

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE FUTURE PROGRAM  
OF  
THE INSTITUTE  
OF  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1949

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## CONTENTS

	Page
I. Statement of Purpose . . . . .	1
II. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs . . . . .	1
1. Present Status . . . . .	1
2. Origins . . . . .	2
III. Program; Procedures; Basic Principles . . . . .	3
1. Nature of the Program . . . . .	3
2. Procedures and Basic Principles . . . . .	3
(1) The Basic Country Agreements . . . . .	4
(2) The "Servicio" . . . . .	6
(3) Financial Contributions . . . . .	8
(4) Project Agreements . . . . .	9
(5) Completion Agreements . . . . .	10
IV. The Present Program in Brief Summary . . . . .	10
1. Program in Health and Sanitation . . . . .	10
2. Program in Education . . . . .	13
3. Program in Agriculture . . . . .	14
V. The Proposed Program . . . . .	18
Time Period Proposed . . . . .	19
Respective Financial Contributions . . . . .	19
Projects and Activities Proposed . . . . .	19
Illustrations:	
Health and Sanitation in Brazil . . . . .	20
Education in Bolivia . . . . .	21
Agriculture in Peru . . . . .	23
Programs in Related Fields . . . . .	24
VI. Attitudes of Cooperating Republics . . . . .	24
1. Resolutions Adopted at Inter-American Conferences . . . . .	25
2. Attitudes of Government Officers . . . . .	26
3. Attitudes of the People . . . . .	27
VII. Attitudes of American Ambassadors . . . . .	28
VIII. Conclusion . . . . .	29

THE FUTURE PROGRAM  
OF  
THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This memorandum will present a proposed program for The Institute of Inter-American Affairs to carry out, in cooperation with the other American republics, in continuation of the work that has been carried forward since 1942.

II. THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

1. PRESENT STATUS.

The present Institute of Inter-American Affairs was chartered by Congress as a wholly-owned Government corporation in an Act approved on August 5, 1947 -- Public Law 369, 80th Congress, First Session.

This statute directed the Institute to seek to strengthen friendship and understanding among the peoples of the American republics through collaborating with the governments of the other republics on "technical" programs and projects in public health, sanitation, agriculture, education and related fields. This work, however, the Institute was authorized to carry forward only for a period of three years -- through the fiscal year 1950.

The President's Budget for the fiscal year 1950 contains a proposed appropriation of \$5,000,000 to the Institute for the fiscal year 1950, which would enable the Institute to continue the 25 programs in the fields of public health, education and agriculture which it is now administering in cooperation with the governments of 16 of the Latin American republics, the work in these programs to be maintained on the same scale as that of the two preceding fiscal years. Unless new legislation is enacted by the Congress, the Institute will be required to terminate its activities and liquidate its affairs after expiration of the fiscal year 1950. This is specifically provided for in Section 4 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of 1947, which says:

"Upon termination of the corporate life of the Institute all of its functions shall be liquidated and, thereafter, unless otherwise provided by Congress, the assets shall be transferred to the United States Treasury as the property of the United States."

The Board of Directors of the Institute has, however, recommended that the Congress be asked to authorize the continuance of the programs of the Institute of

Inter-American Affairs on a larger and more adequate basis. This memorandum will present the recommended program, and will summarize the considerations of foreign policy which make it important that this method of implementing our policy within the Western Hemisphere shall continue to be available.

## 2. ORIGINS.

The present Institute is the successor of two Government corporations (known as The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.), which had been chartered under the laws of Delaware under authority granted by Congress to the former Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Coordinator's office (which later was renamed the Office of Inter-American Affairs) was established in the early years of World War II. The Office was administering a broad program designed to develop closer and friendlier relations between the United States and the other American republics. The two named corporations were organized to serve as the administrative mechanisms through which the United States could cooperate with the other American republics on technical programs and projects in the fields of health and sanitation, development of food supply, and education. Other corporations, now being liquidated, were organized under the laws of Delaware to administer certain transportation and radio programs, while other activities were administered directly by the Office.

While the improvement of the relations of the United States with other countries in the Western Hemisphere has been a long-standing objective of the foreign policy of the United States, the immediate impetus for the organization of the Office and the corporations was the urgent necessity for immediate improvement in inter-American relationships created by the war. It was therefore, at first, assumed that the activities of the Office and of the corporations could be terminated when the war was over. Even before the end of the war, however, it was forcibly recognized that these programs were building great good will for the United States, were proving themselves appropriate and flexible instruments for effectuating United States policy within the Hemisphere, and would probably prove uniquely useful in time of peace as well as in war.

It was after the war was over -- on August 31, 1945 -- that the information functions of the Office of Inter-American Affairs were transferred to the Secretary of State, by Executive order; and shortly thereafter, the Congress enacted the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 to make permanent the information activities in Latin America which the Office had been administering directly and which had been transferred to the Secretary of State. It was also after the war was over -- on August 5, 1947 -- that the Congress created the present Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and directed it to take over the functions of the two named Delaware corporations. Section 2 of this 1947 Act directs that the purposes of the Institute shall be "to further the general welfare of, and to

strengthen friendship and understanding among, the peoples of the American Republics through collaboration with other governments and governmental agencies of the American Republics in planning, initiating, assisting, financing, administering, and executing technical programs and projects, especially in the fields of public health, sanitation, agriculture, and education."

Section 3 of the Act, however, granted the corporation succession only for a period of three years.

### III. PROGRAM; PROCEDURES; BASIC PRINCIPLES

#### 1. NATURE OF THE PROGRAM.

The work of the Institute is confined to cooperation with the other American republics in the development of their basic economies. The early work of the Office of Inter-American Affairs made it quite clear that the strongest need of the Latin American republics was for assistance and guidance on what are, perhaps, the three most fundamental problems of any nation: public health, education, and food supply. It is to these objects that the recent work of the Institute has been confined, except for some incidental work on related basic national necessities, such as transportation and communication.

The concentration on the basic essentials has meant, in the case of the health and sanitation program, emphasis on the provision of safe water supply systems, the construction of sewerage systems, the construction and equipping of hospitals and health centers, the control of specific diseases, such as malaria, yellow fever, yaws and the dysenteries, environmental sanitation, health education, vital statistics registration, and the training of medical and nursing personnel. The education program has confined itself to elementary and secondary education, vocational training and teacher training. The agricultural program, particularly because of the requirements of the war period, has concentrated on the development of an adequate food supply, the introduction of better plant and animal varieties, soil and water conservation, agricultural extension work, the introduction of better tools and methods of cultivation, the organization of basic agricultural statistics, nutrition work and the training of personnel.

The programs of the Institute are more fully described in Section IV, beginning on page 10.

#### 2. PROCEDURES AND BASIC PRINCIPLES.

There are five essential points to note about the procedures that are followed by the Institute in the organization and operation of its programs:

(1) THE BASIC COUNTRY AGREEMENTS. Since the programs of the Institute are carried out in cooperation with foreign countries, each program must be embodied in an international agreement entered into between the Government of the United States and the government of the cooperating republic. These are known as the basic country agreements; they are negotiated by the American Ambassador to the cooperating republic (assisted by personnel of the Institute) and the Foreign Office of that republic. The agreements they arrive at are expressed in an exchange of diplomatic notes, and these notes recite that a further agreement will be entered into between The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the appropriate Minister of the government of the cooperating republic that will spell out in greater detail the work to be performed and the procedures to be followed. Since these basic country agreements have the status in international law of executive agreements rather than of treaties, the individual agreements do not require Senate confirmation.

The launching of one of these cooperative action programs originates in a request by the government of one of the Latin American countries. On receipt of such a request, the Department of State determines whether it is desirable on political grounds to have United States participation in the proposed technical program in the particular country. The Department considers, besides the over-all factors pertaining to the development of inter-American relations and to the specific role of the proposed cooperating country, the evidence showing the attitude of the American Embassy in that country to the proposal and the views of the Institute's technicians as to the feasibility and general character of a program to implement the proposal. In formulating their recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Institute and to the Department of State, the officers of the Institute formulate priorities on the basis of the evidence concerning the need for the programs in the various Latin American countries, the degree of interest shown by their governments in initiating such work, the readiness of those governments to begin work at an early date, and the amounts of money they are prepared to contribute. The countries and the programs selected in any one year are a product of sifting and weighing all these considerations. The available funds, when apportioned among the most urgent activities in the countries most eager and ready to proceed, have always been spread too thin. In no single year in its history has the Institute had available sufficient resources to cooperate in all the countries that were ready to cooperate, on all the programs that were deemed urgently needed, or on an adequate scale.

In the typical case, the basic agreement will state the period during which the work is to be carried on (usually from 3 to 5 years), and will provide that the work is to be carried out through a cooperative service that is to be established within the appropriate ministry of the host republic, will define the status of the "field party" which the Institute is to send to the host republic, will prescribe the financial and other contributions to be made to the program by the respective

governments and the dates on which the installments are to be paid, will define the rates of exchange that are to be applicable between the currencies of the two countries for the purposes of the program, will establish procedures to be followed in the recruitment of personnel, will provide for the maintenance and accessibility of accounts and records, will define in broad terms the objectives to be sought and the work to be done, with a specific provision that the individual projects to be undertaken under the program shall be later defined in project agreements to be drawn up and agreed to by the Minister of the host republic and the Director of the Institute's field party, and, finally, will prescribe the disposition to be made of funds and property available when the work is completed.

The experience of the Institute has demonstrated that it is virtually impossible to carry on operations under basic agreements that run for only one year. The minimum effective period is 3 to 5 years, varying with the work to be done. In the first place, the fiscal years of many of the Latin American republics run with the calendar year, or otherwise differ from the fiscal year of the Federal Government of the United States. Therefore, while the amount of money that the United States will be able to expend on a program in a given republic may be known shortly after July 1 of a given year, the amount which the other government can contribute may not become known until shortly after the following January 1.

The nature of the work also makes impossible the planning of operations on an annual basis. Merely to secure the materials and equipment for various health and sanitation projects in the Amazon valley, for example, and to deliver them to the site, requires on the average one full year. Such work cannot be undertaken unless there is assurance that authority and funds will be available in succeeding years to complete the work. The construction of hospitals and health centers, the development of water supply systems, the construction of school buildings, the building and equipping of machinery stations or warehouses, or even the securing and installing of various types of machinery or equipment, may well become necessary so close to the end of one year that it cannot be undertaken unless the agreement runs for more than a year, or may be a process in particular cases that will itself consume 3 to 5 years.

The inescapable steps in negotiating an international agreement, in securing its approval at the various levels of government involved in the two countries, in preparing detailed program plans, and in securing the necessary transfers of funds, themselves consume so much time that operations are continually hamstrung when forced to slow down or stop periodically while annual agreements are renegotiated, reexecuted and reapproved.

The planning frequently needs to be done, although with some tentativeness, over a 10-year period, with operations assured for at least 3 to 5 years. The health and sanitation program in the Amazon valley of Brazil, to use the same example, requires:

- a. Stimulation of local officials to survey their needs and formulate their local programs for building and financing;
- b. Protection of the public health over wide areas by a coordinated system of sanitary works;
- c. Assistance to state and local legislative bodies in evaluating the worth and priority of projects in connection with preparations for construction;
- d. Guidance to the cooperative service in building and maintaining a competent and adequate staff, and providing an adequate budget;
- e. Planning a systematic work program;
- f. The timely procurement and transportation of construction materials, as well as the procurement of labor;
- g. Carrying on construction simultaneously at such geographical points as to minimize travel in investigations and supervision, and to reduce transportation costs;
- h. Executing projects at such locations and on such time schedules as to permit the logical and economic progression of specialized, skilled workers from one to another;
- i. Advance stock-piling of construction materials (which itself takes about one year for a 25-bed hospital or health center, and from 15 to 24 months for a public water system) to prevent idling of the entire crew of workmen for lack of some equipment or material that is delayed because of low stage in the river or for other causes.

(2) THE COOPERATIVE SERVICE OR "SERVICIO". We have mentioned that the basic agreement will require the host government to establish within its appropriate ministry (of health, of education or of agriculture, as the case may be) a cooperative service usually known as the "Servicio Cooperativo" or "Servicio". The development of this unique administrative device for inter-national cooperation is a significant achievement. The present practice varies slightly, country by country, but the following description is generally applicable to all of the 25 programs now functioning in 16 countries.

The Servicio is organized as an integral part of the ministry, substantially similar to a bureau in one of the departments of the Government of the United States. The Director of the Servicio is nearly always the chief of the field party sent by the Institute to the particular country to administer the participation of the United States in that program. He serves simultaneously as Director of the Servicio, answerable to the Minister, and chief of field party, answerable to the President of the Institute. His principal staff members and technicians will be made up in part of other members of the field party and in part of nationals

recruited from the host republic. The great bulk of the staff will be nationals recruited from within the republic. The Servicio is financed from a joint fund made up of an appropriation made by the legislature of the host republic and a contribution made by the Institute. In addition to the funds that the Institute contributes in this manner to the program of the Servicio, the Institute pays the salaries and expenses of its officers and personnel who are members of the field party.

Beginning with the definition of the program and objectives contained in the basic agreement, the Minister and the Director of the Servicio jointly prepare a detailed program and plan of operation. The specific work to be undertaken and the specific expenditures to be made are then defined in project agreements entered into between the Minister and the Director of the Servicio.

The genius of this administrative device lies in the fact that it not only makes possible, it actually makes unavoidable, the joint, daily, intimate cooperation between our officers and their officers, our technicians and their technicians, our administrators and their administrators, on common problems that arise daily and need to be solved daily.

The administrative structure of the Servicio goes entirely beyond the advice-giving situation. Instead, operations become jointly planned, jointly financed, jointly directed, jointly administered, and jointly defended against attack, under conditions in which the word "cooperation" reacquires its original meaning of "co-equal and joint effort".

During the six years of the Institute's operation, the device has gradually spread from program to program and country to country. It was in June of 1948 that the last two cooperating countries, observing its results in neighboring republics, asked for the establishment of the same structure for their cooperative programs. The technicians and field staff of the Institute number 325 and they are providing both technical and administrative supervision to approximately 9,500 persons, nationals of the other republics who are employed in the actual operations in the 16 countries.

This administrative structure is welcomed by the cooperating republics because it makes possible the most effective use of American administrative and technical skill on programs which are jointly controlled and which operate for the direct benefit of the host republic. It also makes possible the securing of an intimate knowledge of the problems of the other republic by the personnel of the Institute; it gives them the friendliest contacts with government officers and personnel and with many thousands of people who directly share in and benefit from the work being done.

It has been necessary for the Institute to insist that all of its officers and personnel scrupulously refrain from any participation or interference whatsoever in

partisan politics in the various republics. As a result of this policy, the Institute's programs have survived numerous, and in some cases frequent, changes of government. Successive Ministers, although of opposite parties, have repeatedly promptly announced their support of the Servicio's programs, have refrained from interfering with the Servicio's procedures for selecting personnel, and have welcomed the stability and continuity provided by the Servicio's operations. The only party that has consistently, in all the republics, criticized and opposed the work of the Servicios in those programs has been the Communist Party.

The basic plan of the Institute has been that the Servicio shall have this special relationship to the general work of the ministry of which it is a part: that it shall explore new problems, new areas and new techniques and shall then pass over for operation and administration by the regular branches of the ministry projects and activities which the ministry is prepared to take over, while the Servicio moves on to open up still newer areas. Pressures of various kinds from within the cooperating republic sometimes postpone transfer of responsibilities from the Servicio to other offices of the ministry but the transfers are continually being made. Sometimes this can be done rapidly, as when the Servicio constructs a sewerage works and safe water supply system for a medium-size town and arranges for the town government to take over and operate the system, providing assistance, training and supervision for a period of a year or more. In other instances, as in the organization of adequate public health activities over so large an area as the Amazon valley in Brazil, transfer of operations must be made gradually and the Servicio must be prepared to be involved for a period of ten years or more.

(3) FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS. The foregoing discussion makes clear the importance of the two types of financial contributions which the Institute makes to the cooperative programs. The first is a stated contribution which the basic agreement will require the Institute to pay in installments to the Servicio. This program payment, supplemented by the contribution which the basic agreement will require the cooperating republic to make, provides the capital which the Servicio can expend on its work. In addition, the Institute undertakes in the basic agreement to pay all the salaries and expenses of the members of its field party which it sends to the republic to assume the posts of Director and staff members of the Servicio.

The contribution to the program funds of the Servicio is indispensable because it is that payment, more than anything else, which makes of the Servicio's program a joint and mutual enterprise of the two governments. That program contribution converts the Servicio projects into activities that are jointly financed. The practical and psychological significance of this joint financing is difficult to overestimate.

In the early years in each cooperating republic the financial contribution of the United States to the program funds has been substantially larger than the

contribution of the host republic. In every case, as the results of the work received recognition and acceptance, the host republic has increased its contribution, both absolutely and relative to the contribution made by the United States. The ratio of the United States' contribution to the contribution made by the host republic has changed from 20 to 1 or 10 to 1 to a present ratio of 1 to 3 or 1 to 4, with occasionally an even more favorable ratio; that is, instead of paying all or nearly all of the program costs, the United States is today paying from one-fourth to one-third of these costs. It will never become desirable for the United States to reduce its program contribution to the point where it becomes an insignificant proportion of the total program expenditure. If that were to be done, the activities would cease to be jointly financed and would soon significantly cease to be jointly controlled.

The chart on the following page shows the respective contributions to program funds made by the United States, the host republic and local governments within the host republic.

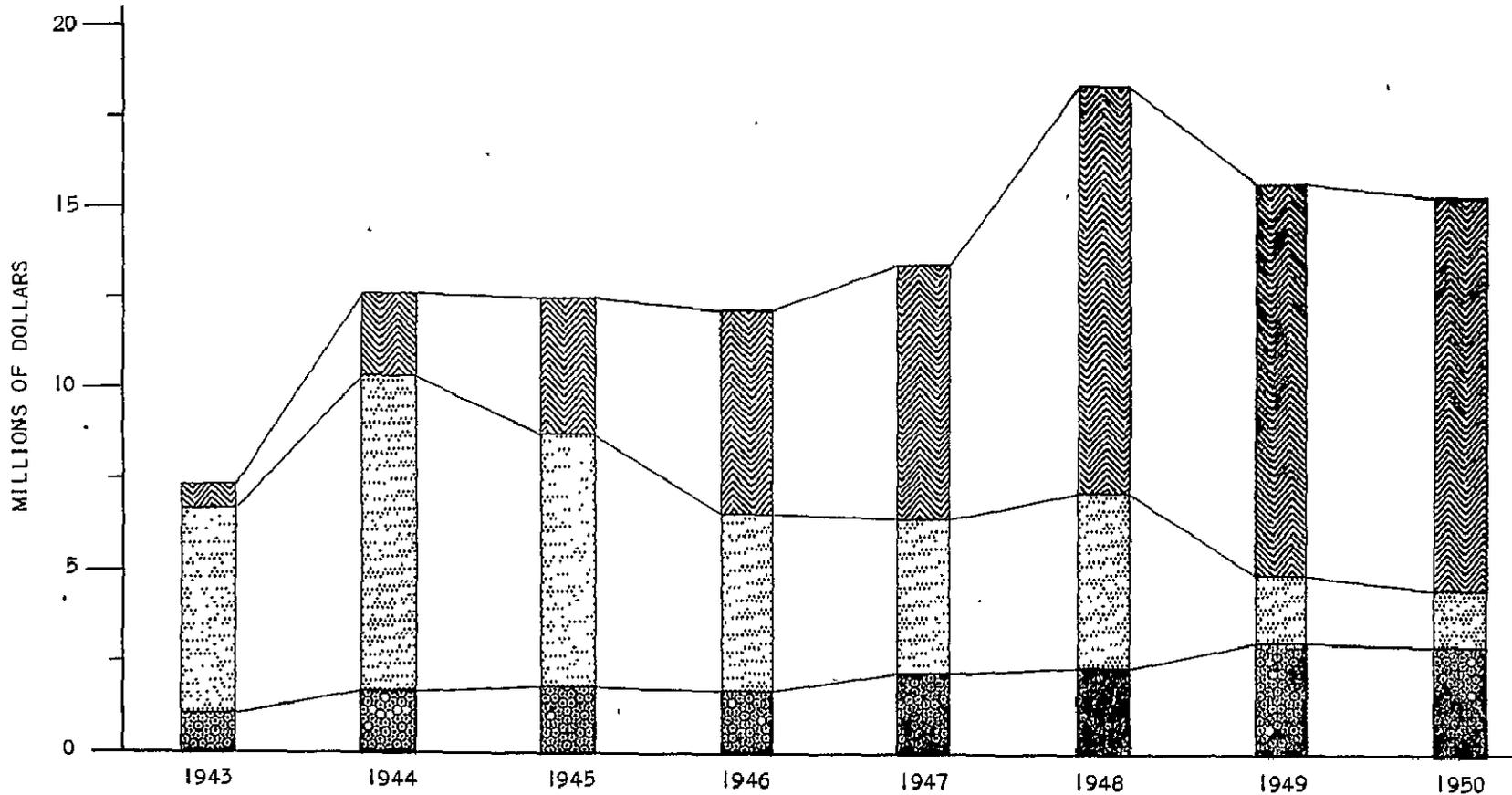
The second contribution made by the United States goes chiefly to pay the salaries and expenses of Institute personnel. The funds for these payments are not turned over to the Servicio but are expended directly by the Institute. Special projects, administered directly by the Institute rather than through the Servicio, such as the training program or the health movies, are also paid for from the assistance funds expended directly by the Institute.

(4) PROJECT AGREEMENTS. The sum of all of the activities to be administered by the Servicio is generally called its "program"; the separate works or activities included in the program are generally called "projects". Before any project is undertaken, a Project Agreement is drawn up between the Minister and the Director of the Servicio, which defines in complete detail the location, character and objectives of the work to be done, allocates money for the project and prescribes all the operating and administrative details. It is this step which enables both the Minister and the Director of the Servicio to maintain detailed control and responsibility for all of the work that is done and all of the money that is spent. Agreements for specific projects can be negotiated in appropriate detail three or four years after the basic agreement has gone into effect, so that both long-term planning and timely adjustment of the plan to the immediate situation are made possible.

The Institute Manual says that a Project Agreement must state the "who, what, why, when, where, and how" of the work to be undertaken. The typical Project Agreement states the problem and objective, specifies the location, details the plan of operation, specifies the financing, sets up the plan of administration; and specifies the responsibility for administration after completion, for each part of the work to be included in the project.

# THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMPARATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS BY UNITED STATES AND OTHER  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR PROGRAMS NOW IN OPERATION



Legend:  
O.A.R. contributions to cooperative projects  
U.S. contributions to cooperative projects  
U.S. technical and other assistance

January 1949

(5) COMPLETION AGREEMENTS. The basic agreement requires that upon completion of each project, a Completion Agreement shall be drawn up and executed by the Minister and the Director of the Servicio which shall provide a complete record of the work done, the financial contributions made, the problems encountered and solved and related basic data. The Completion Agreements have come to be recognized as an exceptionally useful device. Their preparation compels a retrospective analysis of the experience derived from building a project. In turn, they provide an exceedingly valuable basis for the information program that seeks to inform the citizenry of the host republic of the achievements of the cooperative program.

#### IV. THE PRESENT PROGRAM IN BRIEF SUMMARY

Before considering the proposed program of the Institute it is important to see clearly what the present program includes, and just where it stands.

The broad, basic objective of the Institute's program, in all three of its program branches -- agriculture, education, and health and sanitation -- is to raise the level of living of the people in the other American republics. People who are disease-ridden, undernourished and illiterate cannot effectively solve their own problems, personal or national. Only a healthy, well-fed and literate population can contribute to peace and prosperity.

The Institute views this broad, basic objective, therefore, within the framework of the larger objective of securing peace and prosperity in the Western Hemisphere. American foreign policy seeks to strengthen democratic institutions and democratic practices in all the American republics. The assistance which the United States is giving in these programs of technical cooperation is thus intensely realistic and practical: by raising the levels of achievement in agriculture, education and public health, it is building the kind of foundation on which a stable, democratic order can be maintained.

Only the highlights of the existing program will be summarized here. In addition, however, three illustrative cases are presented in greater detail in Appendix 1. Part A of that appendix discusses the existing health and sanitation program in Chile; Part B, the education program in Guatemala; and Part C, the agricultural program in Paraguay.

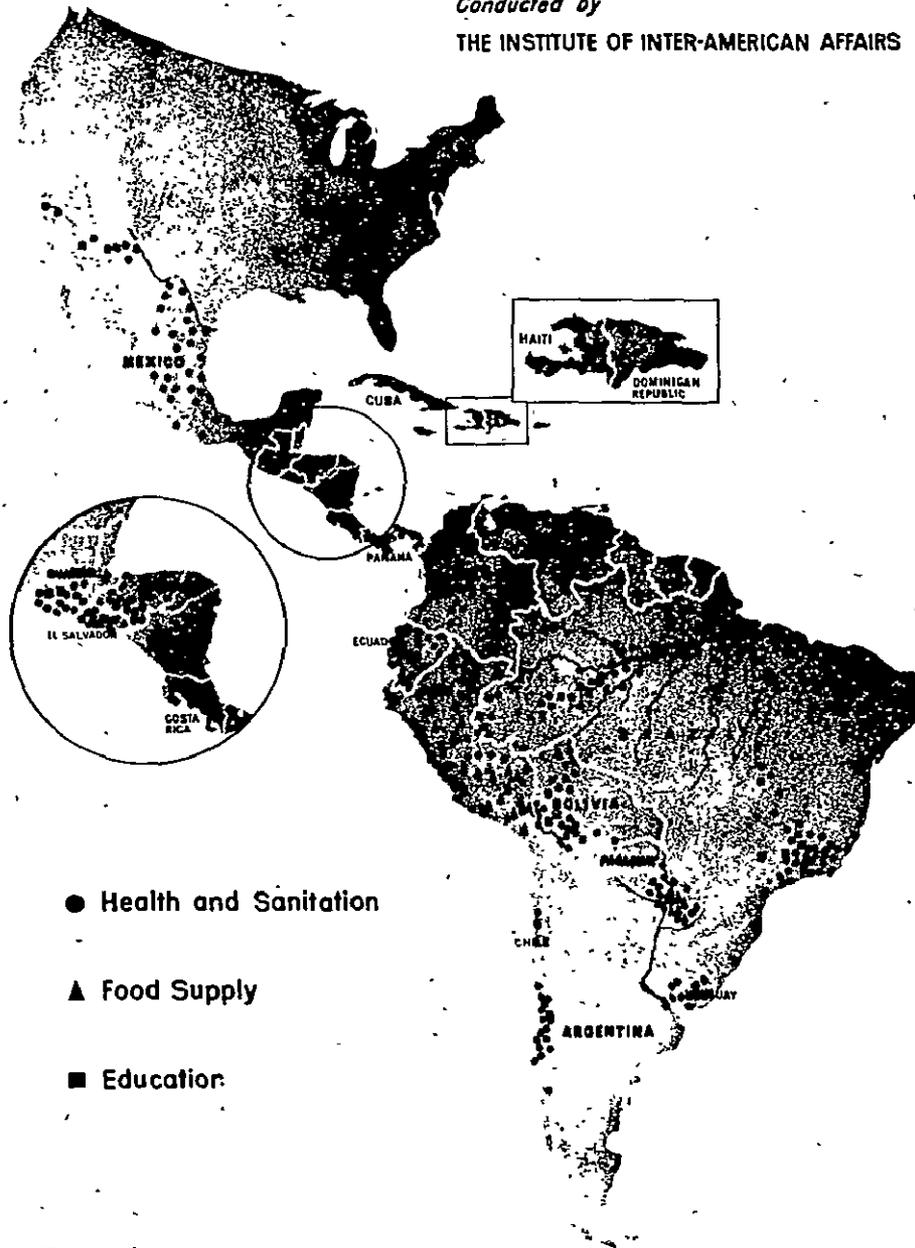
The chart on the next page reveals the location of projects and activities for all of the countries in which any of the three programs are now operating.

##### 1. PROGRAM IN HEALTH AND SANITATION

The Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the American Republics was held in Rio de Janeiro in January 1942, immediately after the attack on Pearl

# INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATIVE PROGRAM · LOCATION OF ACTIVITIES

Conducted by  
THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS



Harbor, at a time when every one recognized the necessity for Hemisphere solidarity and cooperation. One of the resolutions adopted at that meeting called for cooperation among the republics on health and sanitation programs as a measure that would assist in mobilizing the resources of the Hemisphere. The health and sanitation program of the Institute was an immediate response to this resolution.

The serious health problems of Latin America were highlighted by the dangers and the demands of the War. Eighty percent of the people were affected by intestinal diseases. One in every 10 persons suffered from malaria. Fifty-five per cent of the deaths were being caused by diseases that were preventable through vaccination, better sanitation and ordinary medical precautions. Death claimed, within their first year, 1 of every 5 babies born alive. Normal life expectancy was less than 45 years.

Since March 1942, when the program was inaugurated, the Institute has undertaken health and sanitation activities in 18 of the other American republics, all but Argentina and Cuba. The program is active today in 14 of the republics -- in all but Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama. In these four cases, the Institute's withdrawal was made over the protest of the cooperating republic, but was necessitated by the need for spreading the inadequate available resources as effectively as possible.

By the end of June 1948, a little over 1940 separate projects and activities had been undertaken, of which slightly more than 1300 were completed and 634 were actively under way. A breakdown of these projects and activities is included in Section A of Appendix 1. It is estimated that these activities have benefited over 23,000,000 people, or 1 out of every 6 Latin Americans.

The program has placed in operation 107 health centers which are headquarters for community health work, and are staffed by physicians, nurses, technicians, sanitarians, laboratory technicians and health educators of the host republic. The Servicio supervises the operation of these centers until such time as they can be integrated into the national health organization of the country. It is estimated that over 2,000,000 persons are utilizing the facilities of the health centers. Similarly, 86 hospitals have been constructed or renovated, providing modern facilities for care of the sick, promoting new techniques in the isolation of infectious diseases and in maternal and child care, and serving as demonstration of what can be done. A low-cost tuberculosis sanitarium constructed in Chile attracted many visitors from neighboring countries and, within a year, the Chilean Government had decided to erect two more sanatoria of the same type in other parts of the country. The 128 other health facilities constructed include schools of hygiene, nurses' homes, nursing schools, laboratories, dispensaries and clinics.

