will be made to determine if it is possible to obtain from Department of Defense sources used caliber .38 special cartridge cases for shipment to Public Safety Missions for their use in their training programs. It may be possible to obtain such cases for the cost of salvage brass or at no cost plus transportation costs. This cost would be considerably less than the present cost of new, unprimed caliber .38 special cases.

National Police and Customs officials appear to be firmly convinced of the value of the training program just completed. With the help of Public Safety Division, U.S. AID/Ecuador, the training plans outlined should be implemented on a timely basis. The chief of police, his personnel director, the inspector general and the rank and file of personnel who come in contact with the training program are extremely enthusiastic about the methods of instruction and the results. Additionally, the Minister of Government under the Junta, Army Colonel Luis Agustin Mora Bowen, is reported to be personally interested in the improvement of police capabilities generally, and is believed to be an enthusiastic supporter of the weapons training program.