Work in the field of sanitation is necessarily a long-term job, but is now well started and is very popular with the population served because of the obvious

benefits. Sanitation projects have included safe wells, sanitary privies, slaughter houses, clean public markets, public baths and laundries. Control of malaria has been a major concern; projects have included the construction of dikes, drainage, ditching and filling, larvicidal work and, more recently, the use of DDT in house-spraying campaigns. In Chimbote, Peru, the incidence of malaria has been reduced from 25% to 2%. In Leogane, Haiti, the incidence of malaria has been reduced from 71% to practically 0%. In Breves, on the Amazon River in Brazil, the incidence of malaria was reduced in two years from 43% to 3/10 of 1%.

To make health programs effective, it is essential to obtain the support and understanding of the people. Health education is, therefore, a major activity. Organized campaigns for the education of the public in the cause and control of disease are carried on in all the cooperating republics by means of motion pictures, film strips, newspapers, magazines, bulletins, posters, lectures and individual instruction. Millions of pamphlets have been distributed in Spanish and Portuguese. Uruguay is experimenting with telling the health story through a daily comic strip.

Equally important is the training of the necessary public health personnel. According to the most recent information, the 14 field parties of the Institute in the health program number only 127 United States employees -- including 13 physicians, 38 engineers and 30 nurses. They are working with 8578 nationals of the cooperating republics, including physicians, engineers, nurses, practical nurses, sanitary instructors, technical and clerical assistants and over 5000 workmen. The programs started in each country under a great deficiency of trained personnel. To provide the indispensable staff, a big training program was launched, which has thus far affected over 8900 people. While a little over 1200 fellowships for study in the United States have been made available, more than 7500 people were trained in Latin America through in-service training in these programs.

Some 17 motion pictures have been developed, including a series of 10 produced by Walt Disney Productions for the Institute, known as "Health for the Americas", and these have been used at hundreds of meetings throughout Latin America. Other special projects have included establishment of clinics for control of venereal diseases along the United States-Mexico border in cooperation with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, mobile dispensaries, special medical care for rubber workers and their families in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Honduras, special medical and sanitary assistance in the mica and quartz-mining areas of Brazil, and a special mine-labor program in Bolivia.

The health and sanitation program in Chile is presented in greater detail in Part A of Appendix 1, as illustrative of all the health and sanitation programs.

## 2. PROGRAM IN EDUCATION

The educational program has concentrated its activities in the fields of elementary education, secondary education and vocational training, the latter mainly industrial training. In each of these fields, the central activity has been the training of teachers.

Cooperative education programs have been in effect at various times during the last six years in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru, and are now in operation in 7 countries -- Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

The elementary education program deals principally with rural education. In nearly every case, the entire rural education system has required reorganization. In general, Latin American rural schools have suffered from neglect, particularly as compared with the urban schools. In most of the republics very few pupils receive education beyond the fourth grade of the primary school; in some countries, the majority receive no more than one to two years. School buildings have been inadequate; rural teachers are very meagerly paid; there is an inadequate supply of teachers; and many of the teachers have not only had no teacher training but may not have themselves received more than four to six years of primary schooling. Curricula have been identical with those for the urban schools; rote-learning was universal; text books and teaching materials have been unknown, even blackboards and chalk usually being unheard of; "courses" have been too numerous and planned with no regard for the mental age-level of the pupil; practically none of the instruction has had any bearing upon the pupils' environment and needs.

The central theme of the educational program has, therefore, been the "community-centered school". The curriculum is gradually revised to give every element in it a purpose and meaning in the national rural environment. Agriculture and health are especially stressed. Hygiene courses give simple instruction in personal, school and home hygiene. Proper diet is taught, and is illustrated by school lunch programs, with pupils participating in planning and preparing the lunches. Courses in elementary agriculture are illustrated in the school garden projects.

Special emphasis is placed upon teacher training. In several of the republics, this has required the establishment, from the ground up, of a rural normal school system. Selected teachers are sent by their governments for the complete normal school course. Other teachers must be given shortcourse training in summer schools and in teachers' institutes and workshops. Supervisors are also carefully trained in special courses. The device of practice and demonstration schools is widely used. In some countries, mobile missions move about from one school district to another, giving demonstrations and assistance.

The development of text books and other teaching aids, and the training of teachers in their use, has proved indispensable. Such materials as textbooks, flash-cards and teachers' manuals must be created to fit the local scene.

The school is "community-centered", not merely because its curriculum is devised to reflect the community life of the pupils, but because it is designed to extend the benefits of the school to the entire community. The students are organized into the equivalent of our 4-H Clubs (the CLUBS ESCOLARES). The parents and village officials are encouraged to visit the schools. Parent-teacher associations are formed, and the community is brought into the work of the schools.

The "nuclear school system" of administration is emphasized, under which a group of 10 to 20 schools in a given area are grouped about a central school, from which emanate the services of supervision and administration.

The principal problem in secondary education has been to adjust the existing academic curriculum to meet the needs both of the students who prepare for the university, and of those who will not continue beyond the secondary school. In addition, the program involves setting up new divisions to provide commercial, home economics or manual arts training. Here, too, the principal emphasis has had to be on curriculum planning, teacher training and the development of teaching methods, based upon use of textbooks, teaching tools and visual aids.

The vocational education programs have differed from country to country according to need. They include training a supply of craftsmen in basic trades like carpentry, plumbing, electrical installation and repair; furnishing skills for earning a living to the thousands who cannot expect to lead a scholarly life; and training industrial workers where industrialization is under way. The vocational education activities include three broad branches: (1) the organization (in some cases, the reorganization) of technical schools, which usually involves planning the school buildings and shops, supervising construction, obtaining and installing new United States equipment and machinery, organizing the courses, preparing teaching materials and training teachers; (2) the establishment of vocational education divisions in selected schools, to parallel and supplement the academic divisions; and (3) the development of manual arts, crafts and home economics courses in the elementary schools.

The educational program in Guatemala is presented in greater detail in Section B of Appendix 1, as illustrative of the educational activities.

### 3. PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the basis of livelihood for more than two-thirds of the citizens of Latin America. It is the principal industry in nearly every one of the other

American republics. It is the key to their domestic prosperity, and their principal source of purchasing power in world markets.

The agriculture of Latin America, viewed as a whole, presents two basic problems:

(1) There is not enough of good arable land, except in a few countries, to provide the food and fiber needed by the population;

(2) The tillage, planting and harvesting practices of hundreds of years ago still largely prevail in the production of the majority of the crops. This combination of the use of primitive and inefficient methods for producing crops and livestock on lands that, in any event, are probably insufficient to meet the demands that must be made on them, makes exceptionally acute for Latin America the problem of how to provide a healthy balance between population and resources.

Nevertheless, the situation is hopeful. Modern scientific agriculture can produce on the lands of Latin America all that the population will require of many commodities and most of what they will require of other agricultural commodities. The remainder can be secured in foreign trade through export of other commodities which Latin America is producing and can produce, but this desirable goal cannot be reached until the agriculture of the Latin Americas is brought to adequate development.

The agricultural program of the Institute (usually called the Food Supply Program, because its emphasis during the War was to increase the food supply immediately available for the population of Latin America and for those of the armed forces of the United States stationed in Latin America) has never enjoyed funds adequate enough to be able to cooperate on an agricultural program in each of the republics. Cooperative agricultural programs have been maintained at various times in only 10 of the 20 republics, and are operating today in only 4 -- Peru, Paraguay, Haiti and Costa Rica.

The program in Peru reveals very clearly what can be done. The Republic of Peru is of about the combined size of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. It has a population of 7½ million persons, 65% of whom are entirely dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood. Peru's total annual income from agricultural production represents no less than 75% of the real annually produced wealth of the nation. Of this amount 85% is derived from production on small farms. Despite this emphasis on agricultural production, Peru normally does not produce enough food to satisfy domestic demands.

The Servicio early initiated a country-wide agricultural development program. Its principal achievement has been the creation and continuous expansion of an

agricultural extension service patterned after that of the United States. Through field demonstrations and visits to individual farms, agents assist farmers to secure, care for and use needed equipment; to practice good methods of soil conservation, irrigation, crop production and disease and insect control; to improve livestock breeding, management and feeding techniques. Starting with a nucleus of 11 offices in 1943, the Servicio now operates 30 rural offices located in the most important productive areas. In 1945 the rural offices received 9,358 visits from farmers; in 1947, 30,861 visits. In 1945, agents visited 3,210 farms; in 1947, 10,933.

A wide variety of materials not obtainable through normal commercial channels is provided to farmers at cost through the Servicio. Since the end of the War, the Servicio has begun to establish agricultural machinery pools. Through these pools, modern machinery is made accessible to small farmers who could not otherwise afford the use of mechanized equipment essential to low-cost production.

Adequate quantities of viable seeds, although essential to food production, are not yet available in Peru. The Servicio has purchased and distributed 1,500 tons of seed, and thousands of fruit trees and other plant propagation materials. Distribution has been made at cost through the extension service. To promote the fruit production industry, the Servicio has made available needed insecticides, spraying and fumigating equipment.

A general livestock project is in operation in an effort to alleviate the shortage of meat in the coastal areas of Peru. Livestock quarantine stations were constructed in Arequipa, Callao and Eten, the principal ports of entry for imported animals. To increase the supply of good breeding animals a calf-rearing and distribution project was initiated, and several hundred registered cattle have been imported from the United States and sold to producers in every part of the country. Intensive work is being done to control animal diseases. In addition, the Servicio is endeavoring to increase the production of meat, poultry and dairy products by distributing high quality hogs for breeding purposes, importing pedigreed chickens for the poultry department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the recent purchase of two mammoth, continuous hatch incubators in the United States for use at La Molina and Lima. Approximately 65,000 chicks have been imported by air from the United States to demonstrate the practicability of introducing new breeding stock in this manner. Losses have been amazingly small, due to the generous cooperation of United States poultry producers in expediting these semi-experimental shipments. To stimulate sheep production the Servicio has imported Hampshire and Suffolk rams for breeding with ewes from the Peruvian Sierra and is conducting a coastal demonstration of profitable sheep raising.

The Servicio is also at work in improving land use through the repair and construction of irrigation systems, the application of proper fertilizers and improved

methods of soil conservation; in providing engineering construction services; in developing land rehabilitation and water-use projects; in preparing economic studies and analyses; in organizing a nutrition program; in developing fisheries projects to promote the Peruvian fishing industry; and in developing a warehousing system to eliminate spoilage and avoid seasonal fluctuations in supply.

In Haiti, abandoned lands are being restored to production; a 1200 acre live-stock demonstration farm is in operation; and special emphasis is being given to the restoration and development of irrigation and drainage systems. Recently, activities have been concentrated mainly in three areas, the Artibonite, the Fonds Parisien and the Damien. In the 150,000 acre Artibonite Valley, a pilot project is successfully demonstrating that the salt content of the soil can be reduced through drainage and irrigation and that food crops can be grown throughout the Valley. An engineering study of the Valley was completed recently and used as a basis for the Haitian application to the Export-Import Bank for a loan of \$3,000,000 for agricultural development. At Fonds Parisien, an area once irrigated but now almost barren, 75% of an irrigation project has been completed; this will provide water for 1250 acres in an area of small farms. At Damien, the site of the Ministry of Agriculture and the School of Agriculture, one-half of the experimental and demonstration farm has been turned over to the Servicio for development and use as a demonstration and training center.

Project activities in Costa Rica emphasize agricultural extension and demonstration work. A corn dryer has been constructed in the Atlantic coastal area to demonstrate proper drying and storage, and corn is now being produced in areas that were lying idle after they had been abandoned by fruit growing enterprises. The National Bank of Costa Rica is developing in cooperation with the Servicio a program of supervised agricultural credit.

At different times during the last six years, agricultural programs have been operated on smaller scale in Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela. The work already done can be built upon when the resumption of these programs becomes possible.

The agricultural program in Paraguay is presented in greater detail, as illustrative of all the food programs, in Section C of Appendix 1.

Appendix 2 summarizes the respective contributions that have been made by the United States and the host republics to these cooperative programs. In Appendix 3 will be found maps of the American republics on which are indicated the locations of the separate projects and activities that make up each of the programs now in operation.

The outstanding common characteristic of the programs in health and sanitation, education and agriculture here summarized is their unfinished state. It is necessary

to build further on what has been done, if the real fruits of the enterprise are to be realized. The withdrawal of the cooperation of the United States at this early stage would remove guidance, encouragement and support at a time when the need for them is still keenly felt.

#### V. THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

During 1948 the Institute requested the head of each of its field parties to evaluate carefully the work that he was doing and to submit his recommendations for the future program of the Institute. Each field party head was asked to consider carefully the resources, needs and problems of the republic in which he was at work, and to indicate how far, in his judgment, the host republic was prepared to go in a cooperative program to solve these problems. In the nature of the case, it was not possible to sound out the cooperating republics on this proposal in specific detail, since it was not desirable to raise anticipations concerning what the United States would be prepared to do, in advance of the adoption of legislation to authorize further participation by the United States. At the same time, the State Department requested the American Ambassadors to these republics to submit their reactions to the existing programs and their recommendations for the future. The responses received from the Ambassadors and from the heads of field parties were collated, and supplemented with other available information. The individual reports are available in the Washington office of the Institute.

The proposed program of the Institute, in all three of its branches, and for each of the Latin American republics for which a particular program is contemplated, is presented in full in Appendix 4.

The recommendations which make up the proposed program are necessarily tentative, and will undoubtedly need to be modified, as time goes on, if the further program is authorized. The most important characteristic of these programs of the Institute is that they are cooperative programs, jointly planned, financed and administered by the two governments. These proposed programs have so far only partially been subjected to these processes of mutual review. Further, in the nature of the case, plans and programs must be kept flexible to meet changing needs and situations as they arise. These proposals are not, however, mere guesses. They are based on the operations which the Institute has carried on for six years, and on the continuous planning and programming which have been a part of these operations. The most important needs for the next few years can be clearly seen by those who have been working with these problems for the last few years.

The detailed proposals presented in Appendix 4 include, separately for each of the republics, a statement of the basic problems that need to be solved, a description of the activities and projects that need to be undertaken, and an estimate of the period for which they need to be carried on.

Some of the highlights of the proposed program may be briefly summarized.

#### TIME PERIOD PROPOSED.

It is proposed to extend the programs of the Institute to June 30, 1955 -- five years beyond the present authorization. The Institute's field parties have recommended ten-year extensions for the great majority of the programs, and twenty-year extensions for a few.

The reports from the field emphasize that operations cannot be carried on under basic agreements which expire annually. They indicate that three years is the minimum effective period for a basic agreement, and that operations can be better planned and more economically executed under a basic agreement that runs for 5 years. They also emphasize, on the other hand, that it is not desirable for the basic agreements to run for longer than 5 years without review and renewal. The renewal, after 3 to 5 years has elapsed, provides a desirable opportunity for re-examination of the respective contributions to be made, and, in some cases, for reinventory and redefinition of the work to be carried forward.

#### RESPECTIVE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The recommendations as to the respective contributions to be made by the two governments to the various cooperative programs over the proposed five-year period are summarized in Appendix 5.

The field reports stress the fact that the recommendations on proposed expenditures are close to the minima in each case. One factor that has served to keep these estimates relatively low, despite the great need for these activities throughout Latin America, is the fact that it is important to avoid a serious disproportion between the appropriation made by one of the Latin American republics to the Servicio and the appropriations that it makes to its other governmental agencies.

#### PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES PROPOSED.

The proposed program contains no startling innovations. The existing programs have been hammered out under a variety of conditions over the last six years, and indicate quite clearly what projects are needed and are feasible. In all cases, therefore, the recommended projects are extensions, expansions or improvements of the existing programs.

It is recommended that a cooperative health and sanitation program be continued in the 14 countries where it is now operating, and be reestablished in three of the

countries where it formerly operated. Extension of the program to the remaining three republics should probably be left to future determination. It is recommended that the cooperative education program be made available in every republic other than Argentina and Uruguay, with the probability, however, that the program will not be carried on in more than 15 countries in any one year. It is recommended that a cooperative agricultural program be made available in every republic other than Argentina, except that here, too, it is not expected that the program will be carried on in more than 15 countries in any one year. It will not, of course, be possible to launch all of the recommended programs in all of the republics during the first year after the proposed new legislation becomes effective. It is estimated that all of the recommended programs can be under way by the expiration of three years from the date that the proposed new legislation goes into effect.

New legislation is therefore required that: (a) would extend the life of the Institute until June 30, 1955, and authorize it to continue its programs in cooperation with the other American republics during that period; (b) would authorize it to enter into basic agreements with these republics that may run for as long as five years in any one case; and (c) would authorize the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for these purposes for the period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1955.

The proposed health and sanitation program for Brazil, the proposed education program for Bolivia, and the proposed agricultural program for Peru are very briefly summarized below, as illustrative of the material presented in Appendix 4 for all the programs in all of the republics.

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION IN BRAZIL.

The proposed health and sanitation program for Brazil takes the form that it does because of certain glaring facts: Ninety percent of the population -- in 1945 it was estimated that Brazil had 46,200,000 people -- is infected with intestinal parasites, which produce serious debility and loss of productiveness. Malaria, an important cause of death, is an even more important cause of debility. The death rate from tuberculosis is five times as high as in the United States. In the Rio Doce Valley, schistosomiasis, a chronic debilitating disease, affects more than 40% of the population in many areas. Infant mortality in the principal cities is four times greater than in the United States as a whole. More than 75% of Brazil's population live in towns containing fewer than 5,000 inhabitants; it is estimated that in these towns there are approximately 5,000 physicians serving 38,000,000 people, or 1 physician to nearly 8,000 people. Graduate or trained nurses and sanitary engineers, as known in the United States, are virtually non-existent in Brazil, even in the cities.

Brazil is convinced of the need for improved health standards, and spends nearly as much on public health services per unit of population as the United States. She is willing to spend more. She is eager to have the cooperation and guidance of the United States.

The proposed program provides for a series of projects in each of the following 11 basic lines of activity: (1) preventive medicine; (2) medical aid in tropical areas; (3) epidemiological investigations; (4) environmental sanitation, including water and sewerage systems; (5) construction, staffing and maintenance of public health installations, health centers, hospitals, and laboratories; (6) health education; (7) training of professional and technical personnel; (8) assistance to the National Leprosy Service; (9) statistical analyses; (10) financial and technical cooperation with other health agencies; and (11) medical administration.

A practical objective in the 20-year program is to increase the area of operation from its present 40% of the total area of Brazil to 50%, and to raise the number of people reached by the cooperative health program from its present 4% of the total population of Brazil to 20%.

As one of the greatest needs in Brazil is for additional well-trained public health workers, the program provides for greater emphasis on the development of in-service training programs. One of the principal benefits derived from sending Brazilian medical personnel to the United States for study and training is the availability of such persons on their return to Brazil for service as instructors in the Brazilian in-service training program.

#### EDUCATION IN BOLIVIA.

Approximately 75% of the population of Bolivia is illiterate. Bolivia suffers from a serious lack of adequate facilities for effective elementary education. Bolivia's request for a cooperative program, and the support which she gives to that program are evidence of her determination to solve the problem, and of her need for some assistance in its solution.

The basic problems concerning education in Bolivia, particularly those which affect the rural areas, have their counterparts in most other Latin American countries, and especially in Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Paraguay and Guatemala.

The proposed education program for Bolivia and the other countries is confined to the fields of elementary and secondary education, vocational education and teacher training.

In Bolivia, the RURAL EDUCATION phase of the program involves: (1) evolution of a curriculum for the elementary schools carefully adapted to Bolivian rural

needs; (2) establishment of a teacher-training system to serve the rural areas, including development of text books and teaching materials now almost completely lacking, and training of teachers and normal school students in their use, and including the establishment of practice and demonstration schools; (3) development of a well-integrated system of administration in rural education, including pre-service and in-service training of supervisors and local administrators; (4) systematic improvement of school plants and equipment, with a well-planned program for construction of new schools, and (5) development of close cooperation between the Ministry of Education and other agencies in Bolivia which can supplement the education program, such as the Ministries of Health and of Agriculture, and the Social Welfare agencies.

Until its introduction in 1945 by the present cooperative education program in Bolivia, teacher training for the rural areas was largely neglected and, even now, only the first steps have been taken. Most of the rural teachers in Bolivia have had no normal school training, and many of them have had no more than four or five years of elementary school. The curriculum for both the elementary and the normal schools has been based upon a rigid system of rote learning of facts, most of which have no particular meaning for the students and no bearing on their every day lives. Text books, and even such elemental teaching materials as blackboards and chalk, have been practically unknown. The teachers have had no opportunity for in-service training nor even the aid which teachers' manuals can give. Supervision of teaching in the schools has been formal and disciplinary, rather than constructive.

Since 1945, after planning and consultation among rural teachers, supervisors, Ministry officials and North American technicians, general agreement has been reached on the form of a new curriculum for the rural schools which is adapted to rural needs in Bolivia. The three R's, fundamental in any education system, are being given a content which catches the interest of the pupil because it deals with his familiar surroundings and his every day life. Principles of health and nutrition are being introduced as the material of study, and better agricultural methods are taught in the schools reached by the program. Manual training and simple home economics are entering the curriculum; the former is beginning to be expressed in the revival of native crafts which may supplement the family income, and in the making of implements for home and farm and school.

The idea of using text books and other teaching aids is warmly received by the teachers, but they must be developed "from the ground up", with extensive participation by the teachers. A series of readers is in preparation for all the rural education programs, each reader related to the next of the series, and with work books developed in connection with each. Arithmetic texts, especially written so as to relate the arithmetic work to the rest of the curriculum and to community life, are being developed. The teachers' manuals have already been prepared in their

first edition, but they will require systematic review and revision over a period of several years before they are well adapted to the new system.

The program provides for in-service training of teachers by several different means, including brief but intensive teachers' institutes, similar to those in use in the United States, which will be scheduled at each of the normal schools during the school year; summer school courses; the development of a nuclear school system, under which some 20 rural schools are grouped into a sort of constellation, revolving around the central school of the area, from which emanate not only the functions of routine administration and supervision but also the means of carrying to each rural school the new methods introduced into the central school; and one or two mobile missions which will move about the countryside in trucks, carrying not only Bolivian demonstration teachers and North American technicians, but model exhibits, for demonstration purposes, of teaching materials, and films and charts on health, first aid, agriculture and related subjects.

The INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION phase of the program will provide assistance in re-organizing the work in the three or four industrial schools already in existence. Most of the young Bolivians, whose future will depend upon their manual skill, will not, however, be able to attend these industrial schools. For them, the cooperative program proposes development of a small group of secondary schools in which students will be given instruction in manual arts. Divisions of vocational education will be established in many secondary schools, not to supplant, but to supplement, the general academic training.

#### AGRICULTURE IN PERU.

The proposed agricultural program in Peru will provide, in the case of Peru as well as in the case of the other countries, for (1) the development and utilization of new areas, and (2) for intensification of existing agriculture.

Specific projects in the development and utilization of new areas will include: reclamation through irrigation and drainage; opening new lands through the development of transportation; construction of storage and processing facilities; ground water development; and development of fisheries.

Specific projects in the intensification of existing agriculture will include: the use of modern equipment and materials on the farm; encouragement of improved farm management, including introduction of better crops and livestock, and insect and disease control; conservation of soil on farm and watershed, including reforestation; introduction of credit systems for farm operations; and expansion and improvement of farm and area storage facilities.

Complementary projects will run concurrently with those listed above, consisting of personnel training, economic surveys, nutrition studies and assistance in making censuses of agriculture.

#### PROGRAMS IN RELATED FIELDS.

The co-operating republics are asking for assistance in fields closely related to the three now in operation. They are particularly interested in programs for the better development of transportation and communication as aids to the development of their basic economy. It is too early to project specific plans in this field, but the authority to give assistance of this type, now contained in the Institute's charter, should be continued.

For a more adequate summary of the proposed program, in each of its main branches, country by country, see Appendix 4.

#### VI. ATTITUDES OF COOPERATING REPUBLICS

The cooperative programs are initiated only in response to the formal written request of the host republic, and it is, of course, obvious that such a program can be maintained only so long as the host republic wants it to continue. In June, 1948, the basic agreements for 21 of the 25 current programs, spread over 14 republics, were about to run out. Every one of the republics asked for renewal of every one of the programs.

Perhaps the most eloquent evidence of the attitudes of the cooperating republics is to be found in the steady increase in the financial contributions made by the host republics to these programs. As stated above, the trend has been such that, whereas in the early years beginning in 1942 the United States paid all or nearly all of the costs of these programs, the program contributions of the United States now run to one-third or one-fourth of the total. This trend has become especially marked since the end of the War. It is summarized in the chart following page 9 of this memorandum.

There are three other sources of evidence as to the attitudes of the other republics toward these programs and the work they embody:

- (1) Resolutions adopted at conferences of the American republics.
- (2) Official and unofficial statements made by the Presidents, the Ministers, and other leading political officers of the republics.
- (3) Statements made by the people of the republics in newspapers, magazines, letters, and other sources.

## 1. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES.

Requests for the initiation, or continuation, of the program of the Institute, or of work in the same fields, have been expressed in no less than 11 resolutions adopted at 7 inter-American conferences between 1942 and 1948. Extracts from all of these resolutions are gathered together in Section A of Appendix 6. A brief sampling follows.

Resolution XXX adopted at the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942, recommended "that the Governments of the American Republics take individually, or by complementary agreements between two or more of them, appropriate steps to deal with problems of public health and sanitation, by providing, in accordance with ability, raw materials, services and funds."

In July 1942, the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, held in Mexico City, asked that there "be established in the American nations" programs for "maintaining and bettering the productivity of the soil by means of erosion control and prevention, and the adoption of better methods of soil management, by the exchange of ideas, data, students, technicians and other means."

The Conference of Ministers and Directors of Education of the American Republics, held in Panama in September 1943, recommended "that the Governments of the American Republics take individually, or by complementary agreements between two or more of them, appropriate steps to deal with problems of education, by providing, in accordance with ability, materials, services and funds."

The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held in Mexico in February 1945, called attention to the fact that "Through national and inter-American agencies, such as the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the Governments of the American republics have carried on cooperative programs for the improvement of public health and sanitation and for better food supply and nutrition", and recommended "That the Governments of the American republics intensify the mutual aid that they have been giving . . . by means of mutual agreements."

Similar resolutions were adopted at a public health conference held in El Paso, Texas, in May 1945, again at the Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, in Caracas, Venezuela, in August 1945, and again recently, at the Ninth International Conference of American States, held at Bogota in March 1948.

The conference at Bogota also adopted a Charter for the Organization of American States. Article 4 of the Charter provides that it shall be one of the "essential aims" of the Organization to "promote by cooperative action their economic, social and cultural development". Article 28 of the Charter says: "The member

states agree to cooperate with one another to achieve just and decent living conditions for their entire population."

## 2. ATTITUDES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Expressions of their opinion of the programs of the Institute, taken from statements made by the highest governmental officers in every one of the republics in which the Institute has worked, are collected in Section B of Appendix 6.

Making due allowance for natural politeness, these remain eloquent testimonials. They are buttressed by the fact that not a single one of the Institute's programs has ever been repudiated in any of the American republics after changes of administration brought about either by elections or by revolutions, although both have been frequent in the lives of these programs.

There is space here only for four selections from the wealth of material collected in the Appendix. These selections are made from Peru and Paraguay, the only two countries in which the Institute is now conducting all three of its programs.

On June 14, 1948, shortly after taking office, the President of Paraguay wrote to the President of the United States, as follows:

"As one of my first official acts I wish to assure you that the cooperative programs of Health and Sanitation, Food Supply and Education between the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Government of Paraguay, begun during the presidency of President Morinigo, will continue to have the full support of my government and the people of Paraguay. The present agreements for these programs are soon to expire, but it is the desire of my government that all of these programs without exception be continued. The SCISP, STICA and SCIDE, as integral components of the Ministries of Public Health, Agriculture and Education respectively, have done much toward solving the problems and carrying out the obligations of these Ministries in the few short years that these cooperative programs have been operating. We wish to see the operation of these Servicios continued, so that the benefits already derived will not be lost to the present and future generations of Paraguay."

The Minister of Public Health and Social Security, of Paraguay, in a speech dedicating a health center, said on April 6, 1945:

"But the contribution of the United States of America was not only a financial contribution. Her sons themselves were present. They came down to work with us, to share our anxieties, to make theirs the aspirations we cherish, to know us and to be known, to enable all of us to discover this American identity which is the continent's chief strength."

In a speech made in February 1946, the Minister of Education of Peru said:

"The United States is at present at the head of the nations of the world because of the effort of their people. In assuming this great responsibility, the United States distinguishes itself from those countries which throughout history have exercised their power to the detriment and as oppressors of the other countries; on the contrary it has become a friendly country, desirous of helping those which have not reached the same stage of development. The United States with regard to Peru is taking the place of the eldest brother . . . giving us an example, and the opportunity of developing our personality, and it gives us tangible help."

Two years later, the President of Peru, in a message to the National Congress of Peru, on July 28, 1948, said:

"The effective development of the Inter-American program of Nuclear Rural Schools in the zone of the Titicaca Lake, in coordination with the program of the sister Republic of Bolivia has continued. A system of teaching, adequate to the needs and demands of that region, is being introduced in the central schools with emphasis on agriculture and hygiene, and the use of the Indian languages as a first step in the teaching of Spanish. This system will be spread in all sectional schools reaching a total of 420 schools and 35,000 pupils. The nuclear program has a high national and international significance since three American nations unite their efforts in raising the living standard of the people as a basis of the prosperity and fraternity of nations."

The chief of the Institute's field party for the agricultural program in Peru, in September 1948 made the following interesting comment:

". . . During the past five years we have had eight different Ministers of Agriculture, representatives of all of the important political factions and ideologies. One of these men was a farmer and a dairyman; the next was a former manager and president of the National Agrarian Society; the third, a business man, the executive manager of the most important fertilizer company in Peru; the fourth, an economist and Apra party leader; the fifth, a farmer, business executive and capitalist; the sixth, a colonel in the army air force; the seventh, an agronomist and economist, who is now Minister of the Treasury; and the eighth and present, an agriculturalist -- manager of the Cotton Chamber of Commerce and recently Commercial Attache of the Peruvian Embassy in Washington.

"Without exception every Minister has been enthusiastic in his support of the cooperative agricultural program and has respected its political non-partisanship."

### 3. ATTITUDES OF THE PEOPLE.

There are collected in Section C of Appendix 6 expressions of popular attitudes as revealed in editorials, newspaper stories, magazine articles, letters and reports of various kinds. Material is included from every country in which the Institute has ever operated a program.

## VII. ATTITUDES OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADORS

On August 25, 1948, the Department of State wrote to the American Ambassadors to the republics in which the Institute is operating programs. The communication said: "The Department would like to have your estimate of the value of the Institute's activities to the Republic, your judgment as to whether the programs of the Institute are building good will for the United States, your opinion on the question whether and how the Institute's programs assist materially in implementing the foreign policy of the United States in the Republic to which you are accredited, and your opinion as to the approximate length of time for which the Institute's programs should be carried on."

The communication was sent to the Ambassadors accredited to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Every Ambassador has replied, and each has recommended the extension of every program operating in his republic.\*

Extracts from each of the replies are assembled in Appendix 7. There will be room here to quote from only four. Joseph Flack, the Ambassador to Bolivia, said: "My own estimate of the value of the Institute's activities is a high one . . . It is my opinion that these programs should be continued for at least ten years. . . . I consider that the programs . . . are helpful and that they are necessary in developing the mode of life that we desire to have in the Western Hemisphere. . ."

Fletcher Warren, Ambassador to Paraguay, said: "I consider that the maintenance and continuance of all three . . . programs is essential to the development of our foreign policy in this country and that the work they are doing helps this Embassy immeasurably in carrying out its mission here. . . . I believe that the United States. . . should continue to contribute funds to each of the programs in order that we may continue to be effective, active participants. . . . To discontinue any one of these programs now would be to throw away many of the benefits already gained and to lose most of the investments which have been made. . . . If our programs are to be effective and develop on a sound basis, they should be operative here for a very minimum of ten years. Twenty years would be preferable."

\*One -- the Ambassador to Venezuela -- felt that inadequate publicity was being given to the contribution of the United States to the program in that republic, and recommended that a final decision on extension beyond 1950 be postponed until that time to see whether the shortcoming would be corrected. It is being corrected.

Willard L. Beaulac, Ambassador to Colombia, said: "I continue to attach great importance to the programs of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs . . . I consider that the . . . United States . . . should never offer to send a military mission anywhere without offering, at the same time, to send a health mission and an agricultural mission, and a vocational educational mission, assuming, of course, that there appears to be a fair chance that such missions might succeed. . . . In the case of many Latin American countries . . . our health and sanitation work plus our agricultural work can be of greater military value to us in case of trouble than the purely military cooperation we are giving. . . ."

John F. Simmons, Ambassador to Ecuador, said: "The potential value of the activities carried on by the Institute . . . in Ecuador is considered to be almost immeasurable . . . The carrying on of such a program . . . cannot help but build good will toward the United States . . . The benefits to United States Foreign Policy to be derived from cooperative programs of this nature . . . would seem to transcend any benefits that normally might accrue from loans, diplomacy, treaties, or virtually any other method of international assistance."

#### VIII. CONCLUSION

These programs are, then, basic; they are practical; they are needed. They build good will. They make possible intimate international cooperation. They are comparatively inexpensive, as programs of foreign cooperation go.

The republics of Central and South America represent our "adjacent areas". The Western Hemisphere has become a neighborhood.

It is not the part of statesmanship to be misled by the peace and quiet that prevails today in inter-American relations. The United States launched these inter-American cooperative programs when our own need for hemispheric solidarity was great. Can the United States withdraw as soon as its own need has become somewhat less urgent? The need of the other republics for the assistance they receive from these programs continues to be just as great.

If the United States should withdraw now, can we expect our next call for inter-American cooperation to be as readily heeded, if difficulty should again develop?

The cooperative programs are now in midstream. Viewed purely in terms of the project-status of the present activities, it is too early to withdraw.

And, finally, the question must be considered in the context of the other demands that are made upon the United States for international assistance and international cooperation. Through the Economic Cooperation Administration, the

United States is offering very substantial assistance to Western Europe. Military aid to Western Europe, in addition to the extensive economic aid, is under consideration. A substantial increase in the economic and military aid offered to areas in the Far East is also being actively considered. Can the United States safely provide a marked contrast between its concern over conditions in Europe and Asia, and the consideration that it shows for its immediate neighbors?

The price to be paid for inter-American cooperation will become very much heavier if we wait until our hand is more or less forced by imminent crisis.

## LIST OF APPENDICES

### Appendix

1. Three Illustrative Existing Programs:
  - A. Health and Sanitation Program in Chile.
  - B. Education Program in Guatemala.
  - C. Agricultural Program in Paraguay.
2. Respective Contributions to Operating and Inactive Programs.
3. Location Maps for Existing Projects.
4. The Proposed Program.
5. Recommended Respective Contributions for the Proposed Program.
6. Attitudes of the Cooperating Republics.
  - A. Resolutions Adopted at Inter-American Conferences.
  - B. Statements by Government Officers.
  - C. Popular Attitudes Expressed in Newspapers, Letters and Reports.
7. Attitudes of the American Ambassadors.

## APPENDIX 1

### THREE ILLUSTRATIVE EXISTING PROGRAMS

The present program of the Institute is briefly summarized in section IV, beginning on page . In this Appendix 1, three illustrative cases are presented in greater detail: The health and sanitation program in Chile; the education program in Guatemala; and the agricultural program in Paraguay.

#### A. HEALTH AND SANITATION IN CHILE

During March 1943, following certain preliminary conversations, His Excellency Claude G. Bowers, the Ambassador of the United States to Chile, informed His Excellency Don Joaquin Fernandez Fernandez, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the United States was prepared to contribute \$5,000,000 to help in the expansion of public health activities in Chile.

An agreement was signed on May 12, 1943, between the Government of Chile and the United States. All details for execution of the cooperative health program were turned over to Dr. Eugenio Suarez Herreros, representative of the Government of Chile, and Dr. George C. Dunham, representative of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

Upon request by Dr. Dunham, Dr. Suarez submitted a plan for administration, standards and procedures. This plan was accepted by The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and has been the basis of operation since that date. The plan provided for a program consisting of separate, well-defined projects and that all projects undertaken should be related to the furtherance of the existing public health program in Chile.

To carry out these projects the Inter-American Cooperative Public Health Service (known in Chile as the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica) was established in the National Public Health Service (a division of the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Social Security). As an integral part of the National Public Health Service, and thus an integral part of the Government of Chile, the Cooperative Health Service and all its personnel enjoy all the rights and prerogatives of that Government.

As of the end of 1948, the Institute's field party included four officers, besides Dr. Theodore I. Gandy, Chief of Field Party and Director of the Cooperative Health Service; while 572 Chilean nationals (including 328 unskilled workmen) were employed by the Service.

When the Cooperative Health Service (referred to hereinafter as the Servicio) was established in May 1943, the most important problems confronting the Servicio were the needs in many communities throughout the country for adequate water supplies and sewage disposal systems, for health centers and other public health facilities, and for more trained public health personnel.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken by the Servicio in Chile, beginning in May 1943.

**HEALTH CENTERS** On July 28, 1943 a countrywide project agreement was signed, providing for the construction and equipment of health centers throughout Chile. These units were designed to give preventive service to the entire population located in the areas in which they were to be constructed. Therefore, the population served in the different areas varies from approximately 30,000 people to more than 70,000 people per unit. Each health center offers the following services: Infant and preschool clinics, prenatal clinics, tuberculosis and venereal

disease clinics. In addition, space was provided in each unit for an auditorium, demonstration rooms, and offices, with the necessary sanitary installations for visiting nurses, health educators and sanitary inspectors serving the area. Public baths and laundries were installed in two units. The exact number and location of these health centers was not specified but was left to be decided by mutual agreement from time to time. For the construction and equipment of the health centers a total of \$660,000 was allocated (Project 5), and for their operation a total of \$191,299.83 was made available (Project 22).

**VALPARAISO.** In August 1943 the city of Valparaiso deeded a partially-completed building to the Servicio. This building was a two-story steel and concrete structure located in the Cerro Baron district of Valparaiso. Approximately 50,000 people in the low-income bracket were to be served by the health center. The Servicio allotted \$156,625 for completing the construction and equipping of the Cerro Baron Health Center. Architectural plans involving certain structural changes in the building were prepared. Construction began in September 1943 and the building was dedicated on December 7, 1944. All of the equipment except the X-ray equipment was installed by that time. X-ray equipment, however, was not installed until July 1946. The unit began operation on January 1, 1945, with all services except the T.B. clinic, which began operation following the installation of the X-ray equipment. All activities of a full-scale, modern health center are now being performed by the Cerro Baron Health Center in Valparaiso.

**SANTIAGO.** The district of Quinta Normal is located in the northwestern portion of the city of Santiago. It is an area of approximately 70,000 people with very low incomes. The Rockefeller Foundation was already working in the area in 1943. Also, the National Health Department was actively working in Quinta Normal. In June 1943 the Servicio signed an agreement to construct and equip a health center in this area. A total amount of \$201,490 was allocated for this project. Negotiations concerning the purchase of the site were completed by November 1943. Construction began on December 13, 1943, and was completed in April 1945. The health center was dedicated on May 18, 1945, and placed in operation under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Health Department.

**ANTOFAGASTA.** In December 1943 the city of Antofagasta offered a site, valued at \$11,000, to the Servicio, which agreed to construct and equip a health center on the property. The location was in the central portion of the city. Construction was started during June 1944. The building was completed in October 1945, and was dedicated on December 7, 1945.

Operation of the health center by the National Public Health Service and the Servicio began in December 1945. All clinics and facilities of a modern health center are maintained in this unit. All of the X-ray equipment had arrived by November 1947, and this clinic is now in full operation. Total cost for this building and equipment furnished by this Servicio will be approximately \$167,000.

**TEMUCO.** The city of Temuco, with 44,000 inhabitants and capital of Cautin Province, is an important railroad center and gateway to the lake district of Southern Chile. In May 1945 the Servicio agreed to construct and equip a health center in this city. Construction of the new health center began in July 1945. The building was completed in November 1946, and was inaugurated on December 14, 1946. Active work began March 1947, with the exception of the T.B. clinic. The clinic is now in full operation. Total cost of the building is \$121,365.

**HOSPITALS** **TRUDEAU HOSPITAL.** Tuberculosis is the second highest cause of death in the Province of Santiago. Although local social security and medical aid services offer facilities for diagnosis as well as medical and surgical treatment in sanatoriums for curable cases, there is a very urgent need for sufficient beds to hospitalize more cases. The Servicio allocated the sum of \$986,000 for

the construction and equipment of a 500-bed barrack-type hospital with technical and general facilities sufficient for 1,000 beds. The pavilions are distributed in such a manner that additional ones may be built in the future. Construction of the sanatorium was begun in October 1944. All the building construction was terminated and equipment installed and tested by the first part of November 1947. First patients were received November 17, 1947. The Servicios de Beneficencia y Asistencia Social are financially responsible for the operation of this hospital (Project 14).

**CARABINEROS HOSPITAL.** The Carabineros are the Chilean National Police Force, and provide, through their medical staff, treatment for the members of the Carabineros and their families. Several years ago, this organization constructed a hospital and clinical building in Santiago for the hospitalization of Carabineros and their families, but upon completion of the building were not able to obtain sufficient funds for equipment. In September 1943 plans were made to equip this hospital. Work began in October 1943 and was terminated during the year 1946. This hospital was completely equipped, including the installation of five elevators - three for the transportation of passengers and hospital beds, two for food and linen transportation; laboratory equipment; X-ray equipment; operating room equipment; obstetrical operating room equipment; refrigerator units; complete kitchen and laundry equipment; and other items necessary for the efficient operation of the hospital. In addition to equipping the hospital, over one hundred and twenty-five structural changes were made in the building to facilitate the efficiency of hospital operations and the installation of equipment. The hospital structure was dedicated on April 27, 1945, but did not receive patients until August 1947. It is at present operating to a maximum capacity. The Carabineros have assumed financial responsibility for the operation of this hospital. The sum of \$280,000 was appropriated for this work (Project 6).

**SAN JOSE DE MAIPO.** On February 26, 1945 the Servicio signed an agreement for the construction of auxiliary buildings for the tuberculosis sanatorium in San Jose de Maipo. The Servicio Medico Nacional de Empleados contributed one hundred per cent of the funds for the construction, while the Cooperative Health Service contributed the services of technical personnel amounting to \$6,000. This was the first cooperative project for which the Chilean Government, in this case through the Servicio Medico Nacional de Empleados, contributed the entire amount of the funds for the construction of the building. The project consisted of the additional bed space adjacent to the existing sanatorium living quarters for personnel, changes in the kitchen and dining room, a house for the director, and the installation of a dumb waiter. Construction was begun on March 15, 1946 and completed, insofar as construction was contemplated under this agreement, during December 1947 (Project 23).

**GUAYACAN.** The Chilean Army has a small tuberculosis sanatorium in Guayacan for the use of officers. The Army wished to enlarge the sanatorium in order to be able to provide efficient medical attention to all ranks of Army personnel. On June 30, 1945 the Servicio agreed to furnish \$235,000 for the construction of a sanatorium of 120-bed capacity and the necessary service buildings. This agreement does not include equipment. The sanatorium has been named the "Franklin D. Roosevelt Sanatorium". Construction on this hospital was begun in May 1946, and is now practically complete. The Army will undertake necessary landscaping and planting. It is estimated that final cost of the sanatorium construction will be approximately \$300,000 (Project 24).

**SURVEYS** An agreement was signed on June 15, 1943, which provided for the hiring of architects to study different types of buildings and to make preliminary plans and estimates as a basis for preparing specific projects. Studies were made of various land sites for health centers in Chuquicamata, Concepcion, La Calera, Maria Elena, and Pedro de Valdivia as a part of a general plan for improving health and sanitary conditions. During the month of April 1944, a four-man commission was created by the Chilean Government to study the health and sanitary conditions in the Province of Cautin in the southern part of Chile. The temporary

headquarters of this commission was in Temuco, capital of the province, and visits were made to the following towns in this province: Carahue, Cunco, Freire, Las Casas de los Padres, Nueva Imperial, Pitrufquen, and Temuco. A total of \$9,990.54 was expended for this project - No. 2. <sup>1/</sup>

One of the first projects undertaken by the Servicio was an engineering study of the existing sewage disposal system in Santiago. The sum of \$3,000 was provided by project agreement signed August 25, 1943 to make this study. Field work was started during June 1943, to obtain detailed information on the best possible manner of extending the existing system to all unsanitated areas. Investigation of the types and quantities of industrial wastes from manufacturing plants was also made to determine the type of sewage treatment facilities which would meet the particular needs of the city. The study for the sewage treatment plant for the city of Santiago was completed in January 1945.

The original study was extended upon request of the Chilean Government to include a number of other towns in need of sewerage service and an additional sum of \$10,000 was made available for this purpose and for completing a report on the study for Santiago. This report was completed in October 1946 and the bound copies were distributed in December 1946.

Sanitary conditions were studied in Lebu, in the Province of Arauco, and also in Castro, Corral, Nueva Imperial, and Talca. A study for a sewerage system and treatment plant was made in Penablanca for the extension of the Villa Alemana sewerage system into that community. Much of the work consisted of collection of samples, measurements of flows, field survey of treatment of plant site and routes for trunk sewers. This project - No. 1 - was completed December 30, 1946 with a total expenditure of \$12,974.95. <sup>1/</sup>

#### OTHER BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

The PROTECTORA DE LA INFANCIA, an institution for the housing and training of children who have no homes, is located on the Puente Alto-Santiago Road, about 2 kilometers from Puente Alto. In September 1943 plans were made for expanding and improving existing buildings. Among the facilities provided were workshops to train the children. Two new buildings were constructed, and the three existing buildings were extensively remodelled. Electricity and modern sanitary facilities were installed. Work began in October 1943, and was completed in May 1944 at a total cost of \$20,641.37. The building was dedicated on September 9, 1944, when it was officially turned over to the use of the Protectora de la Infancia (Project 7).

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RADIUM has been in operation for a number of years. The Institute treats cases of cancer not only from the Santiago area, but from the Provinces. In order to aid in this cancer control work, the Servicio allocated the sum of \$15,000 to install one deep therapy X-ray unit in the Institute to augment the two machines at present in operation. An order for the equipment was placed in the United States in October 1943. The room was prepared by the Instituto del Radium in September 1946 and the machine installed and put into operation in November 1946. The addition of this machine has greatly enhanced the facilities available for treatment purposes. A total of \$11,127.53 was expended for this project - No.3.

The BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is a part of the National Public Health Service and is responsible for the manufacture and distribution of biologicals and arsenicals;

<sup>1/</sup> The surveys discussed in these projects, with the exception of those in Santiago and Penablanca, were made for projects that were not established. Preliminary surveys are made for all established projects; these surveys are included with the discussion of the project.

the laboratory examination and epidemiology of the Public Health Service; and general research in the production of biologicals. A new building to house the Institute had been partially completed in the Municipality of Nunoa, a suburb of Santiago, but construction had been stopped because of insufficient funds. In November 1944 the Servicio allotted the sum of \$175,000, which was later raised to \$222,500, for the completion of this building. This included the finishing of the main building, the power house, the chimney and the construction of fences. The project did not include the purchase of equipment or furniture. Construction began in November 1944, and by December 1945 the main building was practically completed. The additions and finishing of the boiler-house, chimney, etc. remained, and work progressed on these slowly throughout the year 1946. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary fittings, etc., for the installation of the boilers. It was not until the latter part of December 1947 that the condensate return pumps were received to complete the installations in the power house (Project 20)

The VIRUS BUILDING forms a part of the group of buildings of the Bacteriological Institute. Originally it was planned not to finish this building, but, because of added activities in the main building, it was not found possible to provide the necessary isolation for the Virus Section and provide adequate assurance against contamination of other processes. Under Project No. 30 the Servicio made available \$60,000 and the Bacteriological Institute made available \$6,472.49 as well as all available construction materials in the warehouse. Plans were completed early in 1947. Actual construction began about the middle of February and the building was completed in December 1947 (Project 30).

The SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH in Santiago is located on the top of the west wing of the Bacteriological Institute described above. In June 1943, an agreement was signed providing for the completion of construction and equipping of the School by the Servicio, including laboratories, auditoriums, libraries, and classrooms. Construction began in October 1943. The building was completed in April 1945 at a total cost of \$80,633 for the structure and equipment. An additional amount, which brought the total allotment for this project to \$93,000.00, was made available to equip a nutrition laboratory and to purchase a bus chassis for field trips. While the School has been functioning since 1945 a certain amount of equipment for the nutrition laboratory is still being awaited. This school is a part of the University of Chile and its operation is partially financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. The faculty consists of Chileans, many of whom have received public health training in the United States (Project 4).

The DIRECCION GENERAL de BENEFICENCIA y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL is a division of the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Social Security in charge of the construction, equipment and operation of hospitals. This governmental organization maintains approximately 26,000 hospital beds in Chile, but its work has been handicapped due to lack of necessary equipment. On November 7, 1944, a sum of \$2,100 was made available for the purchase of special medical equipment. An electric cauter and cystoscope, together with the necessary attachments, were obtained from the United States and delivered to the Government of Chile for the use of this organization. The cost was \$1,814 (Project 19).

SALVADOR HOSPITAL. This hospital is owned and operated by the Servicios de Beneficencia y Asistencia Social of the Government of Chile, and maintains a section for specialized surgery known as the Harvey Cushing Pavillion. This section lacks certain technical equipment for the proper functioning of the surgical unit. Project No. 31 has for its purpose the purchase of equipment with funds provided by the Servicio. A total of \$12,000 was made available and all equipment, which consists for the most part of operating room and laboratory apparatus, has been ordered from the United States.

TRUDEAU HOSPITAL. While the project agreement for this hospital provides for the construction and certain basic equipment, there remained to be purchased many articles such as linens, cutlery, china, uniforms, clinical equipment, etc. The Servicio de Beneficencia y Asistencia Social, which organization will operate the hospital, has requested the Servicio to assist in purchasing this material and equipment, and has made the sum of \$45,307.44 available for this purpose. This is another project for which all of the funds are being furnished by the Government of Chile (Project 32).

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS NORTH SANTIAGO. During March 1944 construction of a sewerage system for a section in North Santiago was considered. Plans prepared as a part of Project No. 1 (See Surveys) were approved by the Department of Public Works. Actual construction was started on June 13, 1944, and is progressing rapidly. Plans for the entire system include the construction of 240 kilometers of sewers varying from 100 mm. to 2.3 meters. In this quantity is included practically 45 kilometers of house connections. The Servicio has made available \$600,000 and the Department of Public Works of Chile has made available \$453,074.43, for a total of \$1,053,074.43. On this particular project money is allotted as it becomes necessary, as this work is being constructed in four sections. Total cost to date \$1,378,667. This system will make sewerage facilities available to approximately 200,000 people (Project 13).

VILLA ALEMANA. The towns of Villa Alemana and Penablanca lie adjacent to each other on the banks of the Penablanca inlet in the Department and Province of Valparaiso. Because of the rapidly increasing population of these two towns and because of their importance as sites of tuberculosis sanatoria, construction of a modern sanitary sewerage system and sewage treatment plant was undertaken by the Servicio. The sewerage system is designed to serve the most densely populated sections of the two towns. One fully equipped sewage treatment plant was constructed to serve both towns. Actual construction began in February 1944. The total amount allotted for this project to date is \$174,690. By September 1945 the collection system of the outfall had been completed. Work was then begun on the construction of the treatment plant, which consists of an Imhoff tank, trickling filters, secondary sedimentation, chlorination, and provisions for drying sludge. By the end of 1946 the plant was completed, except for the installation of mechanical equipment which was received and installed during 1947. Inauguration ceremonies were held September 27, 1947, and both the system and the treatment plant were put into use immediately thereafter. The commemorative monument was completed during December 1947. The system consists of some 20 kilometers of plain concrete pipe varying in size from 100 to 300 millimeters; 139 manholes; and 24 flush manholes. The plant is designed for a flow of 57 liters per second as a maximum (Project 8).

SAN VICENTE de TAGUA-TAGUA. San Vicente de Tagua-Tagua is located in the Province of O'Higgins. It is the commercial center serving a large agricultural zone. This city has a public water supply system, but had no adequate system of sanitary sewage disposal. Plans for the project were undertaken in November 1943 when an agreement was signed providing \$40,000 for this work. Construction began in March 1944 and was completed in June 1945 at a cost of \$33,949.10. The project consisted of the construction of approximately 7.5 kilometers of sewers including outfall, collection system, and house connections together with the necessary manholes, flush tanks and other appurtenances. The inauguration was held June 24, 1945 at which time the system was put into service (Project 9).

SAN JOSE de MAIPO. San Jose de Maipo is located on the Maipo River in the Province of Santiago, about 45 kilometers from the city of Santiago. Because of its location in the Andes Mountains it has become a center of tuberculosis sanatoria. San Jose has a public water supply system but has no modern system of sanitary sewers. An agreement was signed on November 23, 1943 providing for this work. Because the town is located at a relatively high altitude in the Andes Mountains, snow and bad weather

prevented construction work during the winter of 1944. On December 20, 1944 excavation of the trench for the outfall sewer was started. By September 1945, the system was completed and approximately 4,000 meters of pipe had been laid with the necessary appurtenances. The cost of this project was \$32,500, and it was inaugurated in December 1945 (Project 10).

LA CALERA. La Calera, in the Province of Valparaiso, is the center of the cement industry in Chile and is probably the most important railroad junction point in the country. The National Department of Public Works recently completed a water supply system, but there was no adequate sewage disposal system. The population of the city totals 12,000 persons. About 2,000 of this number live in a new section and are served by a system of sewers that discharges directly into the Aconcagua River. The remainder of the city is served only by open irrigation ditches. Plans were completed during November 1943 for the construction of a treatment plant to serve the entire city and to install sewers to serve the 80 per cent of the population which at that time was without a sewerage system. The sewage system and the groundwater drainage systems were completed in 1945, at a cost of approximately \$204,000. Since then work has continued on the construction of the outfall line between the system and the treatment plant site, and on excavation at the site. Estimated cost of the outfall line and plant is \$130,000 of which about \$23,000 has been expended (Project 11).

ANTOFAGASTA. Antofagasta, capital of the Province of Antofagasta, is one of the principal seaports of northern Chile, as well as the terminal of the railroad from La Paz, Bolivia. An existing sewerage system serves the central and older sections of the city, but not the area in the vicinity of the port works. In view of the fact that over 4,500 persons are expected to settle in this port area in the near future, an agreement was signed in February 1944, providing for the construction of a sewerage system for this section, with \$55,000 allotted to this work. The project consists of approximately 2 kilometers of sanitary sewers, 525 meters of pipe for carrying sea water for flushing the sewers, and a pumping station. The sewage collected flows to the pumping station by gravity and is then pumped into the main sewerage system for discharge into the sea. Construction of a factory to manufacture concrete pipe was started in July 1944 and was completed in September 1944. Excavation of trenches began in October 1944. Work was started on the construction of the sewage pumping station during December 1944. The entire system was completed in September 1945, and inaugurated on December 7, 1945. Total cost was \$49,154.83 (Project 12).

ANCUD. Ancud, capital of the Province of Chiloe, is located on the north shore of the island of Chiloe. It is the main port of the island and the northern terminal of the island railroad. Ancud has a public water supply system, but no modern sanitary sewerage system, so there was danger of contamination of the oyster beds in the harbor. In October 1944 plans were made for the construction of a system to serve the more densely populated sections of the city. The project will consist of approximately 4.8 kilometers of sewers. During December 1944 work was started on the construction of a pipe factory, storehouse, and office for the construction force. Work on the construction of the sewer lines was begun in October 1945. Bad weather conditions hindered the work on this project. To date the outfall has not been completed as it was designed, and probably will not be so terminated as this does not appear as absolutely necessary. It may be abandoned due to the very difficult construction which would be involved in the underwater work in an area subject to rough seas. Cost to date is about \$69,300 (Project 16).

TOME. Tome is located on the seacoast in the Province of Concepcion, approximately 30 kilometers north of the city of Concepcion. The city is a seaport and is also the terminus for the local trains between Concepcion and Tome. Tome has a public water supply but the sewage from the so-called serviced houses is discharged individually into several small streams passing through the city or into ditches in

the streets. These streams and ditches carried the sewage into the harbor of Tome at the public bathing beach and near shellfish areas, thus creating a public health hazard. An agreement reached in November 1944 provided for the construction of sewers, a sewage pumping station, together with apparatus for the screening of the sewage, and other necessary attachments to serve the more densely populated sections of the city. The sewage collected is discharged directly into the sea, at a point sufficiently remote from the center of the city. The city of Tome contributed the land necessary for the construction of the pumping station, a sum of \$2,000 in cash, the use of land for the construction of a temporary storehouse and pipe factory, and of suitable office space within the municipal building. In December 1944 work began on the organization of the project and on the construction of a pipe factory. The manufacture of pipe continued throughout most of 1945, and the actual laying of the pipe began in November 1945. Construction of the purifying station, with the exception of the communitor, was completed in July 1947. The official Commission made the inspection of the entire system during August 1947, and it was accepted and put into service the first of December, 1947. The communitor was received in Santiago the last of December 1947 and installed. Cost to date has been \$98,800. The system contains some 10.5 kilometers of collectors and laterals (Project 21).

**NAVAL ARTILLERY SCHOOL, LAS SALINAS.** The Naval Artillery School and village of "Almirante Allard" are located in Las Salinas near the city of Vina del Mar. The village serves as the location of homes for officers and non-commissioned officers of the school. The school has a present enrollment of 200, which is expected to increase to 500. The school and housing area was served by small septic tanks which were not functioning properly and effluent was ponding on the surface of the ground at the school and around the quarters, thus creating a public health hazard. The Servicio signed an agreement in September 1945 to provide for the construction of a sanitary sewer approximately 1.2 kilometers in length to collect sewage from the buildings and discharge it by gravity to one of the outfall sewers of Vina del Mar. The manufacture of pipe began in October 1945 in the pipe factory of Villa Alemana. The pipe was transported to the job by Navy trucks. The laying of pipe was begun in December 1945 and the project was terminated in April 1946 at a cost of approximately \$7,460 (Project 26).

**LLAY-LLAY.** The town of Llay-Llay is situated in a very fertile, almost level flood plain, the soil of which is very dense. The present population of some 4,400 were provided with practically no sanitary services, the usual practice having been to discharge sewage directly into irrigation ditches or open ditches along the sidewalks in front of the homes. This unsanitary condition very probably accounted for the high typhoid rate, 20 cases or 400 per 100,000 in March 1946. Future plans for development of transportation facilities for the country include this town as a railroad junction on the line into Argentina.

A project agreement was signed in April 1946 providing for the construction of about twelve kilometers of sewers and a complete treatment plant consisting of Imhoff tank, trickling filters, secondary sedimentation, chlorination, and sludge drying beds. A pipe-making plant was installed in July 1946, and pipe laying began in November of that year. Progress was slow due to the high ground water table, but the system proper was nearly completed by the end of 1947. About half of the excavation for the treatment plant had been done and a location line for the plant outfall had been staked. The right of way for this line had been requested of the Minister of Public Works. Approximately \$124,500 has been spent on this project to date (Project 29).

**GENERAL SANITATION** In countries, such as Chile, where there is a scarcity of rainfall in certain parts of the country, or where the rainfall is seasonal, the problem of water becomes exceedingly important. In rural areas, especially, it is difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain a safe and adequate water supply not only for drinking purposes but also in quantities sufficient for bodily cleanliness. Furthermore, the improper disposal of waste materials in rural

areas not only results in the pollution of local water supplies, but also results in the pollution of waters used in irrigation of food crops. Undoubtedly, this has been one of the outstanding factors for the high typhoid fever and dysentery rates in Chile. The incidence of typhus is also high in certain rural areas, thus constituting a grave public health problem.

**RURAL SANITATION.** On October 18, 1944, the Servicio provided \$50,000 for a demonstration program in rural sanitation. An area was selected to the south of Santiago which included four towns: Puente Alto, La Florida, San Bernardo and San Miguel, and the communities of La Cisterna and Lo Espejo. This area was selected primarily for the reason that the irrigation canals used in the cultivation of most of the vegetables for Santiago are located here and the method of sewage disposal resulted in heavy contamination of the irrigation water.

A five weeks' course in sanitation was given at the School of Public Health to prepare sanitary inspectors for the field work to be carried out under the rural sanitation program (See Training). Actual work began in November 1944. The primary work is the installation of privies. House to house inspections were made and recommendations for sanitary improvements were given by the inspectors. Also, the location of privies over the irrigation canals was changed to a land position. In addition, an intensive health education campaign was carried out in this area. This program was found to be so successful that upon termination of the work in the area to the south of the city it was decided to extend this control to that area just north of Santiago (Project 18).

By the end of 1947 a total of 4,840 privies had been installed and a total of 24,200 home visits had been made. Two hundred forty-two septic tanks were installed and numerous sanitary improvements were made, such as 154 absorption pits, 84 sewer connections and 110 water connections to the city system. The area now under control is 122,400 acres. As of May 1947 when this project (No. 17) was transferred to project 33, a total of \$32,685.81 had been expended.

**TYPHUS CONTROL.** A project was developed to serve as a demonstration in the effectiveness of DDT to control typhus, and a total of \$10,000 was allotted. Work began in February 1946, consisted of demonstrations in louse-infested areas, schools, theaters, etc. Conferences and demonstrations were held in all of the health centers, and basic equipment was purchased to permit the use of DDT by Sanidad officials. Results from the inception of the program have been gratifying, because of the effectiveness and ease of application of the chemical, and also the enthusiastic response and cooperation on the part of the public. As of May 1947 when this project (No. 27) was transferred to project 33, a total of \$8,202.09 had been expended.

**FOOD SANITATION.** The sanitary conditions under which foods are produced, stored and distributed in the city of Santiago are poor. The typhoid morbidity rate is constantly around 120 per 100,000 despite the fact that water and sewerage are satisfactory for most of the city. The Chilean Government is interested in developing a sound food control program and has made attempts in the past to improve the service. Under Project No. 28 a survey was made of all food handling and producing establishments in a densely populated area in the central part of Santiago. The area was divided into six sectors, each under the supervision of an inspector, who makes regular visits to the establishments in his area. Emphasis has been placed on complete sanitation of the premises, including the personal hygiene of the food handlers. Lecture courses were arranged, including showing of films on sanitation, and demonstrations have been held for the owners of establishments, as well as all employees. Both have responded with enthusiasm, and the results of the work are evident in the eating and food establishments of that part of the city.

The work is actually being carried out by the Food Control Division of the Provincial Health Service of Santiago. The Servicio made \$20,000 available for the

project. By the end of the year 1947 4,328 establishments were under control. As of May 1947, when this project was transferred to project 33, a total of \$5,630.79 had been expended.

**CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.** As of April 30, 1947, the above three projects for Rural Sanitation (No. 17), Typhus Control (No. 27) and Food Sanitation (No. 28), were all incorporated under a master project, Control of Communicable Diseases (No. 33). During 1947, under this master project, 207 talks or demonstrations were given and an estimated sum of \$2,462,072.14 pesos, or \$79,166.31 dollars, had been invested.

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND TRAVEL** Project No. 25 was signed on July 31, 1945 to provide financial assistance to doctors or engineers who wish to pursue further studies or make observation visits to the United States, or to visit other countries to confer with other party members or colleagues concerning the work in general. A total of \$11,475 has been expended to date. Under this project the Chief Engineer of the Cooperative Health Service visited Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina in October and November 1945, observing general public health work in these countries. Assistance has also been given to persons to travel in the United States.

**TRAINING** Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the construction of buildings and work for the improvement of public health and sanitation within the country. However, the proper functioning of these buildings, works and other programs has not always been successful due to the lack of personnel with proper training in public health and sanitation.

A Public Health Nursing Officer joined the staff of the Cooperative Health Service in February 1944. She was consultant to the Servicio, and took charge of the organization or supervision of nurse-training programs and health center activities. A program was arranged to provide study and refresher courses for 8 graduate nurses at the Arriaran Nursing School. This course was designed to make supervisors of these nurses and was completed in October 1944. Five of the nurses remained at the school to assist with the teaching. (Project 15).

In view of the shortage of trained public health nurses, a two-month course in public health nursing was organized, in May 1944, in the Quinta Normal District of Santiago. The five nurses taking the course received instruction on bag technique, prenatal and post-partum care, and infant care. They also were given opportunity to visit the field with the public health nurses, and later made field visits alone. The course was completed in June 1944. These nurses were assigned to work at the Cerro Baron District of Valparaiso. The amount of this project was \$4,232.30 (Project 15).

Prior to the completion of the Cerro Baron Health Center, the Servicio established a public health nurse training program in Valparaiso. In view of the shortage of trained public health nurses, a two-month course was started in May 1944. The nurses were trained to make home visits, collect data, keep records, and work in collaboration with the preventive clinics already established in the Cerro Baron District. Upon completion of the training period, the nurses began preliminary surveys and gained a knowledge of the people in the area. At the same time, the people were furnished with information concerning the services that would be given in the new health center. With the inauguration of the new building, the nurses transferred their activities to the health center proper (Project 15).

Close supervision was given to the public health nursing service in Cerro Baron, and periodic visits were also made to Antofagasta to supervise the work. Upon the opening of the health center in Temuco in December 1946, preparations were made to organize the public health nursing staff for Temuco.

In July 1945 three nurses from Uruguay were sent to Chile and assigned to Cerro Baron for a two-month training course in public health nursing. Four nurses from Colombia arrived in Chile at the beginning of April 1947 for a four-month field training course in public health nursing. They spent two months at the Quinta Normal Health Center and two months at the Cerro Baron Health Center. On November 1, 1947 sixteen graduate nurses were sent to Chile from Argentina for field training in public health nursing. Eight of these students were assigned to the Quinta Normal Health Center and eight to the Cerro Baron Health Center.

During October 1944 the sum of \$5,000 was made available for the awarding of scholarships to persons who are actively engaged in public health work or who require training to enter the employment of a public health organization. Funds have thus far been sent to provide scholarships for 15 sanitary inspectors taking a short five-week course in sanitation at the School of Public Health (See also Rural Sanitation). In addition, four nurses were granted stipends of 1,000 pesos per month in 1945 to allow them to continue public health training. In 1946 nine more nurses were granted stipends and two in 1947. They were required to sign a contract to work in health centers where their services may be required. This has aided materially in solving the problem of public health nursing personnel (Project 18).

In November 1945 the Servicio was requested to furnish technical advice for the organization of the nursing service at the Carabineros Hospital. A member of the Institute field party was made Director of the Nursing Service and began organizing the auxiliary help for the hospital. Courses of instruction were given, as well as practical demonstrations.

The Director of the Nursing Service was transferred from Carabineros Hospital to Trudeau Hospital in January 1947, in charge of the organizing of the nursing service, housekeeping and instruction of personnel as nurses aides. This latter instruction was necessary due to the lack of sufficient graduate nurses. The hospital services of Chile were not organized to include a housekeeping service, but due to the amount of equipment installed in this hospital, such was deemed necessary. A total of 48 auxiliaries were trained, as indicated, and were prepared for their duties in anticipation of the opening of the hospital in November 1947. In addition, organizational instruction was given to a selected group of 8 chief nurses who were sent from various other Chilean hospitals and who upon completion of the training returned to their respective posts to set up similar courses of instruction.

Each year from June to October a specialized course is given at the School of Public Health for doctors. The Servicio has been responsible for assisting in the planning and conducting of this course. Attendance has been as follows: in 1944, ten doctors; in 1945, sixteen doctors; in 1946, sixteen doctors, and in 1947 eighteen doctors. In addition to this, since 1944 certificates have been given to the following: 31 sanitary inspectors; 14 laboratory technicians; 54 doctors in statistics; 29 statisticians; 45 inspectors in food control; 20 auxiliary laboratory technicians; and 57 health education workers. All told, a total of 310 students have received training or instruction in the school since its opening.

During the period of operation of the Servicio in Chile, assistance has been given in the training of professional and technical personnel by The Institute of Inter-American Affairs through the giving of sixty-four fellowships and travel grants for training of Chileans in the United States. These fellowships include training in such subjects as Medical Statistics, Tuberculosis, Food Control, Epidemiology, Public Health, Chest Surgery and Sanitary Engineering. As of December 31, 1947 all these trainees had completed their assignments and had returned to Chile.

**HEALTH  
EDUCATION**

In July 1943 a Health Education Section of the Servicio was established. Activities included press relations, panel discussions of health problems, film showings, radio broadcasts and lectures. Other health

education work included a workshop for rural teachers, an eight-month course for teachers of rural primary schools in the Province of Santiago, and a correspondence course for rural teachers in all parts of the Republic.

In January 1945 the Health Education Section was changed to the Section of Public Relations. Consumers' Leagues were organized to educate housewives in terms of buying, eating and general living habits. A Mothers' Club was organized at the Cerro Baron Health Center and a Clubhouse provided for under-privileged children of the Quinta Normal District. Public Health film showings, radio talks and press releases have continued. A course of nine sessions of two hours each, covering topics of health education, was given to the summer course of High Secondary teachers in the Universidad Technical Santa Maria in Valparaiso. Assistance was given in arranging publicity and educational material for the Typhus and Food Sanitation program.

The field partys' Health Education Officer was assigned in August 1946 to study local conditions in health organizations in order to prepare a course in health education at the School of Public Health in Santiago. A course in public health education was initiated at the School on November 11 of that year. The course was divided into three parts as follows: Basic Material on Problems and Principles for the Control of Public Health; Basic Principals of Public Health Education; and Seminars covering selected subjects relating to the first two mentioned. Classes were held five days per week, and were conducted by Chileans specialized in their lines.

It was not the purpose of the course to train professionals in health education, but rather to teach public health workers and others the value of using sound public health education principles in their every-day work. A total of 54 students attended the course. These people returned to work in 25 different areas.

At the time of the initiation of the above course in November 1946, the Health Education Section of the Servicio was reestablished. In February 1947 the Section began systematizing education in the field of tuberculosis for the various health centers. To do this, conferences were held with the Directors and Nursing Staffs of two centers, Cerro Baron and Quinta Normal, to get their ideas as to the educational needs of the people attending the tuberculosis clinics. In addition, observations were made of the progress of the individual through the clinic to see what opportunities for education existed, by whom it might be done, as well as where, when and the amount of time available.

As a result of these activities, a plan of education was developed which included: (1) extent of the problem in Chile, (2) nature of the disease, (3) responsibilities of all individuals in the control of the disease, and (4) responsibilities of the patient in the control of the disease.

To avoid duplication and omissions and to insure uniformity in the development of the educational work by the staff, two things were done. First, a model discussion of the various points of the program was developed to give an idea of the way to discuss the problem with the individual, in the home or clinic. Second, a systematic plan of teaching was organized in which the various parts of the program were taught in the following order:

1. First visit in the home by the nurse
2. First visit to the clinic by the family
3. Second visit to the clinic by the family
4. Second visit to the home by the nurse

This individual education of the various members of the family was supplemented by:

1. Classes for the caretakers of tuberculosis patients
2. Classes for contacts of tuberculosis patients
3. Night meetings with educational program for those away from home during hours of nurses' visits

The above systematized program was to be implemented with:

1. Picture album for nurses to use in home
2. Film strip, based on picture album, to be used in the clinic and with group meetings
3. Six-page pamphlet about responsibilities of individuals in the control of tuberculosis
4. Leaflets about the responsibilities of the tuberculosis patient to be used in the home

At this date the film strip and six-page pamphlet are in existence and are being widely used with great satisfaction. Production of the other two materials is being deferred for lack of funds. The cost of the picture album is high unless produced in quantity.

Following the development of the above system of education and materials, requests were received from the tuberculosis section of the "El Salvador" Hospital and the "El Peral" Sanatorium to adapt them to the needs and facilities of those institutions and to instruct their staffs in the use of them. The Servicio de Beneficencia y Asistencia social has asked for assistance in extending the program to all the sanatoria under its management.

While these activities were going on, the Health Education Section prepared for the Typhus Control Project of the Departamento two six-page pamphlets, "Como mata el tifus" and "Libre su hogar de insectos peligrosos a base de D.D.T.", and for the Control of Communicable Disease Project another six-page pamphlet, "Asi se transmite la Tifoidea". These are now in their second printing.

Another important work of the Health Education Section has been cooperation with the Education Division of the Institute in elaborating and putting into operation a program of school health at the secondary level in the experimental schools of the Education Division. School health examination was instituted, parent-teacher groups organized, and school health committees have started to function.

At page 20 of the memorandum, in the summary of the existing health and sanitation program, it is stated that by the end of June 1948, a little over 1940 separate projects and activities had been undertaken in the program, of which slightly more than 1300 were completed and 634 were actively under way. A breakdown of these projects and activities follows:

HEALTH AND SANITATION DIVISION

Activities reported June 30, 1948

TYPE OF WORK	Number of Activities		
	Total	Active	Completed
TOTAL, ALL ACTIVITIES	1948	634	1314
LOCAL TRAINING COURSES			
Nursing			
Administration	18	8	10
Undergraduate	11	6	5
Public Health	17	9	8
Orthopedic	1	-	1
Nurse aide			
Visiting	12	3	9
Hospital	11	1	10
Practical	6	1	5
Midwifery	5	2	3
English classes	2	1	1
Sanitation			
Engineers	5	1	4
Sanitary Inspectors	34	8	26
Graduate Medicine			
Public Health	7	2	5
Tropical Diseases	5	1	4
Yaws	1	-	1
Other			
Health education			
Teachers	14	1	13
Lay Workers	3	-	3
Laboratory techniques	13	2	11
Industrial hygiene	2	-	2
Hookworm control	2	-	2
Malaria control	2	2	-
Rat control	1	-	1
Inter-country Training			
Study grants	15	7	8
Travel grants	3	1	2

HEALTH EDUCATION

Preparation and distribution of health materials, such as:	33	14	19
Newspaper stories	Radio programs		
Magazine articles			
Bulletins	Lectures		
Pamphlets	Demonstrations		
	Panel discussions		
Posters	Forums		
Exhibits	Contests		
Health Museum	Public address automobile		

TYPE OF WORK	Number of Activities		
	Total	Active	Completed
<b>HEALTH EDUCATION (Continued)</b>			
Moving pictures			
Film strips			
Lantern slides			
Organization of national education work or division of health education in health department	1	-	1
Public health education in schools	12	1	11
Organization of health clubs	3	-	3
Establishment and/or reorganization of public health library	4	3	1
<b>INVESTIGATION, PREVENTION, TREATMENT SPECIFIC DISEASES</b>			
Disease studies	29	9	20
Control Specific Diseases	92	27	65
Bartonellosis			
Diphtheria			
Hookworm			
Leprosy			
Malaria			
Plague			
Rickettsial diseases			
Schistosomiasis			
Smallpox			
Tuberculosis			
Typhoid fever			
Veneral diseases			
Yaws			
<b>HEALTH CENTERS</b>			
Construction	86	9	77
Operation	107	74	33
<b>HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION</b>			
	86	16	70
<b>OTHER HEALTH SERVICES</b>			
Operation - Laboratories	16	5	11
Mobile dispensaries and launches	12	3	9
Aid to Health Departments	20	16	4
Medical Care - Health Posts	262	99	163
Operation - Hospitals, Dispensaries	57	26	31
<b>CONSTRUCTION - Other Health Facilities</b>			
Dispensaries	25	2	23
Clinics	3	-	3
Laboratories	9	3	6
Medical Schools & Schools of Hygiene	5	-	5
Nursing Schools	5	2	3
Dormitories	12	2	10
Launches	3	-	3

TYPE OF WORK	Number of Activities		
	Total	Active	Completed
<b>SANITATION</b>			
Water Supplies	123	57	66
Sewerage	69	27	42
Community Sanitation			
Slaughterhouses	13	1	12
Incinerators	2	-	2
Laundries	16	-	16
Markets	7	3	4
Privy construction - rural sanitation	144	10	134
Other Sanitation	55	3	52
Engineering Plans and Surveys	78	45	33
<b>INSECT CONTROL - DDT</b>			
(Mosquitoes, flies, lice, etc.)	107	94	13
<b>MALARIA CONTROL</b>			
Permanent	140	5	135
Temporary	47	-	47
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
Construction	40	13	27
Doctors' Houses			
Lodging House (replaced)			
Offices for SCISP			
Playgrounds			
Restaurants			
Schools			
Warehouse			
Construction, Supplies, Maintenance, Repair	23	7	16
Medical Supplies and Equipment	12	2	10

## B. EDUCATION IN GUATEMALA

The purpose of the agreement signed on August 12, 1944, between the Education Division of the Institute (then known as the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.) and the Ministry of Education of Guatemala, was to plan and carry out a re-organization of Guatemala's rural education system.

Guatemala, by far the largest Central American republic, exerts considerable influence throughout that region. Her population of over 3,500,000 includes some 400,000 children of elementary school age, of whom only 141,000, or about 35%, were enrolled in school according to figures compiled in 1945, and a large part of those in school were in the towns and cities. The illiteracy rate for the country was about 67%. Rural schools are few in number, inadequate in size, inappropriate, for the most part, for use as school buildings. Rural teachers are also in scarce supply; those in service have had, in a great many cases, no more than four to six grades of elementary schooling, and are so meagerly paid as to make it necessary for them to seek other part-time work to supplement their income. The curriculum has been the same as for the urban schools, and has been based upon the course of study in the schools of Spain and Metropolitan France. Instruction under the traditional system is entirely by rote--the teacher reading or reciting the lesson for the day to the pupils, who are then expected to learn to repeat it perfectly. The content of the traditional courses has no relation, for the most part, to the daily life of the community, or to the life problems which the children will face. Textbooks have been virtually unknown, and even such equipment as blackboards, pencils and paper, generally are lacking. Sanitation and hygiene have been largely ignored. Seating and lighting arrangements in the school room are bad. In general, under the traditional system, the pupil came early to school and stayed throughout the school day without lunch--sometimes without benefit of breakfast, either. There was no adequate way of bringing school problems to the attention of Ministry officials, because the rural school system had no special officials in the Ministry whose function it was to advise on rural problems.

The basic agreement to establish the program provided for formation of a Servicio within the Ministry to be charged with responsibility for planning and executing the program. The Special Representative of the Education Division was to be named Director of the Servicio.

It was planned to start the program on a regional and exploratory basis, through organization of a rural normal school in the Cakchiquel region, where principles would be developed, put into practice, tested and demonstrated and that the program would then be extended into other areas through establishment of other rural normal schools and through work in the rural schools themselves. The normal school was tentatively established in the plant of an abandoned agricultural school on the Finca La Alameda, near the town of Chimaltenango. Some emergency repairs and alterations were made, the staff of United States technicians, together with a few Guatemalans, took up residence there, and the first class of students was recruited from among the more promising Guatemalan teachers already in service.

In spite of the mild climate, and the beauty of the site, living conditions at La Alameda were a bit rugged. Rooms were small and few, with no provision for heat, nor running water, and some electric current at night only. Modern sanitation, of course, was completely lacking. Nevertheless, both North Americans and Guatemalans settled to their task.

That task involved, in the first place, the formulation of a guiding philosophy which should underlie Guatemalan rural education. The Institute's conception of the community-centered school won acceptance by the Guatemalan teachers and officials, and they proceeded jointly with the planning of a "functional" curriculum, in which

the courses which would be taught in the rural schools, and consequently in the normal schools would have a direct and intimate bearing on the life of the rural community. Personal, school, home and community hygiene, better methods of agriculture, fundamentals of proper nutrition, and the means to attain it--these were to be the central themes. The content of the 3 R's was to contribute to the overall purpose. Simple, balanced lunches were to be given the pupils, many of whom walked long distances to school; and in the normal school much attention was given to instructing the teachers in the importance of a balanced diet, and how to give it to their students--also how to instruct the parents. School gardens were planned for each rural school, where improved methods of agriculture within the reach of the rural population could be taught, new crops introduced, and some of the vegetable supplies for the school lunches produced; the resources of the Finca gave ample scope for students in the normal school to learn at first hand agricultural principles they would be expected to teach. Instruction in home economics, hand crafts, physical education, and recreational programs were closely allied to the central theme of rural home life, health and agriculture.

Side by side with development of the new curriculum for the rural schools, training had to be provided in teaching methods. The teacher-students at the normal school were trained to recognize the importance of proper seating and lighting in the classroom, of school sanitation and cleanliness. They learned to improve their teaching by the use of textbooks, blackboards, flash cards, tests related to the subject matter actually taught (that is, in place of tests prepared in Guatemala City for general use throughout the Republic, which had been the former practice), and pupil-participation and recitation in place of mere rote learning. They learned to grasp the relation between the school subjects and the daily life of pupil and community, and to direct their teaching toward applying that relationship.

A practice school was established at the normal school, attended by children of the students and of employees on the finca; later, a group of regularly established rural schools in nearby communities were also taken over as practice and demonstration schools, where the normal school students could gain experience in putting their newly-learned theory into practice.

Throughout, the Guatemalan teachers and supervisors in attendance at the normal school, and others who came in for short courses and summer schools, were playing their full part in the planning of the curriculum and of the teaching materials which support it. They helped to make equipment for the school room, and to devise means of constructing such equipment out of materials locally available. They learned to construct tests for their pupils' use; and in time, the Ministry called upon them to prepare and to administer tests for rural schools elsewhere--itself a significant departure from custom.

The teaching materials project has developed almost into a program of itself. A group of North American specialists, headed by the able writer, Ann Clark, has collaborated with a group of specialists drawn not only from Guatemala, but from Central American republics as well, in planning and preparing a graduated series of readers, and other materials, specially written to fit the Central American scene, in such a way as to make them easily adaptable to republics other than Guatemala, or even to be used in those republics without change. Workbooks, and other supplementary materials, are being developed along with the texts themselves, and it is expected that the new series will be in use by the opening of the school year in January, 1949

During the progress of the program, the plant at La Alameda has been considerably enlarged and improved, with better living quarters and living conditions generally for both students and faculty, and with improved classroom facilities. It has now been decided to establish the regional rural normal school permanently at La Alameda. At nearby Santa Maria Cauque, another plant is being constructed

because the program has revealed the lack of preparation, for many of the Guatemalan teachers in service, for entrance to the normal school. Santa Maria Cauque will therefore be used to prepare students for admission to La Alameda and to other rural normal schools, to be established later.

Meanwhile, in accordance with program plans, a new Division of Rural Education has been established in the Ministry of Education, and given a definite portion of the regular budget of the Ministry with which to work. Close liaison is provided between the new Division and the Servicio.

The phase of the program limited largely to work at La Alameda and its immediate vicinity is now complete. The first graduating class at the normal school has received its certificates, and the graduates are now either applying their work in rural schools in various parts of Guatemala, or are working with their North American colleagues on development of further stages of the program. Teachers not regularly enrolled in the normal school have been brought in for special courses or for "workshops"; and both North American and Guatemalan technicians connected with the program have made many visits to schools in other parts of the republic. Now comes the phase of expansion, in which it is hoped to extend the reorganization throughout Guatemala.

The "nuclear school" system already tried out in Bolivia and other countries has been introduced into Guatemala under the program. A "nuclear school" is selected, on the basis of its location, size and importance, and then some twenty schools in the neighborhood are grouped around it to form a nucleo, each member school of which receives from the central school the services of administration and supervision. This not only simplifies the administrative problem in general, at a saving in costs, but makes possible, through concentrating attention on the central schools first, the more rapid extension of the reorganization program into the other schools of the nucleo.

There are about 2000 rural elementary schools in Guatemala, and thus far only one rural normal school--that at La Alameda. The next phase of the program will provide for the organization of a few other normal schools to serve other regions (both from the standpoint of geography and from that of language), and for the extension of the work into the rural schools themselves through the nucleos. Twenty nucleos have just been set up, involving some 400 schools. Others will be organized as the program proceeds, though somewhat more slowly. The central schools of the nucleos, and some of the local schools, will be staffed, as far as possible, by graduates of La Alameda, until the newly-planned additional normal schools can begin to supply teachers and administrators.

## C. AGRICULTURE

December 31, 1948 marked the completion of six years of experience for STICA (Servicio Tecnico Interamericano de Cooperacion Agricola), the cooperative agricultural Servicio created in 1942 by the Paraguayan and U.S. Governments to work out solutions for Paraguay's agricultural problems. Organized as an integral part of the Paraguayan Ministry of Agriculture, STICA is staffed by both United States and Paraguayan personnel and is financed by joint contributions of the two governments. Under the terms of the present year's contract, the Institute contributes \$100,000 to program operations; Paraguay, \$357,087.

### BACKGROUND

Paraguay is a land-locked country possessing tremendous agricultural resources: a tropical climate suitable for production of most temperate and tropical zone crops, wide expanses of fertile soil awaiting development, abundant virgin forests, and one of the world's greatest concentrations of undeveloped hydroelectric energy. Despite these natural advantages, agricultural production is insufficient to satisfy domestic demands, much less to provide a surplus for foreign markets and to build up dollar supplies. Its subsistence-type economy, based on farming, cattle raising and timber exploitation, supports a population of over one million, most of whom know little of modern agricultural techniques. STICA's task has been to build a program, based on these conditions, which will serve as a beginning for an integrated agricultural economy.

### EXTENSION AND CROP DEVELOPMENT

#### SUPERVISED CREDIT

Such a program has now been established. Its nucleus is a Farm Supervised Credit Project established in 1943 by the Paraguayan Government with the assistance of STICA. This project encompasses all forms of financial and economic aid required for the development of Paraguayan farms and is similar in function to the Extension Service of the United States. By the end of 1948 it is anticipated that 5000 farm families will be participating in this service, which combines practical education with the power of credit to enable farmers to obtain the resources necessary for farm improvement. Through its facilities loans are extended for crop production, the acquisition of livestock and equipment, or the amortization of existing debts. Technical advice and supervisions are made available to help the loan recipients practice modern methods of agricultural development.

In accordance with the terms of the program's basic agreement, STICA helps to administer this project and trains the credit supervisors. Since the beginning of the project 90 supervisors have been graduated from the training school conducted at the National Institute of Agronomy.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRONOMY

Creation of the National Institute of Agronomy was one of STICA's first undertakings. In addition to its function as a training center (there is no agricultural college in Paraguay), it is designed to serve as a base for Supervised Credit activities. Here improved seeds are produced, tested and labeled for distribution to the farmer-borrowers, and various experiments in crop production are conducted to determine the modern agricultural methods most adaptable to the needs of the country and the means of the farmers. During 1947 a plan was initiated to stimulate the future production and distribution of field and vegetable crop seed in Paraguay. This plan included the building of a laboratory and seed storage house at the National Institute of Agronomy at Caacupe, as well as the distribution of foundation stocks to

selected farmers, multiplication of the stocks by those farmers, field inspection, grading and testing, introduction of seeds from other countries, and seed distribution. Regular inspections are made of the crops grown for seed for the Agronomy Institute. Technicians are taking advantage of these periodic visits to discuss with the growers methods of controlling plant diseases and preparing inexpensive fertilizers and to promote the cultivation of green manure crops for their soil building qualities.

#### TECHNICAL BULLETINS

During the period from July 1946 to August 1947 the Food Supply Division of the Institute was able to secure the aid of the head of Iowa State College's seed laboratory, Dr. R. Howard Porter, who acted as advisor to the Institute of Agronomy while a member of STICA's staff. Under his leadership the crop development activities of the Institute were greatly intensified and more than a score of technical agricultural pamphlets and circulars were issued for use of cooperating farmers. Patterned after the information bulletins of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, they represent the beginning of a national agricultural literature in Paraguay.

#### MODEL COLONY

STICA has tackled the problem of redistributing some of the farm population, to bring into use some of the valuable, but idle, agricultural land in Paraguay. Fifteen farmers were chosen in June 1946 as the nucleus for a colonization project under which it is hoped that eventually 100 families can be settled near Piribebuy and taught to farm efficiently on 2000 hectares of Paraguay's most fertile soil. Seeds tested at the Institute and essential machinery are made available to these settlers at reasonable prices, road construction has been undertaken, and well-drilling equipment has been acquired in an attempt to solve the water supply problem. As a start toward establishing industries at the Colony, equipment for the manufacture of mandioca starch has been procured and construction of a factory begun.

Sixty farmers are now renting and working plots on the land, which has been divided in accordance with long-range plans for the area's development and which will eventually be owned by the colonists. A member of the U.S. Embassy staff in Paraguay who visited the colony in October 1947 reported:

"The work done so far is extraordinary. The farms themselves are little models.....They have some very nice looking crops and they are now starting to build homes for farmers who have remained on the property for at least two years and have proved their worth. These houses are also being put on a credit basis and will eventually be paid for by the farmer himself."

#### HOME IMPROVEMENT

Another major activity of the Supervised Credit Service is the provision of assistance for the farm women of Paraguay.

**DOMESTIC WORK CENTER.** The first effort to provide such aid was made in October 1944 when a Domestic Work Center was established at Capiata (a village 25 miles south-east of Asuncion), by a member of STICA's staff. Subsequently two additional centers and two subcenters have been organized in other rural communities. Built along the lines of the typical Paraguayan farmhouse, yet incorporating easily-made improvements, these Centers afford country women and their families and opportunity to learn new methods and skills which make their homes more pleasant and healthful. Each is staffed by outstanding women of the community, especially selected and trained to provide basic instruction in the domestic arts, hygiene, child-care and nutrition.

Although the Domestic Work Center is a step forward in the movement to secure better homes for Paraguay's rural population, its usefulness is restricted to families living in the immediate vicinity. So the Credit program, under the guidance of STICA, set about to develop a corps of young women capable of going into the homes of borrowers, wherever they might live, and not only suggesting improvements but helping to carry them out as well.

**SCHOOL FOR SUPERVISORAS.** During the summer of 1946 plans were formulated to establish a school for rural women supervisors for this purpose and after weeks spent in surveying the needs of the country people and in handpicking a staff qualified to teach social work, agriculture, health and hygiene, La Escuela de Supervisoras Rurales opened on October 1 at Gaacupe. After careful screening of scores of applicants, 35 young girls had been selected to train as Paraguay's first rural home supervisors. All spoke Guarani (the native Indian tongue), and had extensive practical experience in the home or in the field of teaching; each of them was a skilled horeswoman, since many borrowers live in country traversable only on horseback.

By January 1947 the theoretical and practical courses designed to equip the supervisoras to meet the needs and desires of the rural families of her territory were completed, and each was allotted a farm home for actual field practice. At the end of a month, improvement programs for 34 farm homes had been put into operation and three girls' clubs, similar to 4-H clubs, had been organized. Since that time 8 more clubs with an average membership of 25 girls have been started and all 11 are now functioning in Paraguayan districts.

A short time later, on the day before graduation for the girls, a tour of these farm homes was made by Government officials and others, who found that the standard of living in these 34 homes had been markedly improved in the course of a few weeks. Spontaneous remarks made by the various cooperating farmers and their wives expressed complete satisfaction with the program and with their new way of life.

The attitude of the officials making the tour can be summed up in the statement of the President of the Board of Directors of Supervised Credit: "What we have seen today surpasses even our most optimistic hopes for the rural home economics program. I knew that they had accomplished considerable, but again, what we have observed today, goes far beyond anything we were able to visualize."

In July 1947, STICA's director of the supervisoras program, was presented the Medal of "Honor al Merito" by the Paraguayan Government for her work in training these girls who now form the nucleus of a home improvement effort which may be a compelling force in lifting the nation's standard of living.

#### CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

Although probably more meat is consumed per capita in Paraguay than in any other country of the world, and while it is well known that the cattle industry constitutes the nation's largest source of revenue, methods of cattle breeding and care have undergone little if any modernization during this century. Consequently one of STICA's major efforts has been devoted to helping livestock owners adopt new techniques in this field.

**RANCH AT ESTANCIA BARRERITO.** At this 27,000 acre ranch with approximately 6000 head of cattle which is owned by the Government of Paraguay in the southern Misiones region, STICA conducts a visual demonstration in livestock breeding and

pasture management designed chiefly to help the country's larger ranch owners. In May 1947 a five-year breeding program at the ranch was inaugurated with the importation of Zebu bulls for crossing with Angus and criollo cattle, to develop a better local beef breed; sale of cattle raised here to farmers for improving their stocks keeps the ranch on a self-sustaining basis financially and makes possible the establishment of numerous improvements to demonstrate modern pasture management. These include facilities and planting of forage crops.

**MODEL FARM AND DAIRY.** Smaller cattle owners and farmers have been encouraged to adopt modern practices through demonstrations at the San Lorenzo model farm and dairy established by STICA in 1943 on property belonging to ENAME, the nation's secondary agricultural school. Organized to supply milk, dairy products and pork to the school and to the Asuncion market, the dairy farm has facilities for 100 cows while the pasteurization plant has a capacity of 2000 liters of milk a day, sufficient to make effective contribution to the local market but not large enough to be completely a self-sustaining enterprise. A unique institution in Paraguay, the dairy supplies the only bottled pasteurized milk in the country, besides serving as an educational center for dairymen in the Asuncion area. Offspring of the dairy's cattle, which are imported Holstein, are sold to Paraguayan farmers who will agree to follow the feeding system proved best by STICA and who will maintain milk production in accordance with dairy standards. These farmers are also encouraged to plant in their pastures the grasses which have proved most successful on STICA's farm.

Recently the cultivation of row-crops at the farm has been abandoned in favor of laying out all cultivated land in pastures. This will enable the dairy farm to function as an economical self-supporting unit.

**BREEDING SERVICE.** Another STICA service to cattlemen in the Asuncion area is the Puestos de Monta or Bull Ring Project, under which superior bulls for breeding are made available to cooperating farmers at 18 service centers. In connection with the establishment of these centers it has been possible to introduce new techniques for dairy sanitation. Farms to be used as puesto stations are cleaned and the cattle tested for tuberculosis and other ailments. Neighboring dairy herds are checked to assure 50 to 70 sound cows for each bull designated for service in a particular district. Within 76 working days one veterinarian, accompanied by a field assistant and a laboratory technician, cleared 993 animals for 49 such districts.

Additional aids offered by STICA in its cattle development projects include the preparation at the Model Farm of balanced feed for milch cows, the sale of immunized cows and heifers, and the services of an itinerant veterinary technician.

#### COMPLEMENTARY PROJECTS

Early in the development of STICA's program of agricultural aid it became apparent that certain projects were needed to complement those designed to help Paraguay's farmers directly:

**STORAGE.** Adequate marketing and storage facilities were lacking to insure proper use of the farmers' produce. In a survey undertaken in 1943 by STICA at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture it was revealed that absence of means for storage and refrigeration cost sub-tropical Paraguay thousands of dollars annually in damage by insects and climate and was one of the nation's important agricultural problems. STICA thereupon recommended the construction of grain elevators in major grain-producing areas and a 2500 ton cold storage plant and market in Asuncion, and a contract was let to a U.S. firm. The work on grain elevators located in Asuncion, Villarica, Encarnacion, and Paraguari, and on the storage plant and market is almost completed. Shortages of materials and labor difficulties have slowed down construction to a great extent, but it is expected that these buildings

can all be finished in the near future so that a year-round supply of perishable and semi-perishable food commodities can be insured, thus eliminating waste in marketing, improving quality of produce, and contributing to stabilization of prices.

**SURVEYS.** The almost complete lack of authentic statistics regarding Paraguay's geography and the mode of living of its people which existed when STICA began to work, made accurate diagnosis of its agricultural programs impossible. Project plans at first had to be based on impressions and deductions rather than on a scientific appraisal. In an attempt to secure accurate facts to be used as a basis for program planning, STICA has conducted a number of special surveys for the Paraguayan Government.

**FARM CENSUS.** An agricultural census, the first ever taken in Paraguay, was completed in 1947 by STICA's staff and is now being prepared for printing with the assistance of the U.S. Census Bureau and the Inter-American Statistical Institute. Presenting an over-all picture of Paraguay's farms, how they are operated and what they produce, this census is of help to officials planning the hemispheric census scheduled for 1950. During the first year's work on the survey, more than 100,000 small isolated farms were visited by a mobile corps of 1,135 census takers trained by STICA. During the following three years a staff of skilled workers with the aid of IBM machines compiled and summarized the vast amount of data collected. In order that the public might be informed of the progress of the census, agricultural statistics were released to the press by departments as it was compiled.

**SOILS.** In the final stages of completion is a survey of the main Paraguay soil types. Information obtained will provide the basis for a soil classification map showing Paraguay's significant soil characteristics, important vegetative types, principal adaptable crops, and a list of minimum practices necessary for soil and water conservation and increased crop production. Through the cooperation of the United States Army Air Corps, staff members working on the survey were flown over inaccessible parts of the Chaco areas and those regions just east of the Rio Paraguay to obtain data which would otherwise have taken a party of soil surveyors at least four years to complete.

**FORESTS.** Even though the forests of Paraguay have been exploited for several centuries, wooded areas still cover nearly half the entire area of the country. In an effort to assist Paraguay in planning the orderly development of its forestry industries, STICA completed a study of the forest resources of each department and district of the country. This includes information concerning the several forest zones, the total amount of timber available, the degree and manner in which the zones have been exploited, saw-mill facilities, cost of producing sawn lumber and other pertinent data. The report of this survey has been published as one of the Division's Special Reports. An additional discussion of Paraguay's forest products has also been printed as one of a series of STICA commodity reports, which include pamphlets on hides and leathers, sugar cane, coco oil, and vegetable oils.

**FOOD CONSUMPTION.** In order that more accurate plans could be made for the production of Paraguay's food requirements, it was decided early in STICA's program to conduct a food consumption survey for the purpose of collecting data on the types and quantities of food eaten and the nature of the dietary deficiencies in the country. Under the direction of a nutrition economist from the United States and with the aid of four Paraguayan women assistants, statistics were acquired over a period of two years and were then compiled and analyzed for issuance as a Special Report of the Food Supply Division.

**MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS.** Among the serious difficulties which confront Paraguayan economy is the high cost of transporting its products due to the land-locked condition of the country. It is evident that permanent benefit would be derived from the establishment of a basic industry with an exportable product, the

volume of which might be small and therefore suitable for air transport, but of high unit value. For this reason STICA has for some time been conducting an investigation of the commercial possibilities of various plants indigenous to Paraguay which yield essential oils and of the prospects of introducing other such plants there.

Among these plants with which experiments have been conducted at the Institute and on several plantations near Asuncion are lemon grass, mint, patchouli, caraway, and vanilla. One of the most promising is a small plant yielding vegetable saccharine which lacks the undesirable characteristics of the coal-tar derivative. Another outstanding plant, known as Capii Cedron, has an essence of excellent quality that has aroused the interest of New York perfumers and may well provide a new source of revenue for Paraguayan farmers.

#### SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

From time to time STICA is called upon by the Paraguayan Government to help in solving emergency problems or to provide short-term technical assistance of a highly specialized nature. Organizing a nationwide defense against grasshoppers and providing the services of a specialist to assist in the government's current rice production campaign are representative of this specialized phase of STICA's program.

**GRASSHOPPER CONTROL.** When grasshoppers invaded Paraguay a year ago control efforts launched at the Model Colony by a STICA technician proved so successful the Ministry of Economy asked the Servicio to organize a permanent technical service to check the spread of the insects and to prevent future plagues. Although this service was launched at least two months late, quick action on the part of STICA personnel substantially reduced anticipated crop losses. A countrywide defense plan has now been devised and dry poison bait, prepared under STICA supervision, has been distributed throughout the agricultural areas for use in the event of subsequent invasions.

**RICE PROMOTION.** Since the campaign was launched to make rice Paraguay's principal crop as a means to better nutrition and a more diversified economy, STICA has taken an active part in providing technical assistance to the Government planners. In July a U.S. rice specialist was added to the Servicio staff to serve as advisor on modern rice production methods and to direct the establishment of the Model Rice Colony which will serve as the center of the rice program.

#### TRAINING

By means of action projects such as these in the fields of extension and crop development, home improvement and cattle development, storage and vital surveys, STICA has for six years demonstrated and offered training in the advanced techniques which must be employed to increase Paraguay's agricultural production and improve her standard of living. More important than the physical changes wrought as a result of this program the dairy and pastures of San Lorenzo, the fences and corrals at Barrerito, the gleaming Instituto buildings and terraced plots, the whitewashed, windowed farm homes or Colony houses, domestic work centers and credit offices are the ideas STICA has spread in its contacts with farmers and other young people. It has tried to teach new methods of approach, the value of "learning by doing", and the fact that the practical skills acquired in working with one's hands, while not superior to book knowledge, are indispensable complements to it. In its classes for rural credit supervisors and home improvement supervisoras, in its scholarships granting U.S. study for a small number of Paraguayans, and in its contacts with the men in the fields, it has tried to emphasize the need for and to train responsible, enlightened and experienced Paraguayan leaders who will be available to carry forward STICA's objective after U.S. technicians withdraw - the building of the agricultural economy Paraguay needs and can support.

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**  
**APPENDIX 2--RESPECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATING AND INACTIVE PROGRAMS**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative from beginning to June 30, 1946	Fiscal year 1947	Fiscal year 1948	Fiscal year 1949	Fiscal year 1950	Total
<b>A. Programs in Operation</b>						
<b>HEALTH AND SANITATION</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	\$ 4,556	\$1,328	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,561	\$10,335
Cooperative project funds.....	25,435	3,707	4,280	1,095	1,025	35,542
Total Institute.....	29,991	5,035	5,557	2,708	2,586	45,877
Host government contributions.....	10,019	6,031	10,059	8,678	8,685	43,472
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	1,455	462	501	620	610	3,648
Cooperative project funds.....	871	128	364	375	375	2,113
Total Institute.....	2,326	590	865	995	985	5,761
Host government contributions.....	1,333	716	467	1,228	1,275	5,019
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	168	393	426	712	687	2,386
Cooperative project funds.....	159	179	369	325	245	1,277
Total Institute.....	327	572	795	1,037	932	3,663
Host government contributions.....	403	493	637	997	960	3,490
<b>TOTAL OF PROGRAMS IN OPERATION</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	6,179	2,183	2,204	2,945	2,858	16,369
Cooperative project funds.....	26,465	4,014	5,013	1,795	1,645	33,932
Total Institute.....	32,644	6,197	7,217	4,740	4,503	55,301
Host government contributions.....	11,755	7,240	11,163	10,903	10,920	51,981
<b>B. Inactive Programs</b>						
<b>HEALTH AND SANITATION</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	571	133	19			723
Cooperative project funds.....	2,318	104	7			2,429
Total Institute.....	2,889	237	26			3,152
Host government contributions.....	622	125				747

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**  
**APPENDIX 2--RESPECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATING AND INACTIVE PROGRAMS (Con't.)**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative from beginning to June 30, 1946	Fiscal year 1947	Fiscal year 1948	Fiscal year 1949	Fiscal year 1950	Total
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	\$ 1,335	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,335
Cooperative project funds.....	2,897					2,897
Total Institute.....	4,232					4,232
Host government contributions.....	2,485					2,485
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	248	197	95	15		555
Cooperative project funds.....	36	100	80			216
Total Institute.....	284	297	175	15		771
Host government contributions.....	173	130	206			509
<b>TOTAL OF INACTIVE PROGRAMS</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	2,154	330	114	15		2,613
Cooperative project funds.....	5,251	204	87			5,542
Total Institute.....	7,405	534	201	15		8,155
Host government contributions.....	3,280	255	206			3,741
<b>C. Grand Totals</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance...	8,333	2,513	2,318	2,960	2,858	18,982
Cooperative project funds.....	31,716	4,218	5,100	1,795	1,645	44,474
Total Institute.....	40,049	6,731	7,418	4,755	4,503	63,456
Host government contributions.....	15,035	7,495	11,369	10,903	10,920	55,722

### APPENDIX 3

#### LOCATION MAPS FOR EXISTING PROJECTS

There follows a series of country maps on which have been indicated the location of the separate projects and activities included in the several programs.

The country maps appear in alphabetical order. The twenty-five programs that are marked with an asterisk are those that are active during the current fiscal year (1949). Included are location maps for the following country programs:

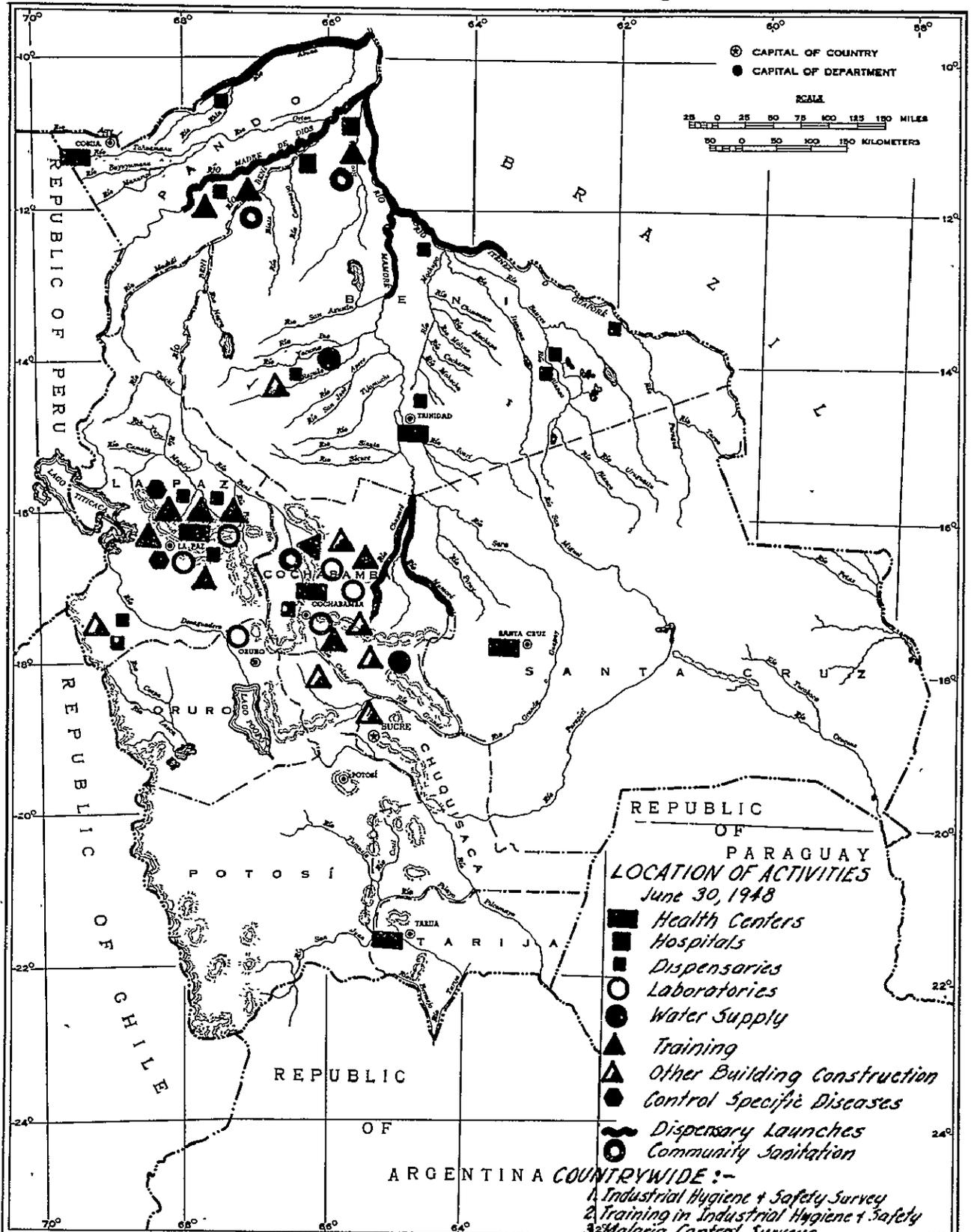
Country	Program
Bolivia	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education*
Brazil	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education* 3. Agriculture
Chile	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education*
Colombia	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education
Costa Rica	1. Health and Sanitation 2. Education 3. Agriculture*
Dominican Republic	1. Health and Sanitation 2. Education
Ecuador	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education
El Salvador	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education
Guatemala	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education*
Haiti	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education 3. Agriculture*
Honduras	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education 3. Agriculture*
Mexico	1. Health and Sanitation*
Nicaragua	1. Health and Sanitation 2. Education
Panama	1. Health and Sanitation 2. Education* 3. Agriculture*

Appendix 3 - continued

Country	Program
Paraguay	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education* 3. Agriculture*
Peru	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Education* 3. Agriculture*
Uruguay	1. Health and Sanitation*
Venezuela	1. Health and Sanitation* 2. Agriculture

# BOLIVIA

## Health and Sanitation Program



L.J.J., H+S. Div., I.I.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948

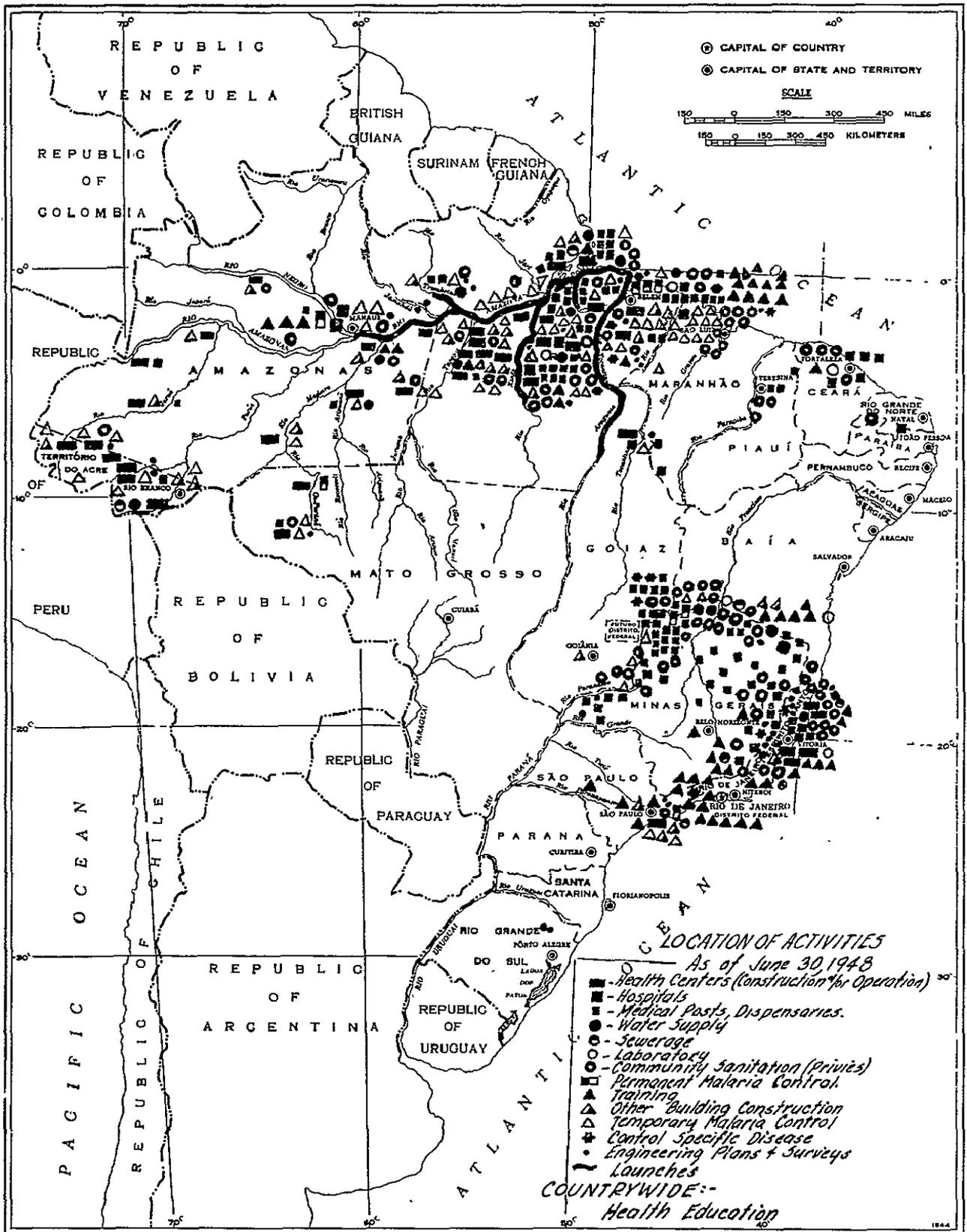
PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF HEALTH AND SANITATION

- ARGENTINA COUNTRYWIDE :-**
1. Industrial Hygiene + Safety Survey
  2. Training in Industrial Hygiene + Safety
  3. Malaria Control Surveys.
  4. Preliminary-Engineering Surveys
  5. Immunizations.
  6. Health Education
- RURAL AREAS:-**
1. D.D.T. Spraying
  2. Med. Supplies to 28 Rural School Centers
  3. Privy Construction in Schools.



# BRAZIL

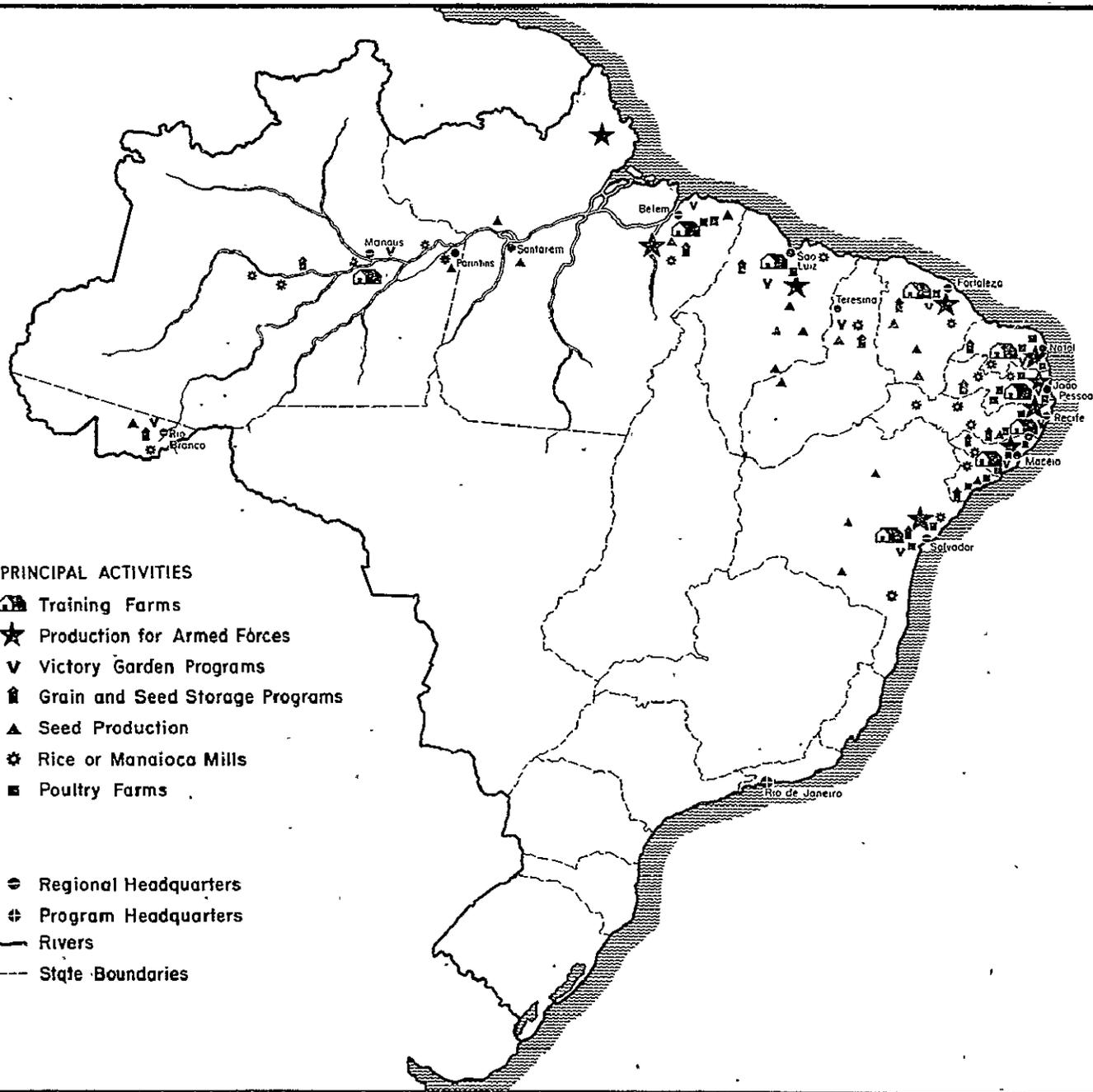
## Health and Sanitation Program



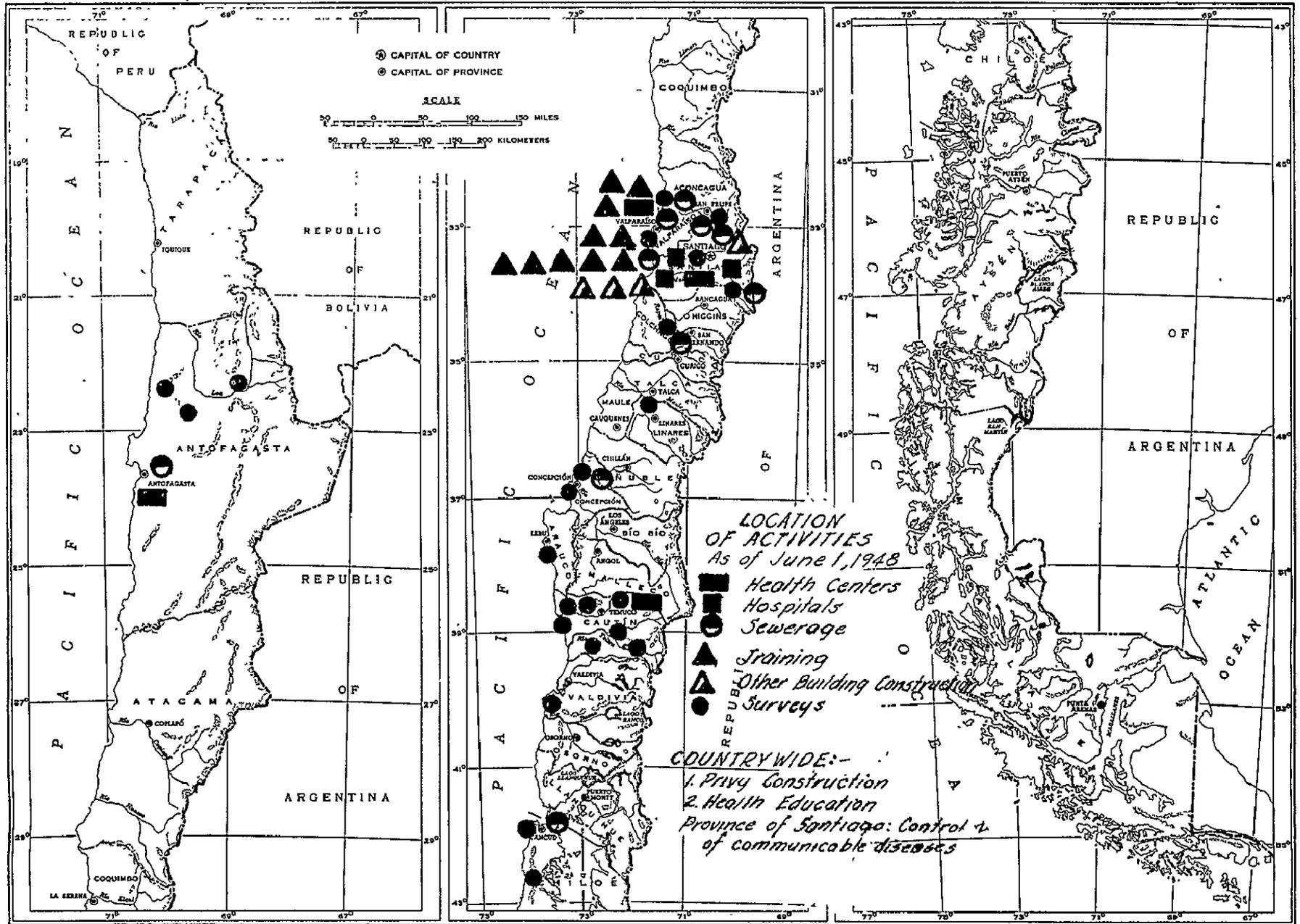
PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS  
 L.S.J., H+S Div., I.I.A.R., Oct. 1, 1948.



# BRAZIL Agriculture Program



# CHILE Health and Sanitation Program

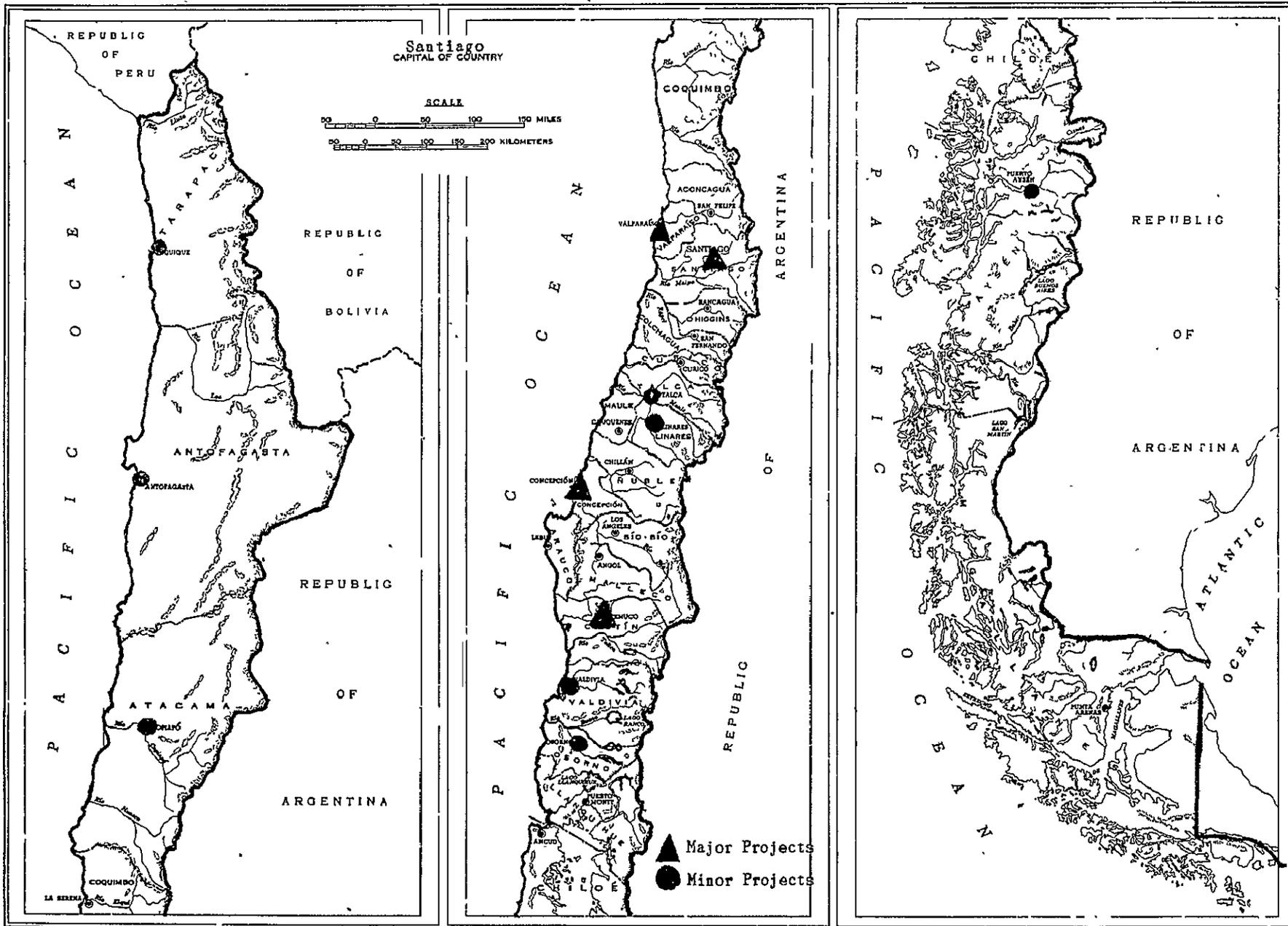


L.S.J., H.S. Div., I.T.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

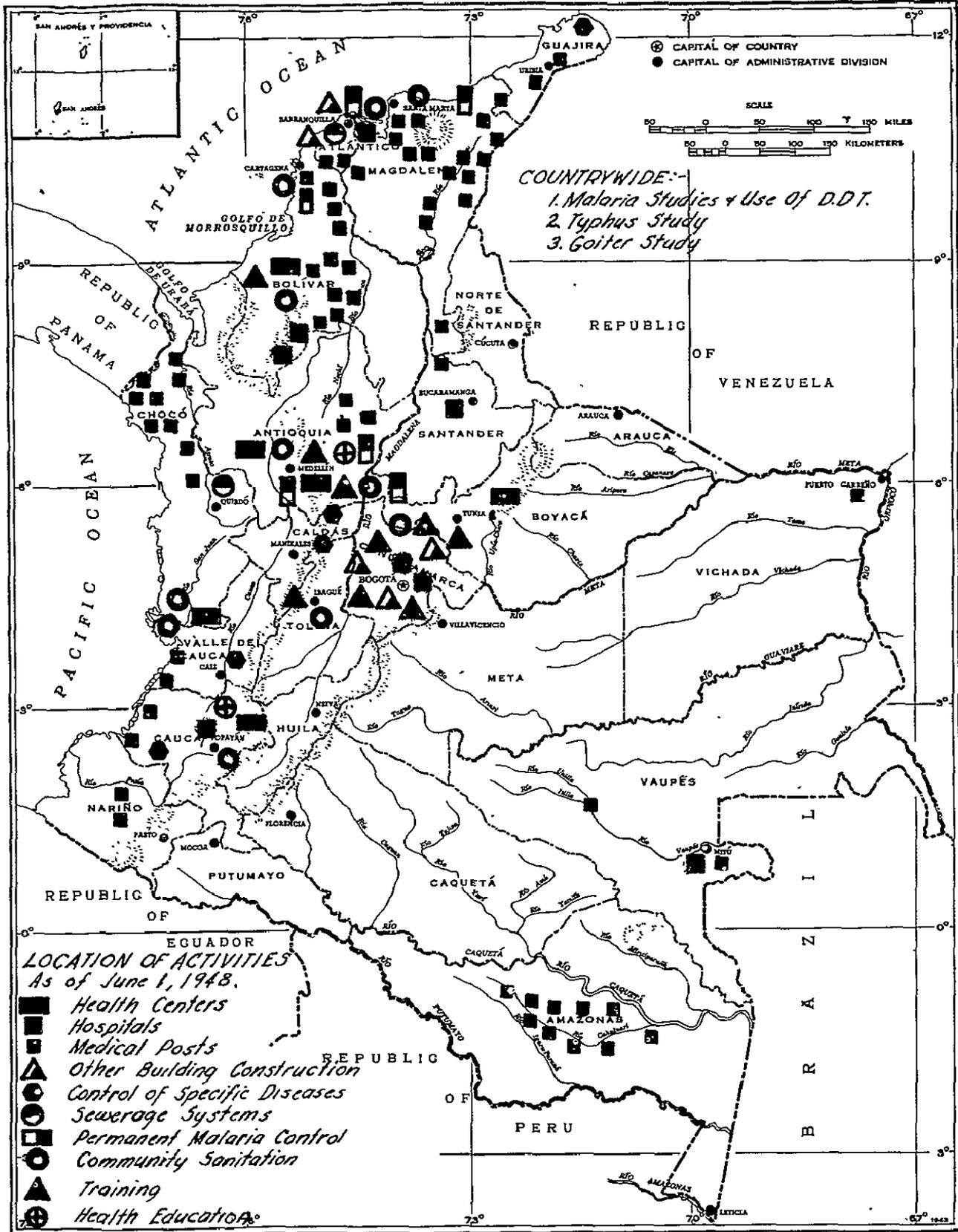
# CHILE Education Program

6-3



# COLOMBIA

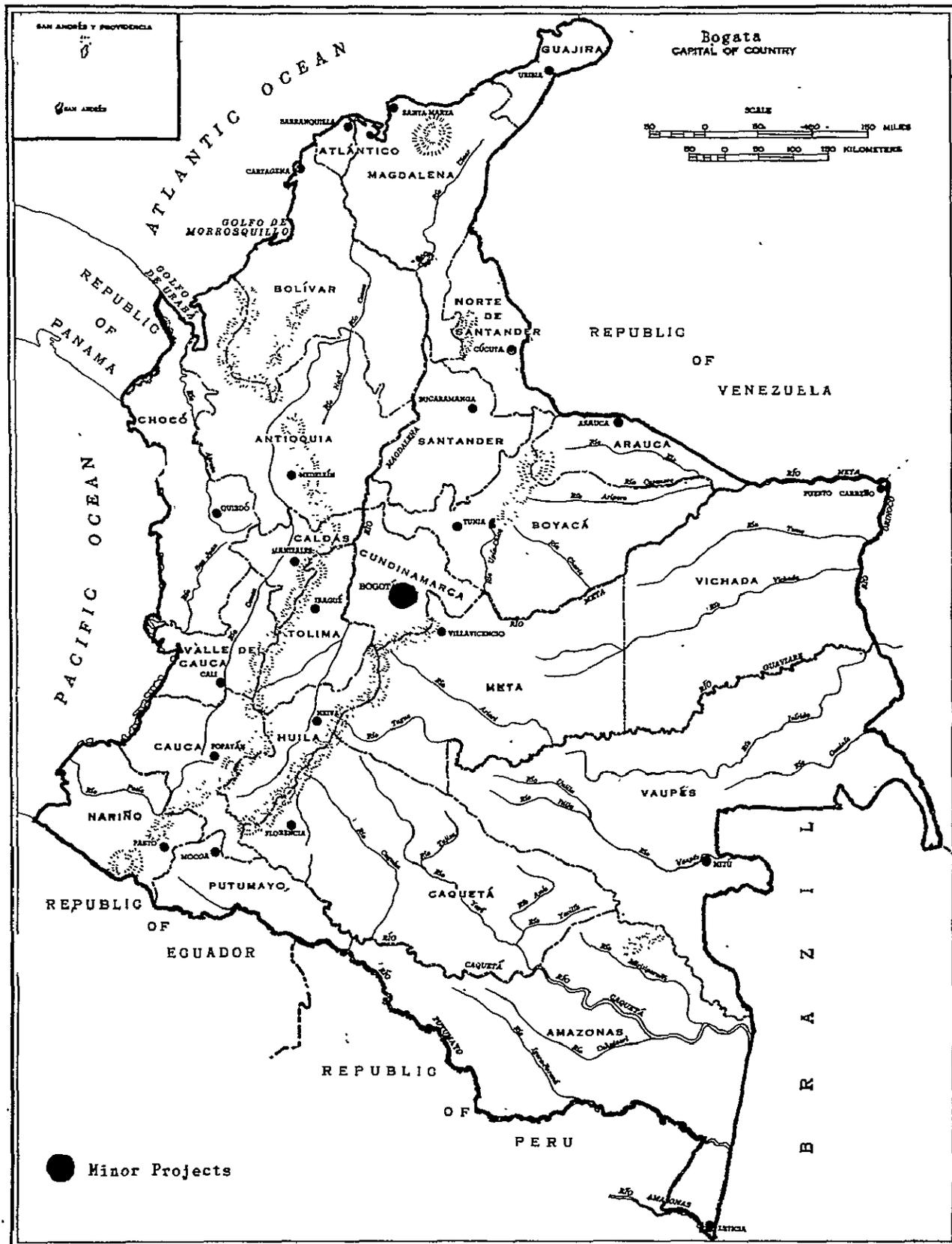
## Health and Sanitation Program



L.J.J., H. & S. Div., I.I.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948

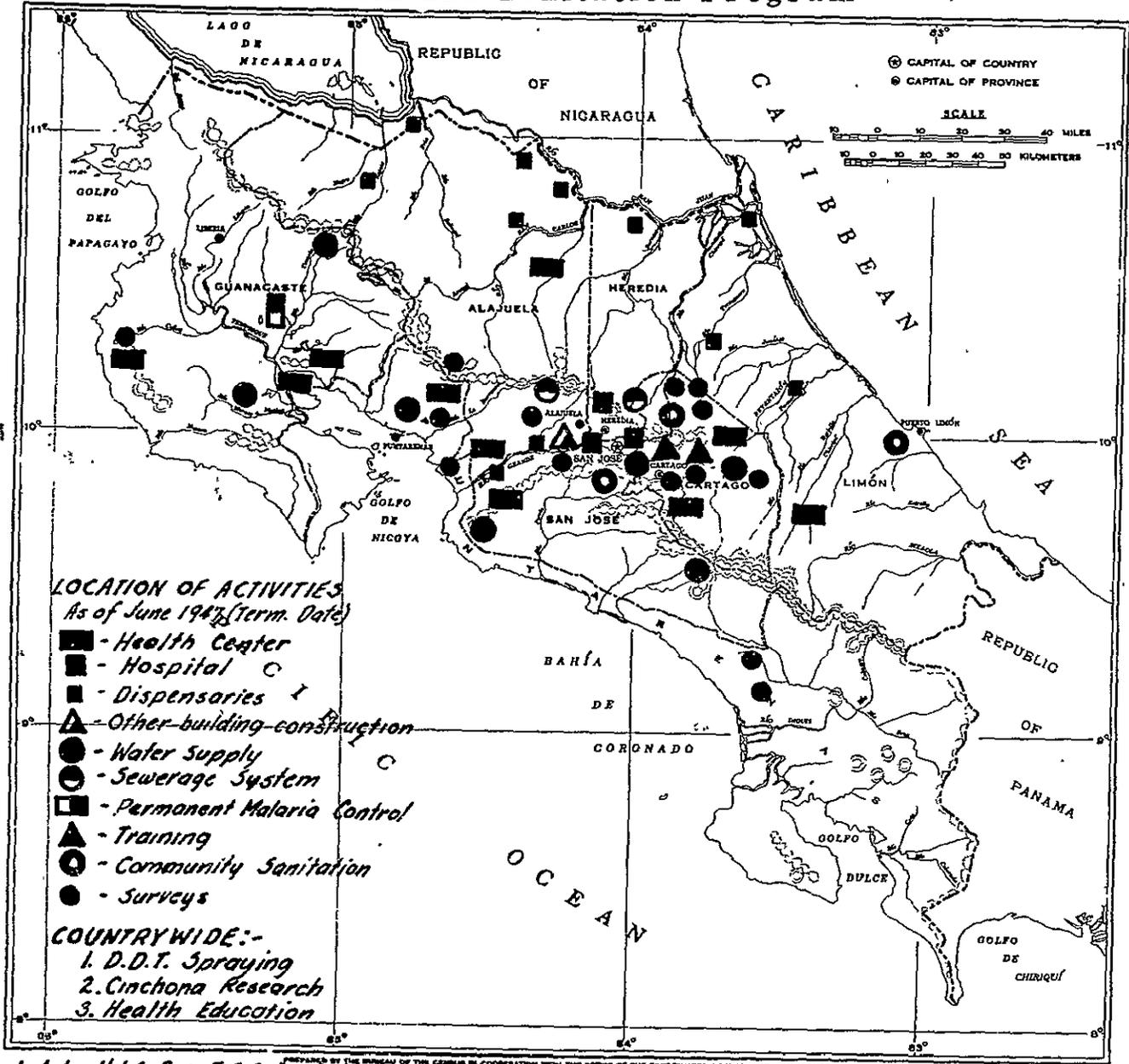
# COLOMBIA

## Education Program



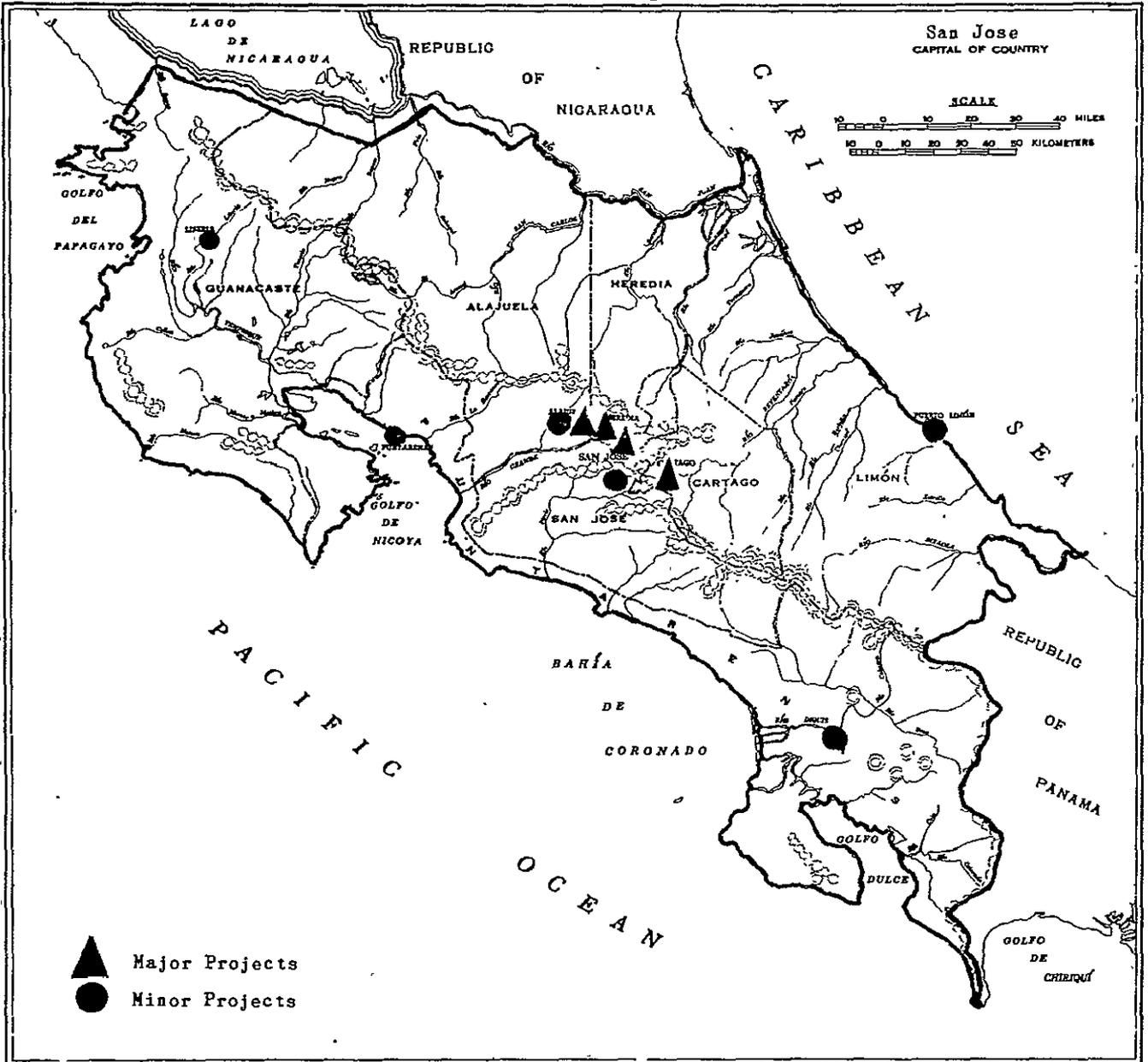
# COSTA RICA

## Health and Sanitation Program

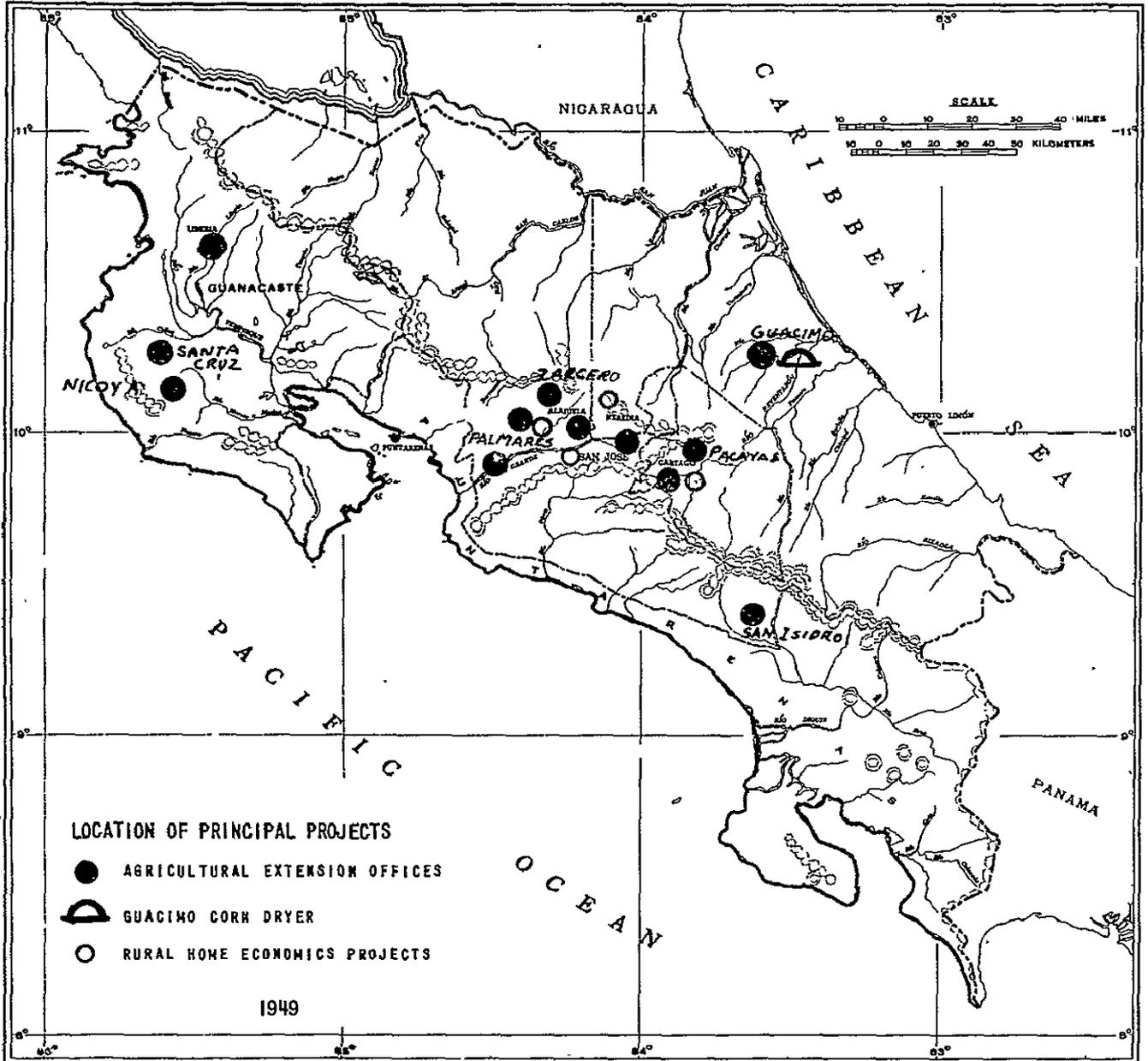


L.J.J.- M.V.S. Div., I.T.A.A. Oct. 1, 1948.

# COSTA RICA Education Program



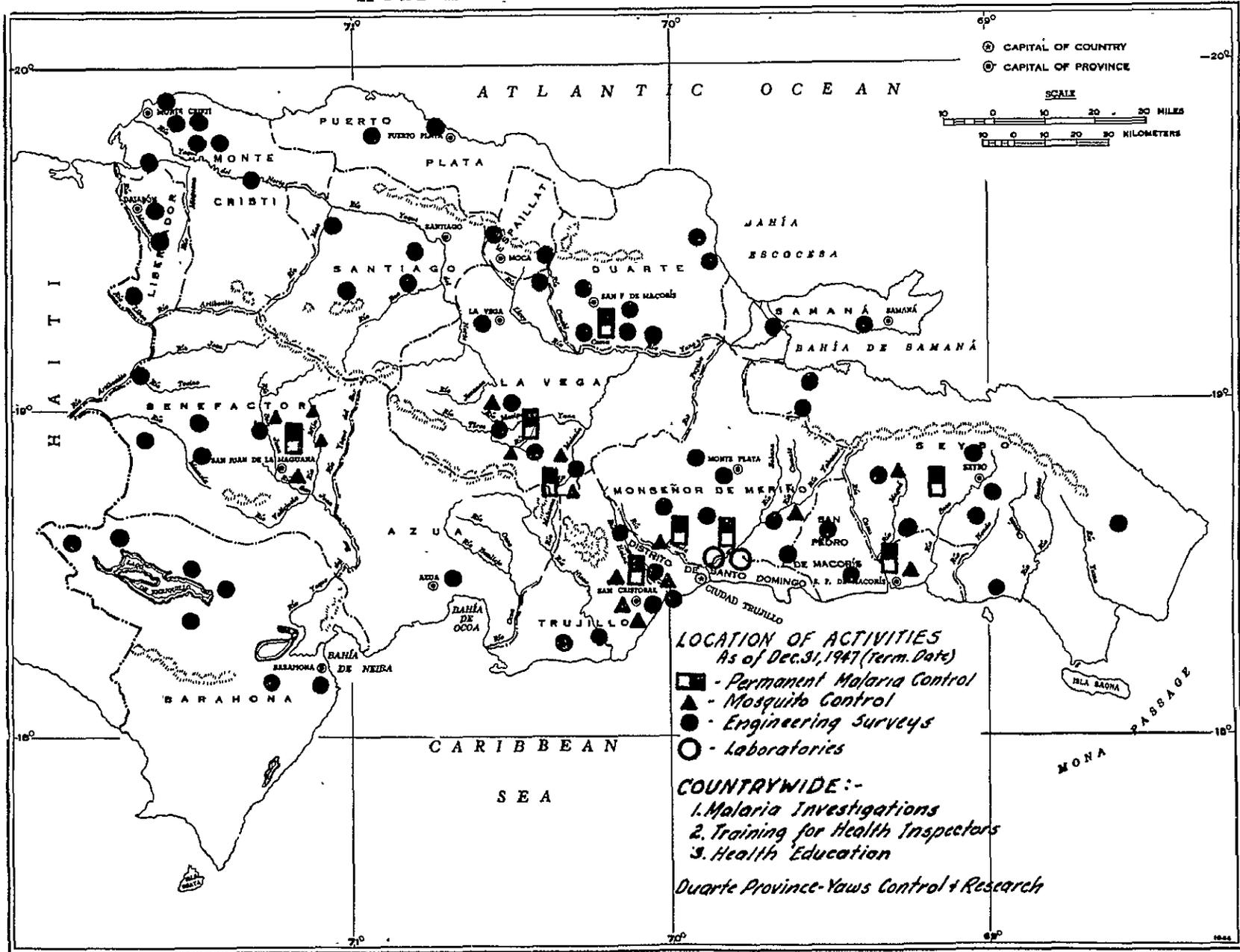
# COSTA RICA Agriculture Program



PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

## Health and Sanitation Program



3-15

L.J.J., H45 Div., I.I.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948

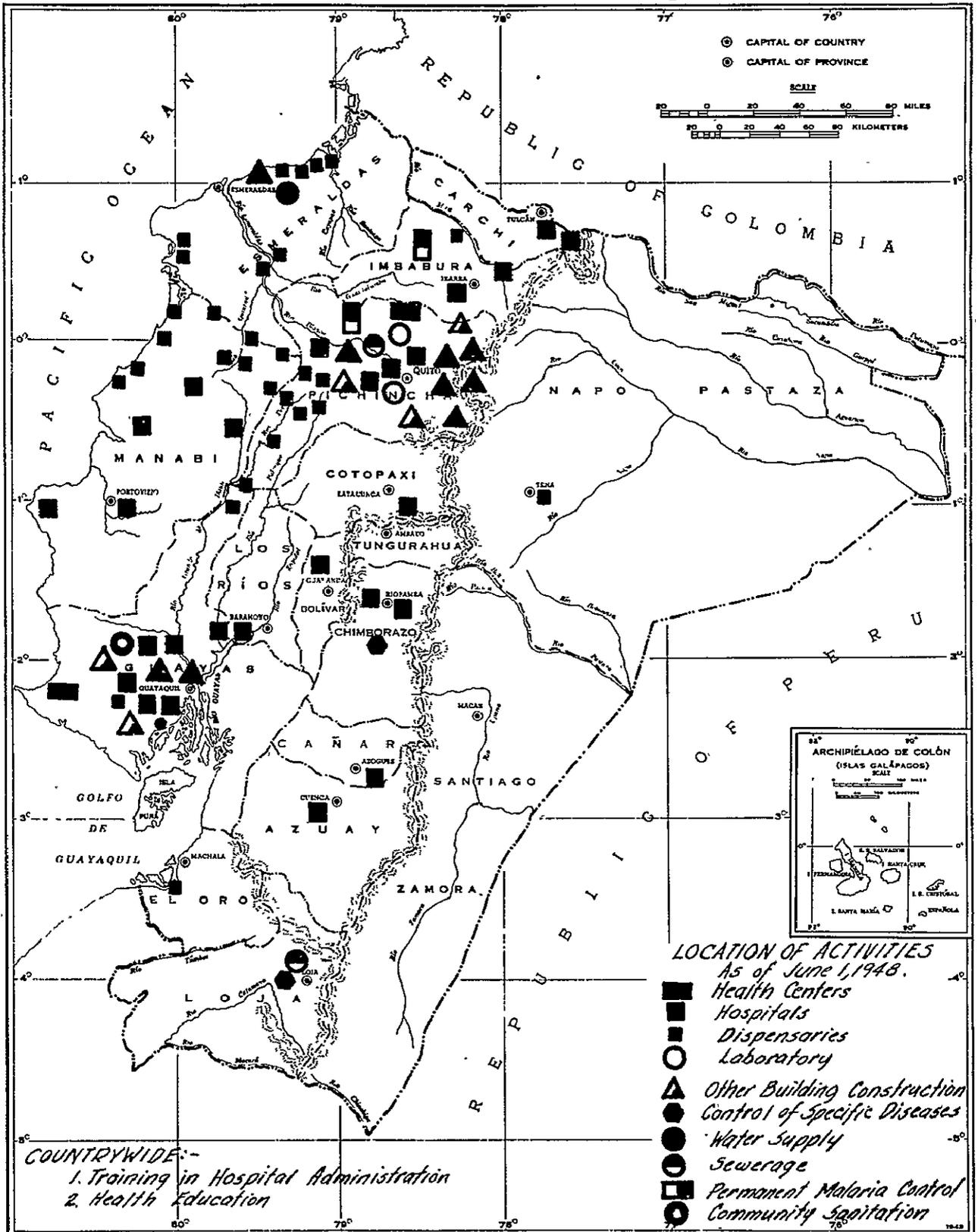
PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CEPIS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Education Program



# ECUADOR

## Health and Sanitation Program



○ CAPITAL OF COUNTRY  
○ CAPITAL OF PROVINCE



- LOCATION OF ACTIVITIES**  
As of June 1, 1948.
- Health Centers
  - Hospitals
  - Dispensaries
  - Laboratory
  - ▲ Other Building Construction
  - Control of Specific Diseases
  - Water Supply
  - Sewerage
  - Permanent Malaria Control
  - Community Sanitation
  - ▲ Training

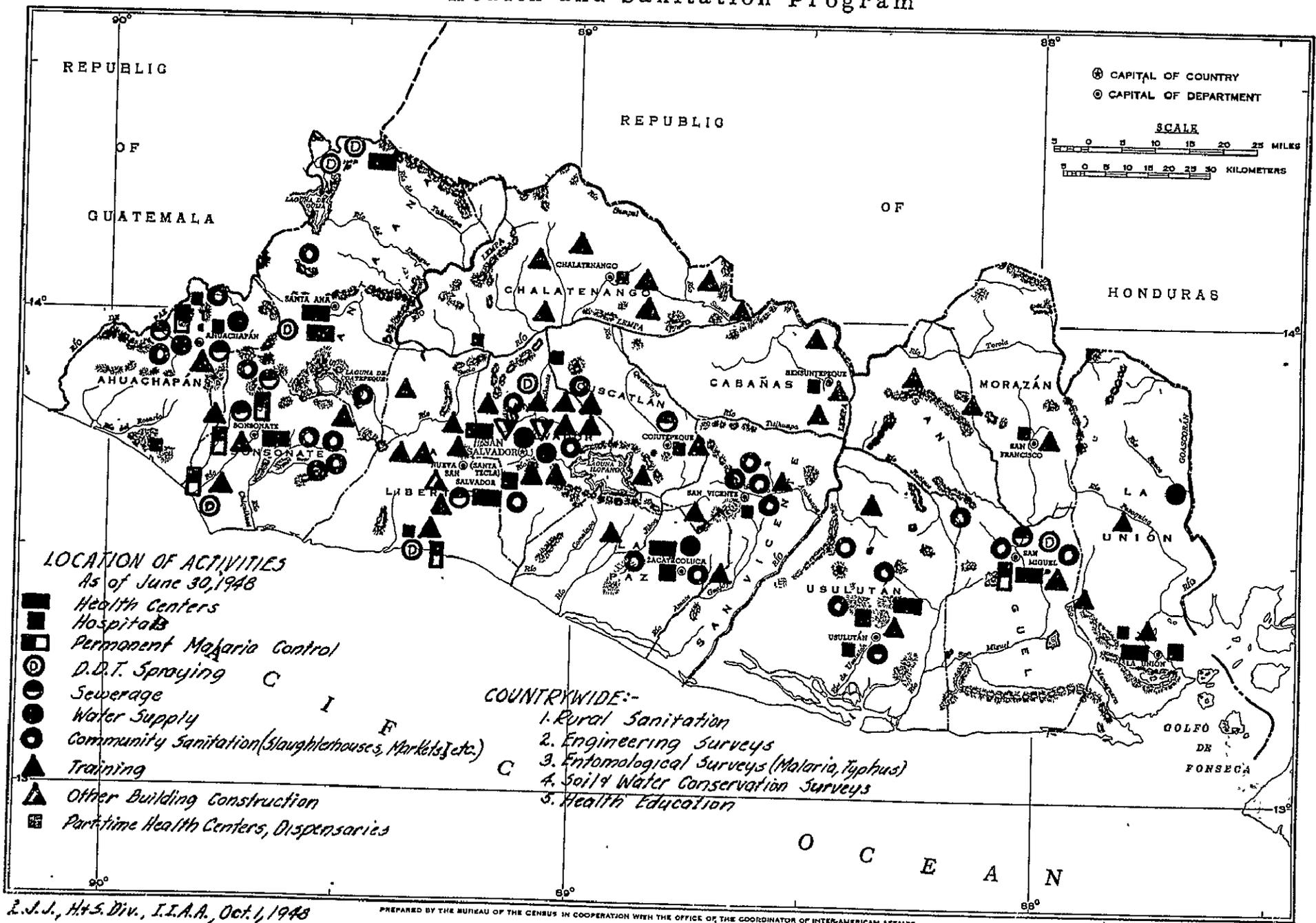
L.J.J., Hy.S. Div., I.I.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948.

# ECUADOR Education Program



# EL SALVADOR

## Health and Sanitation Program



⊗ CAPITAL OF COUNTRY  
 ⊙ CAPITAL OF DEPARTMENT



**LOCATION OF ACTIVITIES**  
 As of June 30, 1948

- Health Centers
- Hospitals
- ⊠ Permanent Malaria Control
- ⊙ D.D.T. Spraying
- Sewerage
- Water Supply
- Community Sanitation (Slaughterhouses, Markets, etc.)
- ▲ Training
- ▲ Other Building Construction
- Part-time Health Centers, Dispensaries

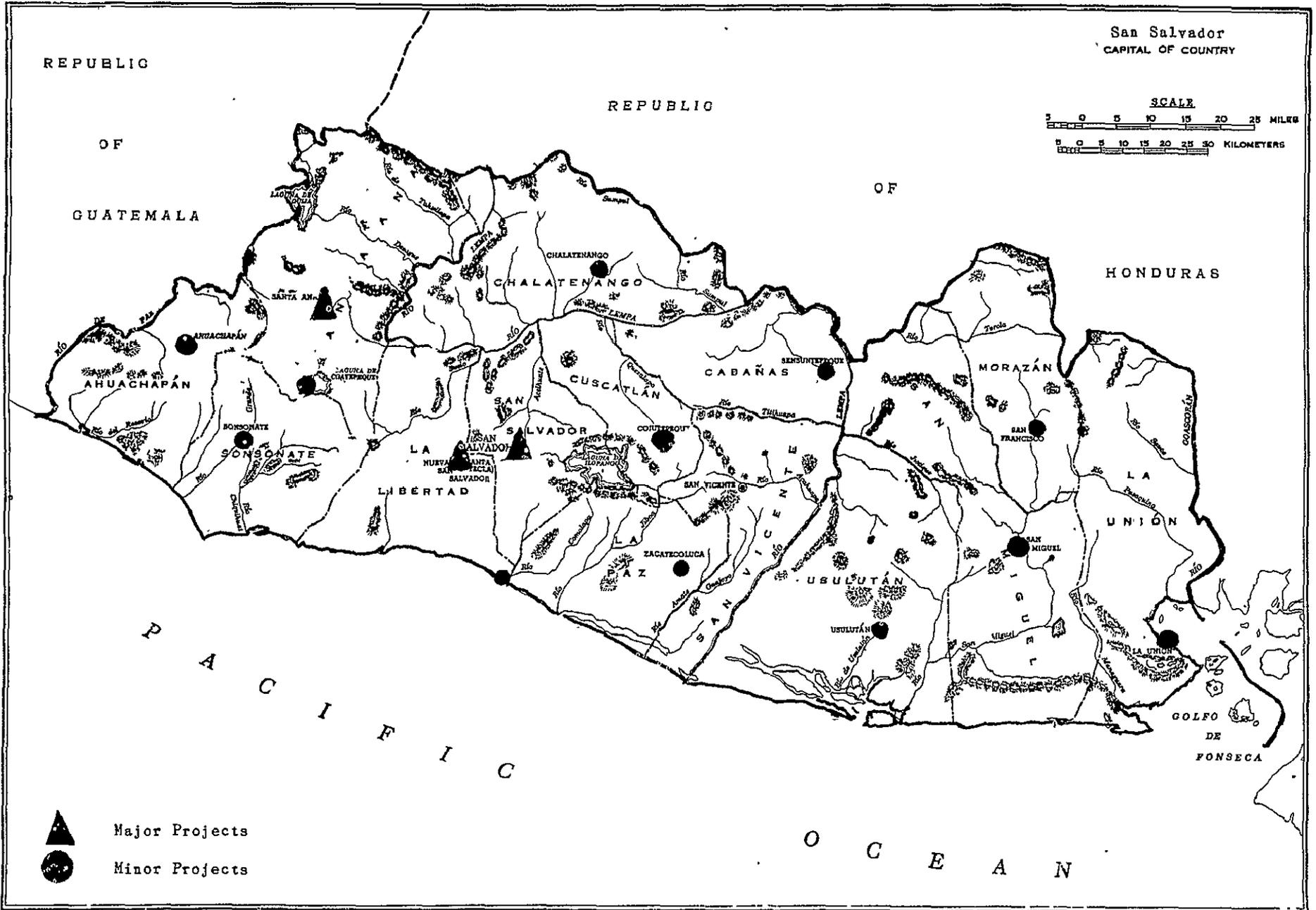
**COUNTRYWIDE:-**

1. Rural Sanitation
2. Engineering Surveys
3. Entomological Surveys (Malaria, Typhus)
4. Soil & Water Conservation Surveys
5. Health Education

3 - 19

# EL SALVADOR

## Education Program



REPUBLIC

OF

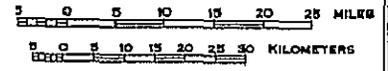
GUATEMALA

REPUBLIC

OF

San Salvador  
CAPITAL OF COUNTRY

SCALE



HONDURAS

3 - 20

P A C I F I C

O C E A N



Major Projects  
Minor Projects

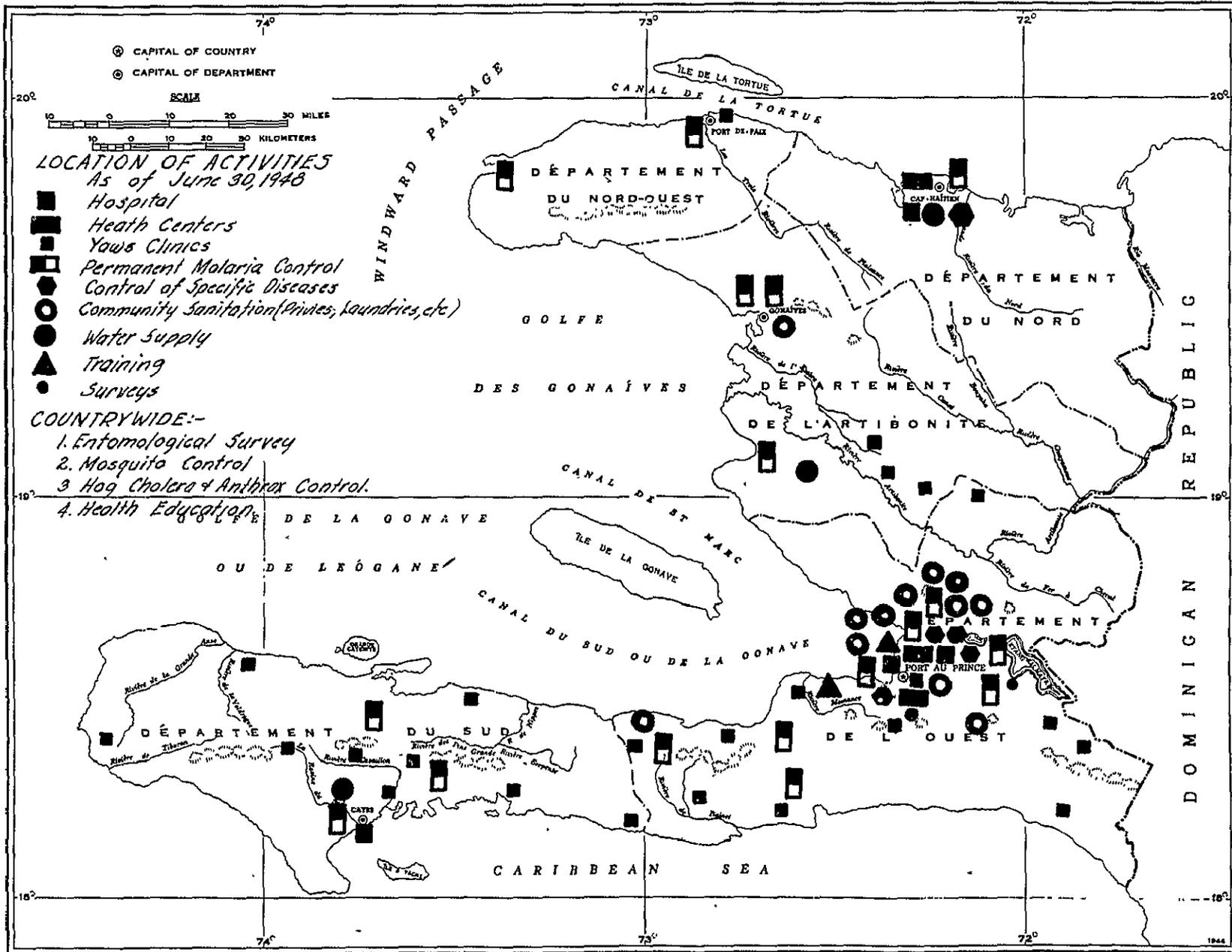
GOLFO DE FONSECA





# HAITI

## Health and Sanitation Program



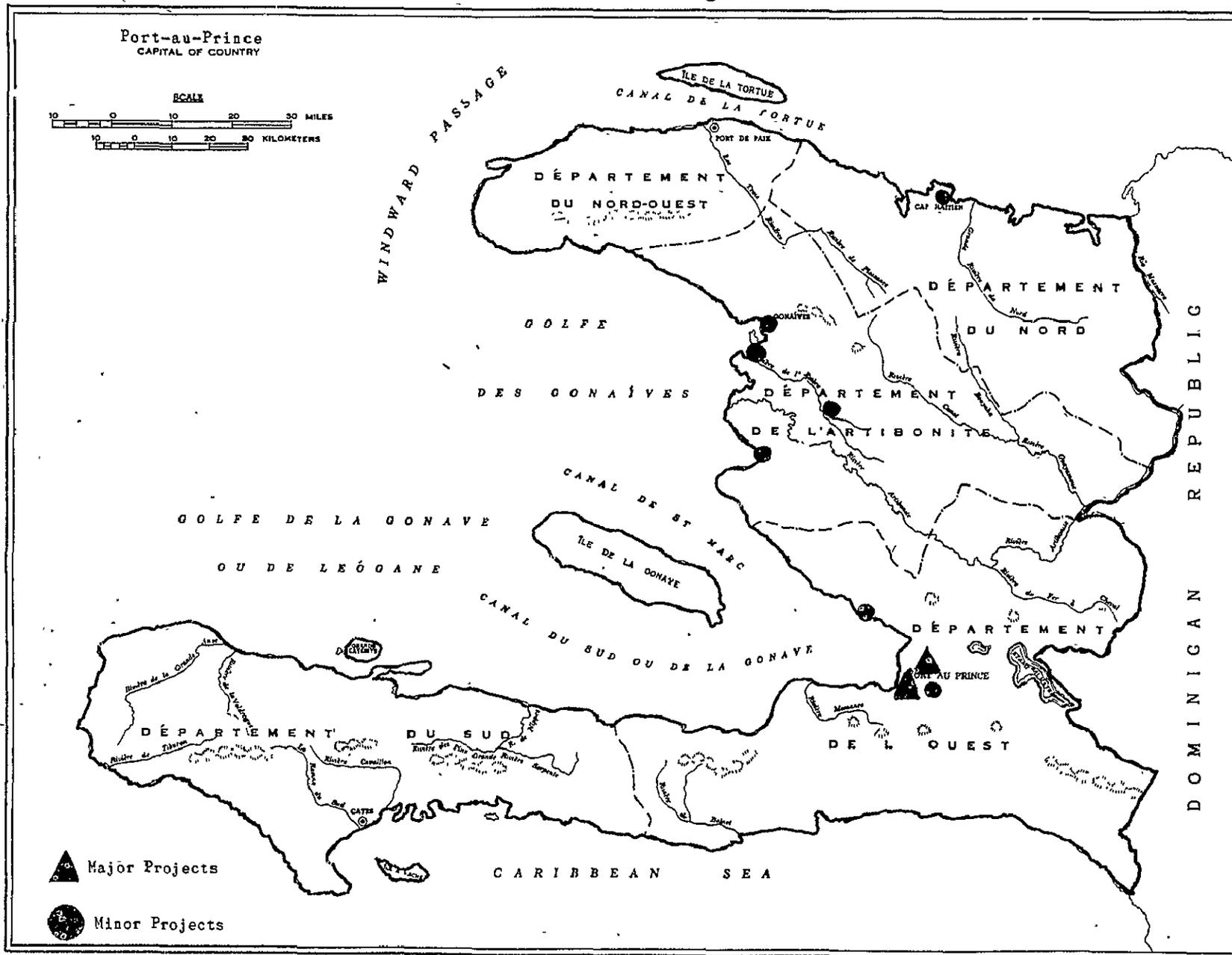
3 - 23

L. J. J., H. & S. Div., I. J. A., Oct. 1, 1948

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

1944

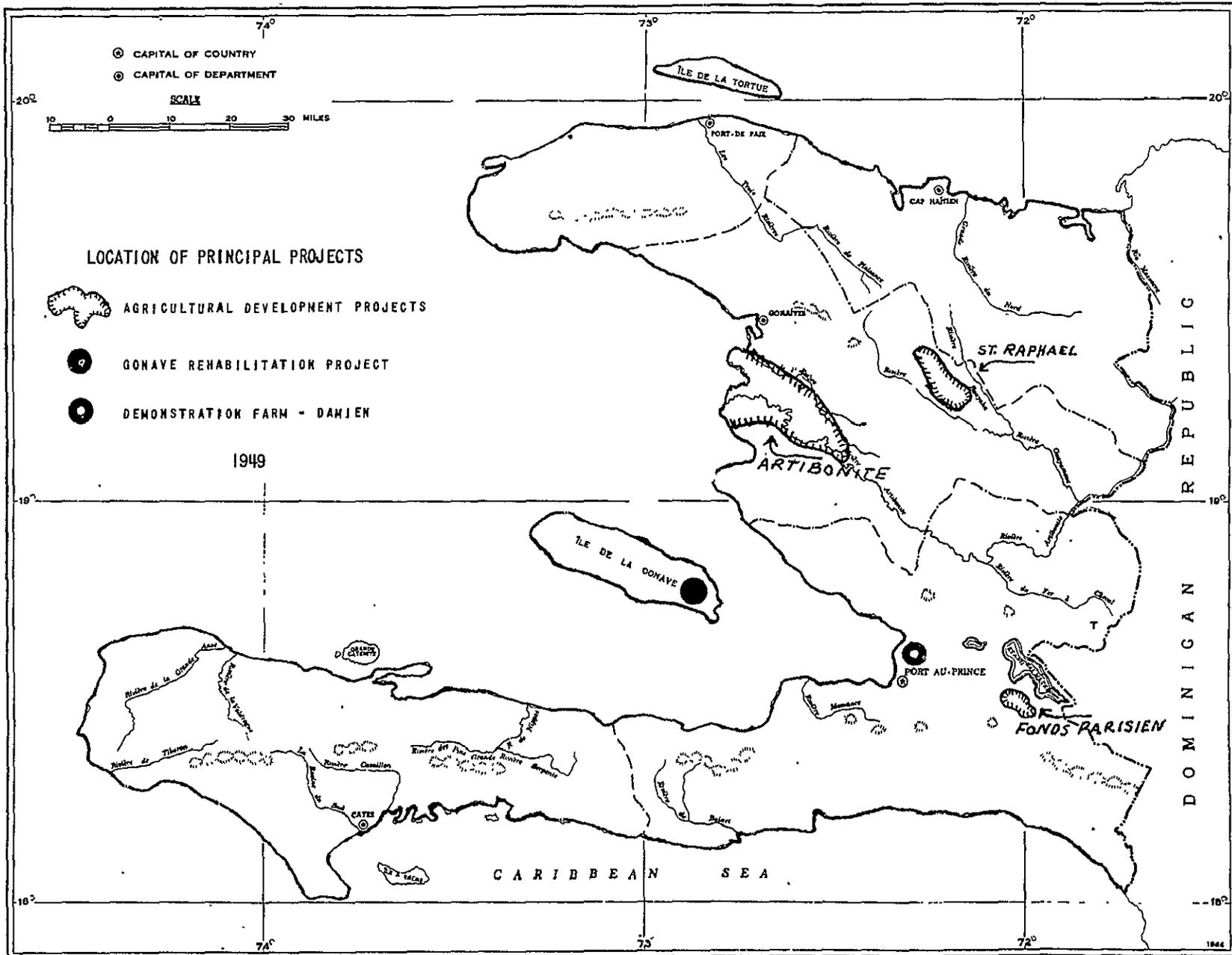
# HAITI Education Program



3-24

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

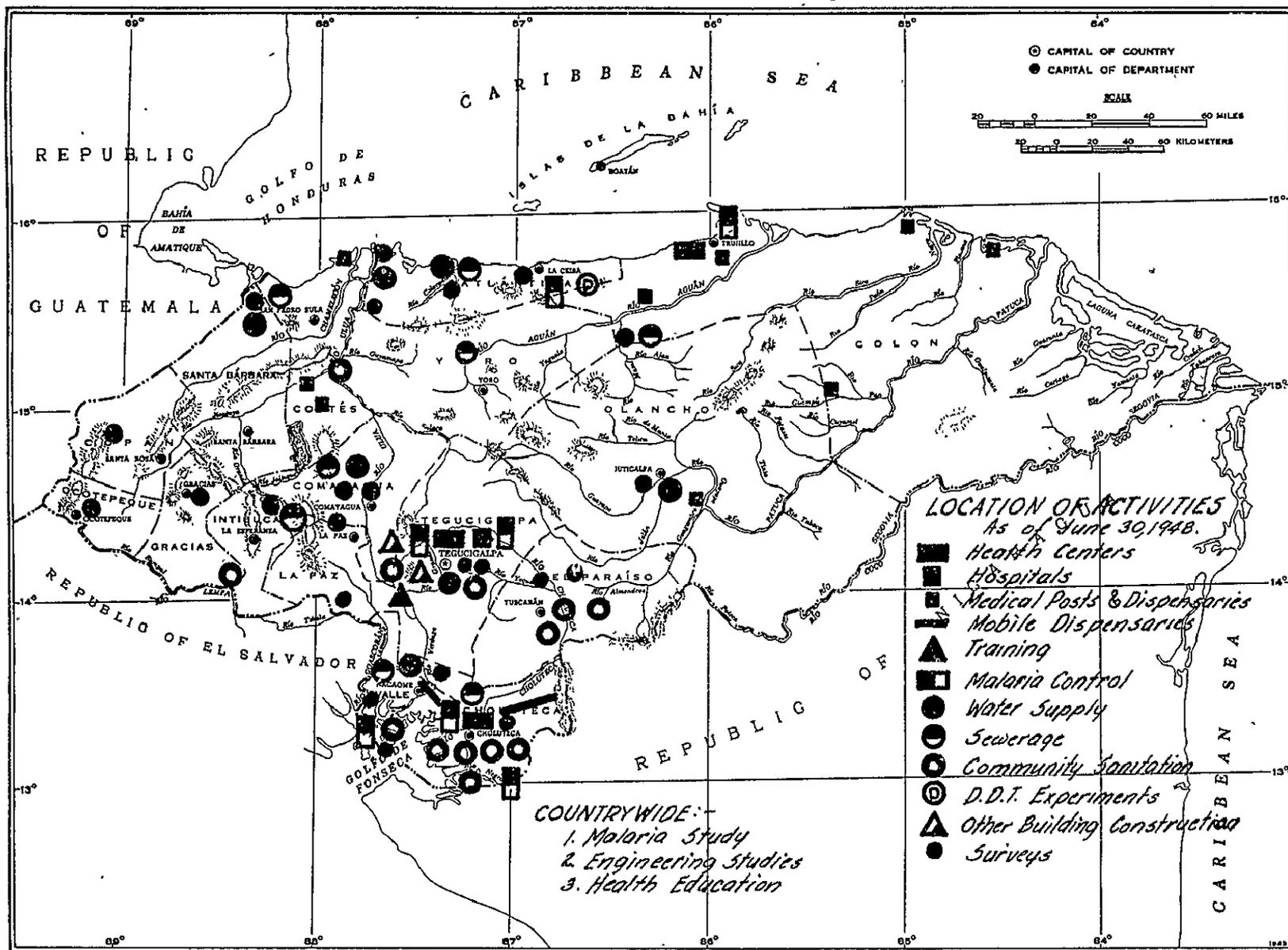
# HAITI Agriculture Program



PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

# HONDURAS

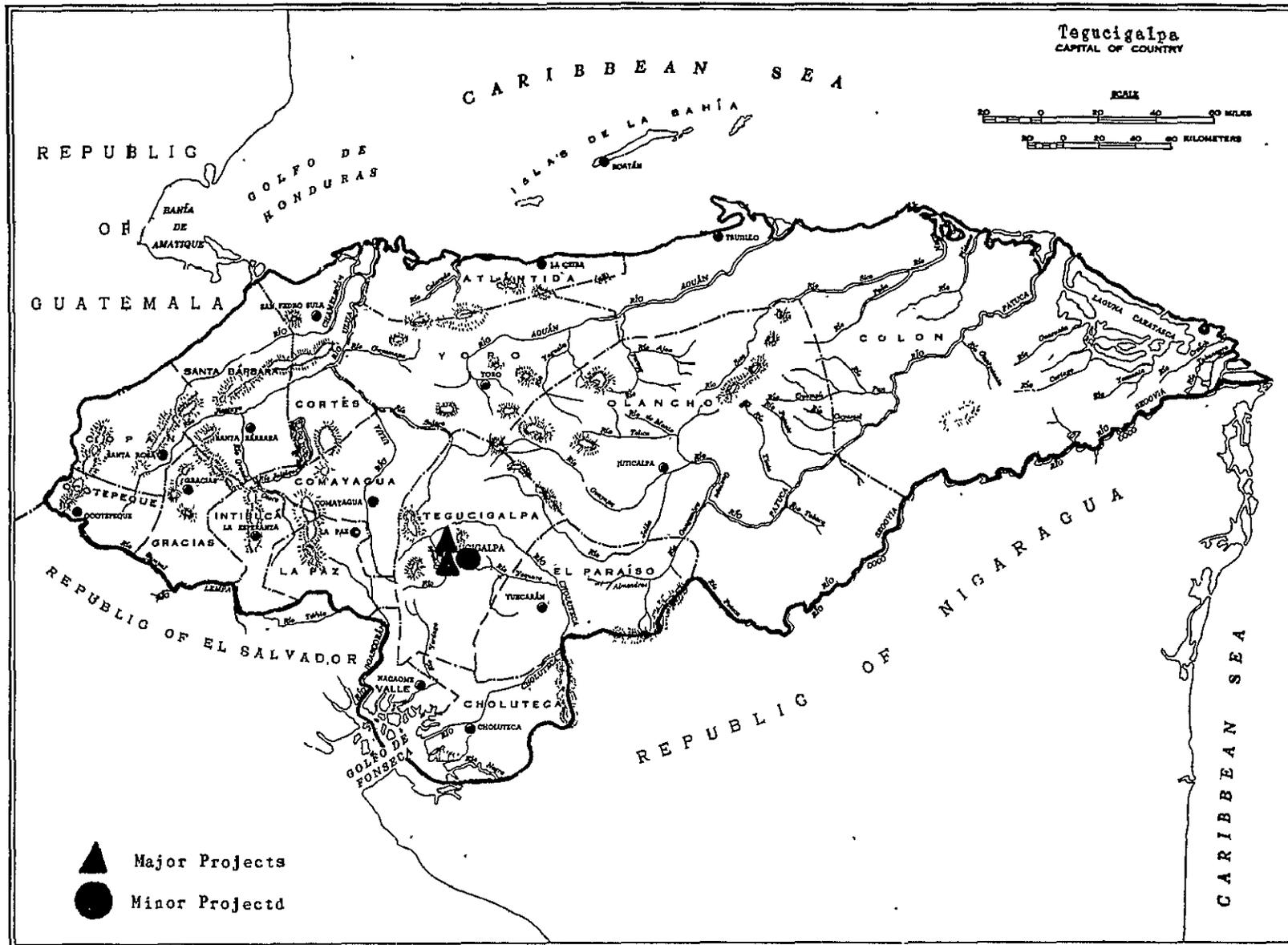
## Health and Sanitation Program



3 - 26

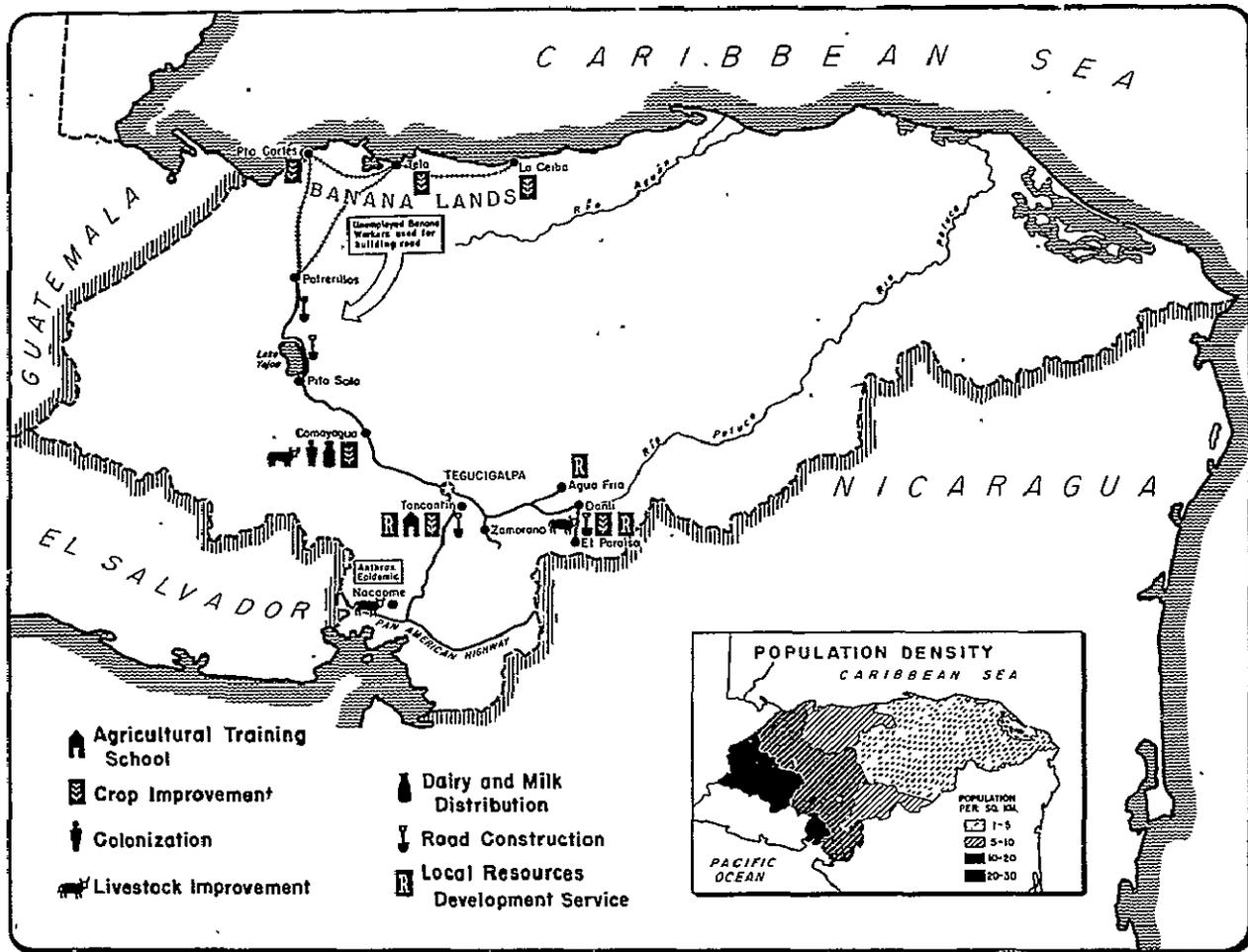
# HONDURAS

## Education Program



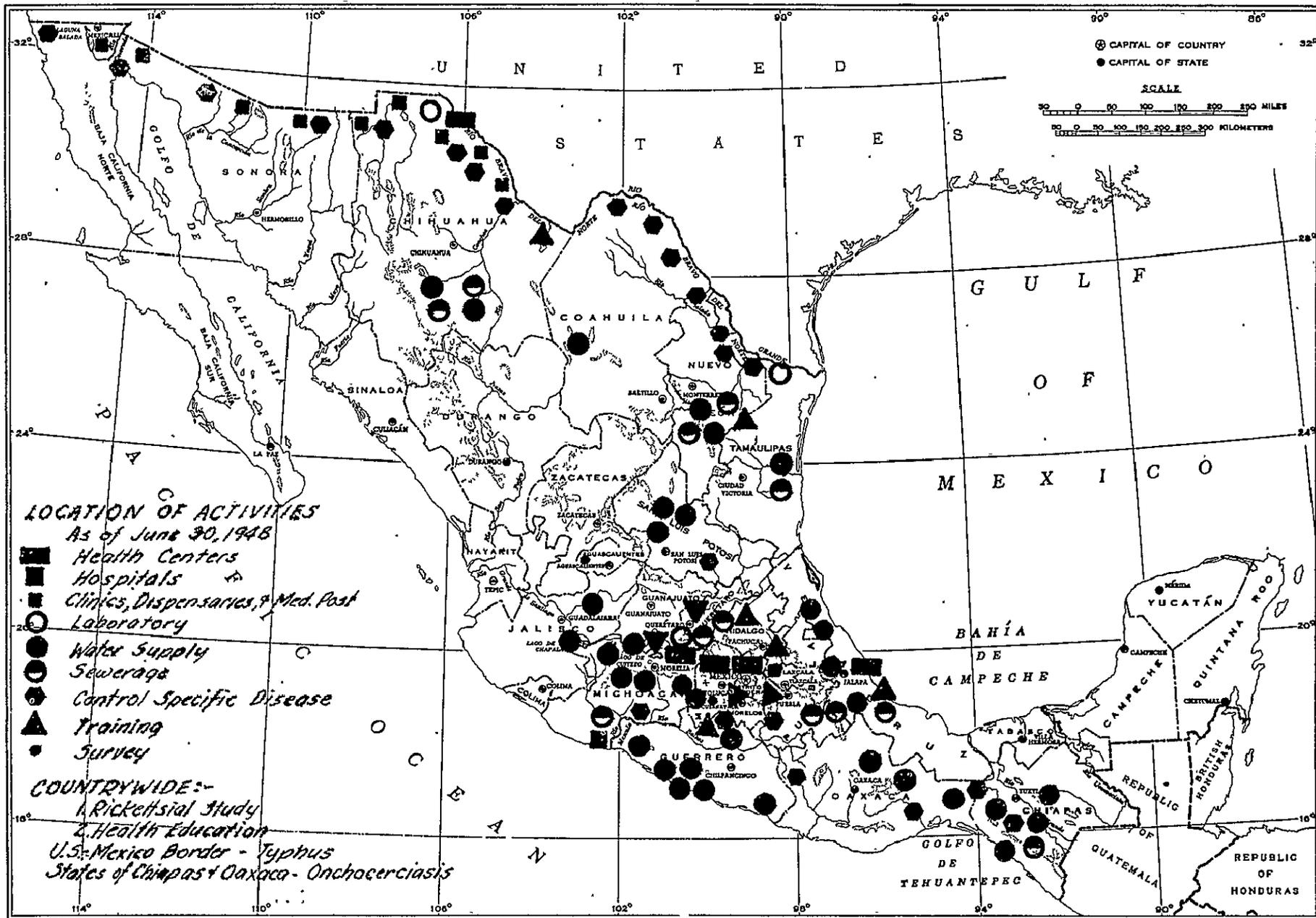
# HONDURAS

## Agriculture Program



# MÉXICO

## Health and Sanitation Program



L.J.J., H+S. Div., I.I.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

# NICARAGUA

## Health and Sanitation Program



PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS  
L.J.J., H&S Div., I.I.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948.

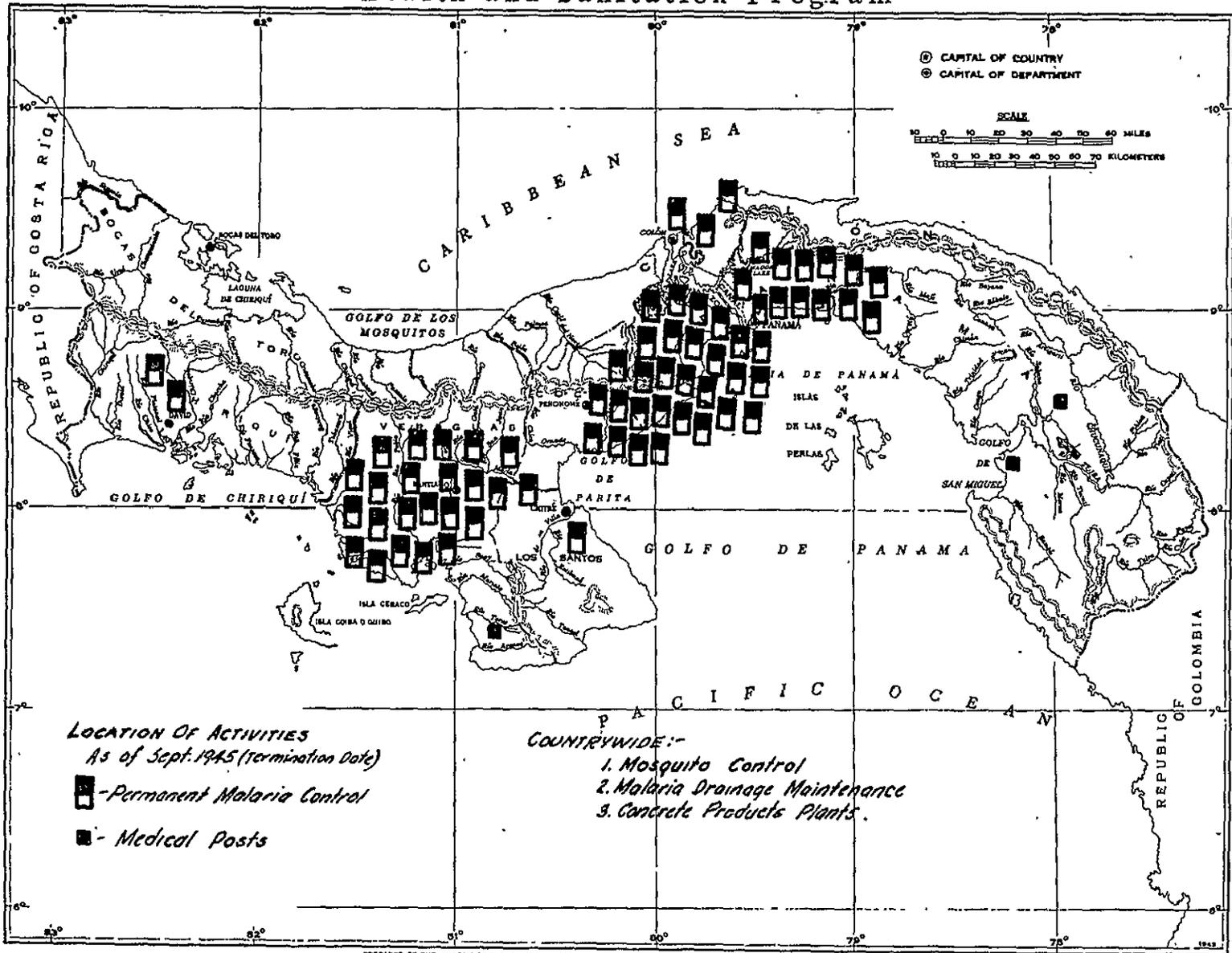
# NICARAGUA

## Education Program



# PANAMA

## Health and Sanitation Program

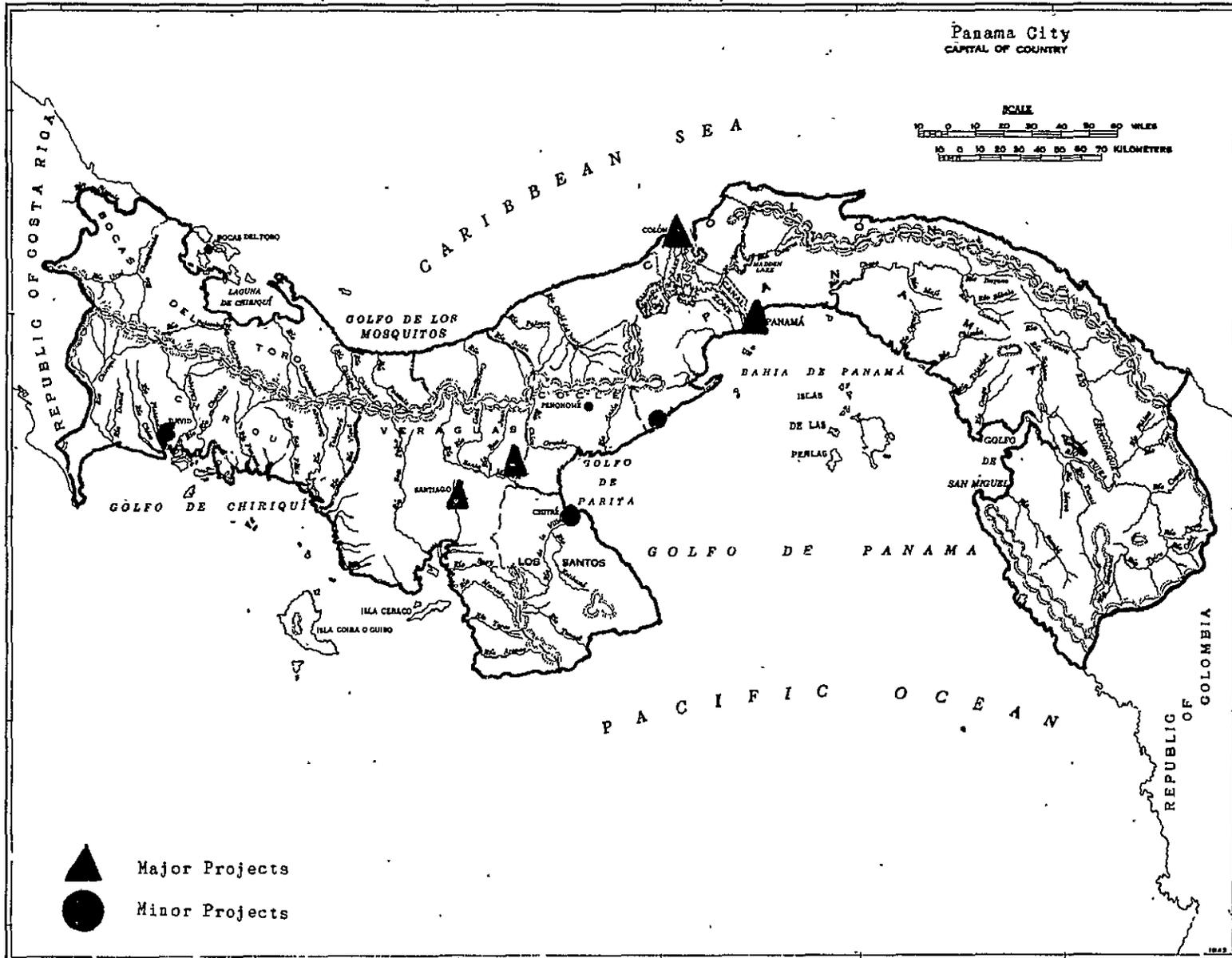


L.J.J., H+S. Div., I.I.A.A. Oct. 1, 1948

3 - 32

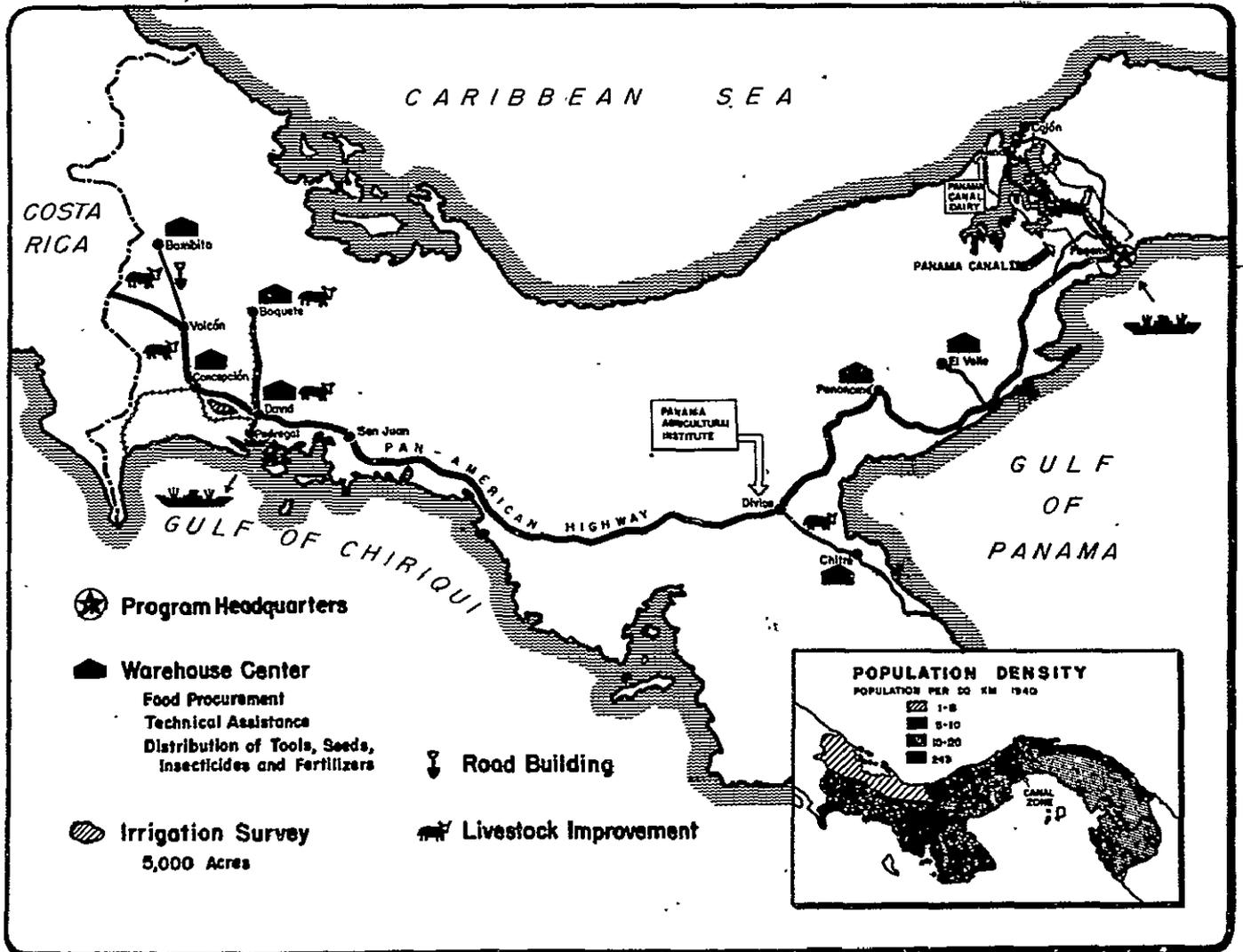
# PANAMA

## Education Program



# PANAMA

## Agriculture Program





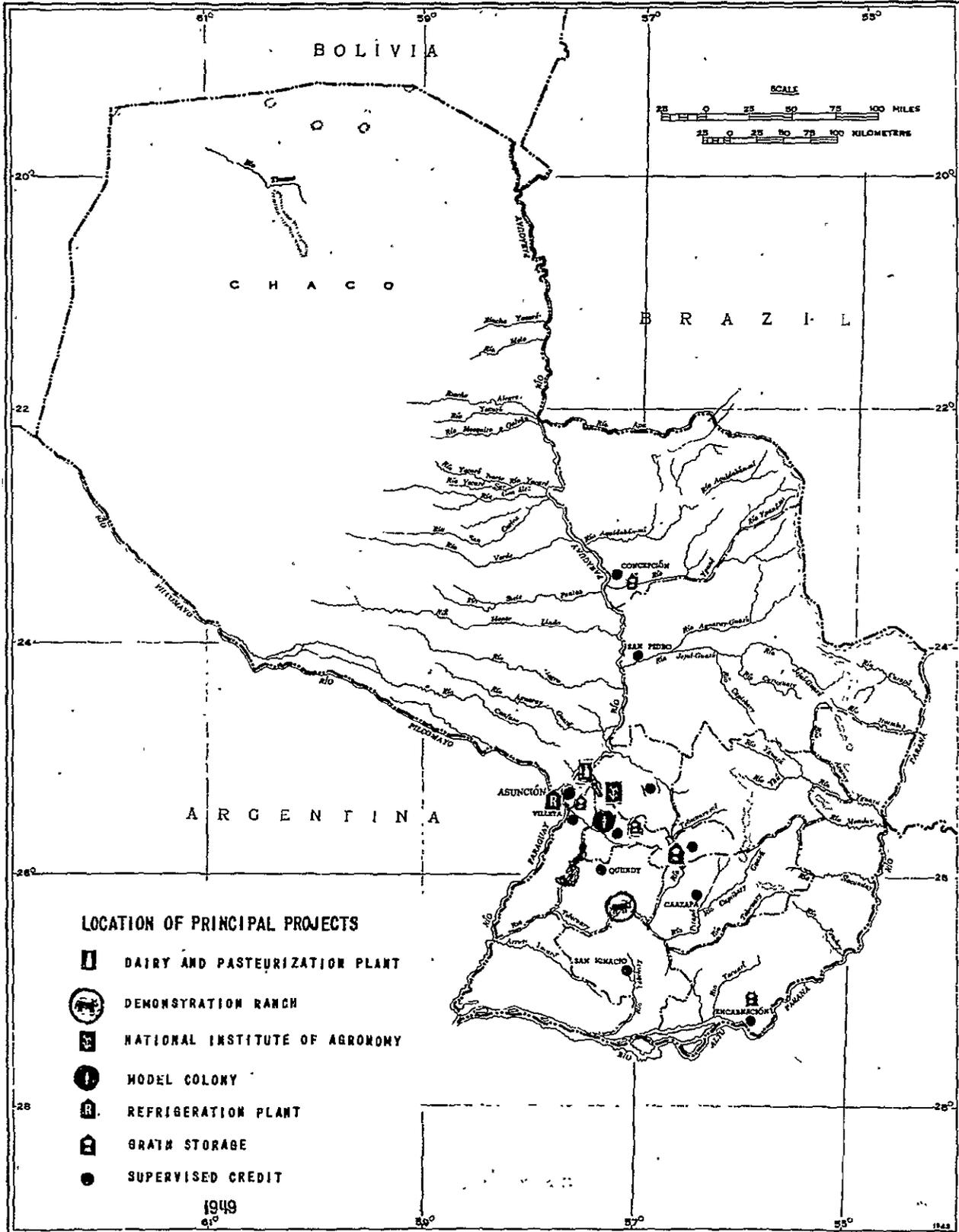
# PARAGUAY

## Education Program



# PARAGUAY

## Agriculture Program

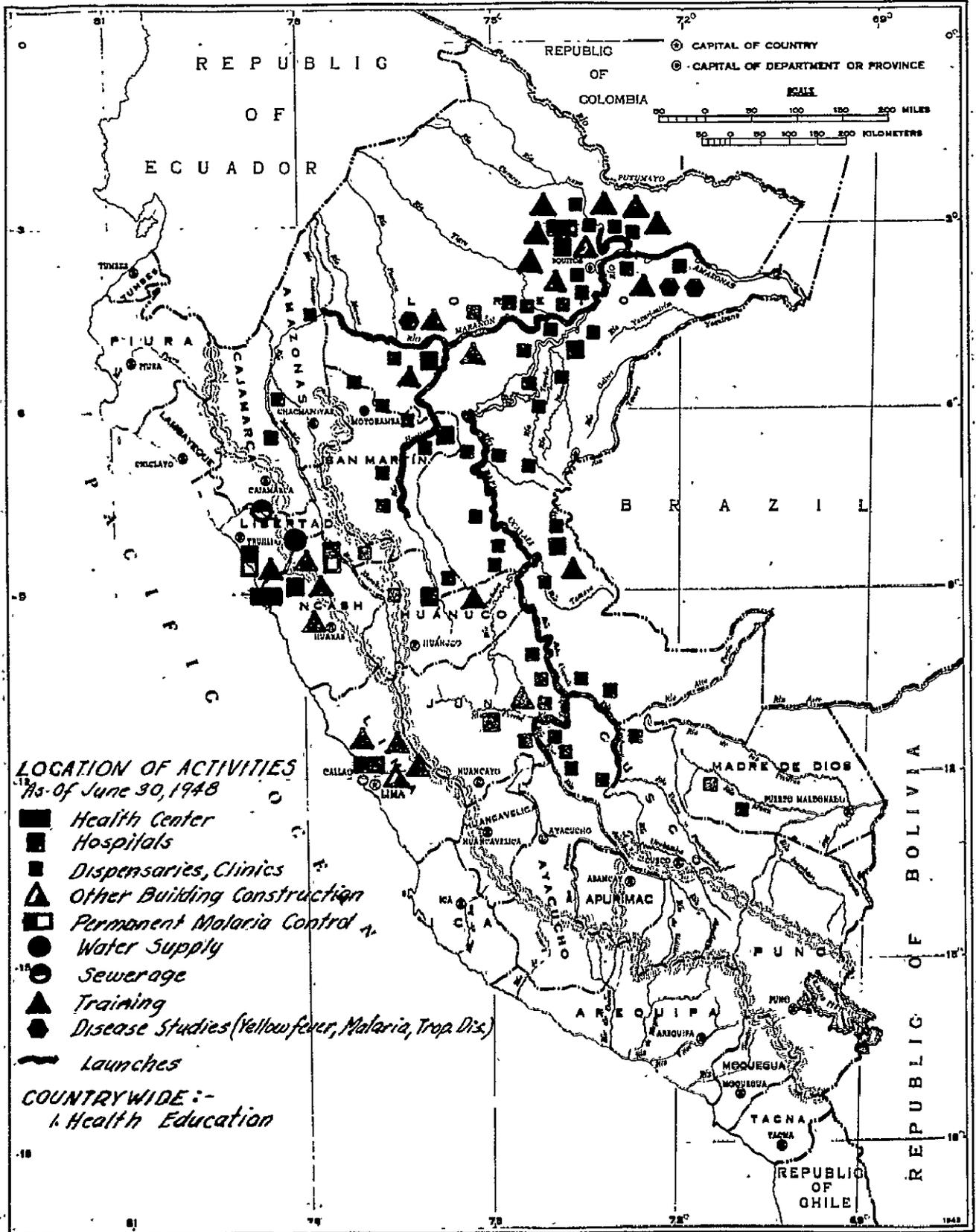


1949

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

# PERU

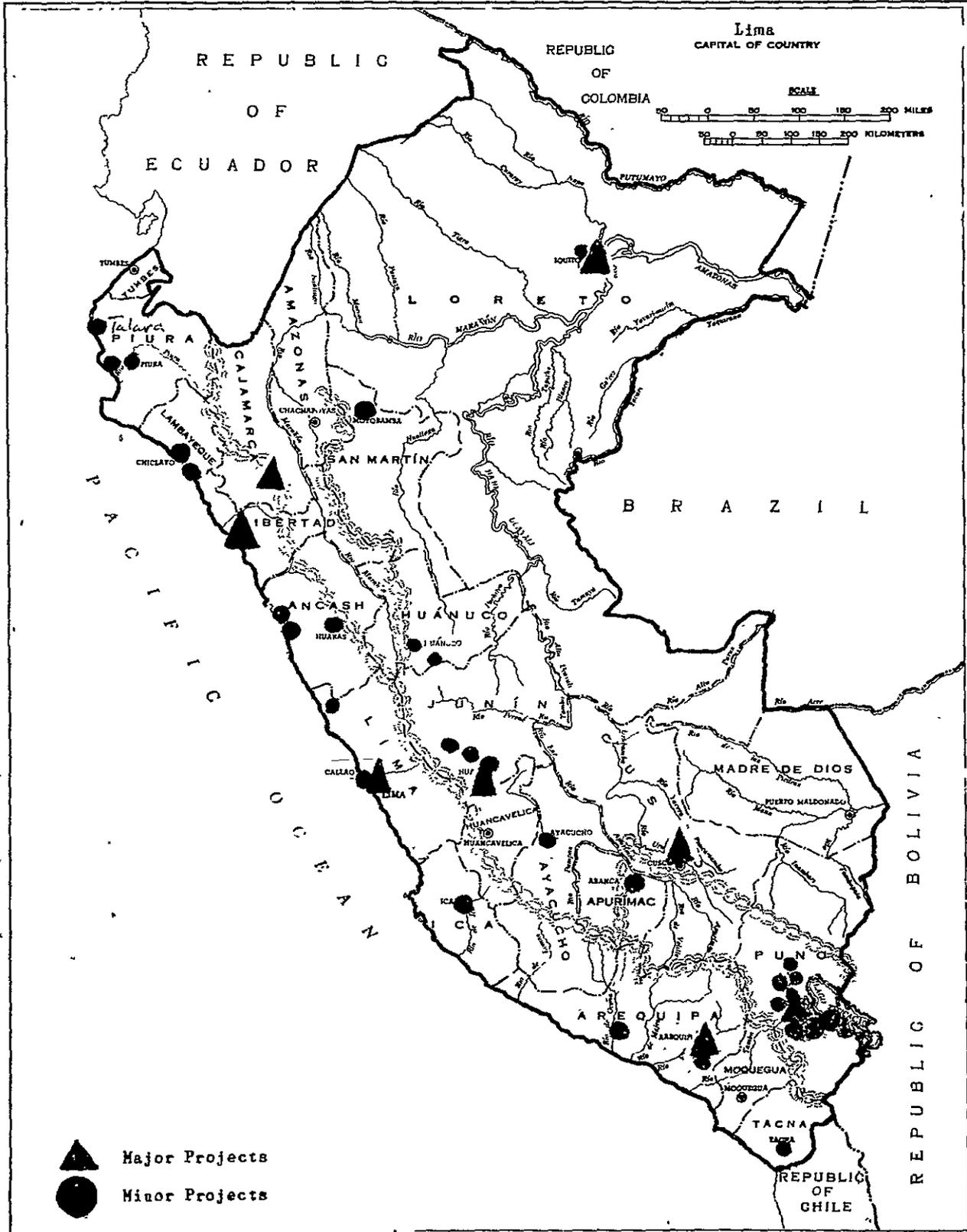
## Health and Sanitation Program



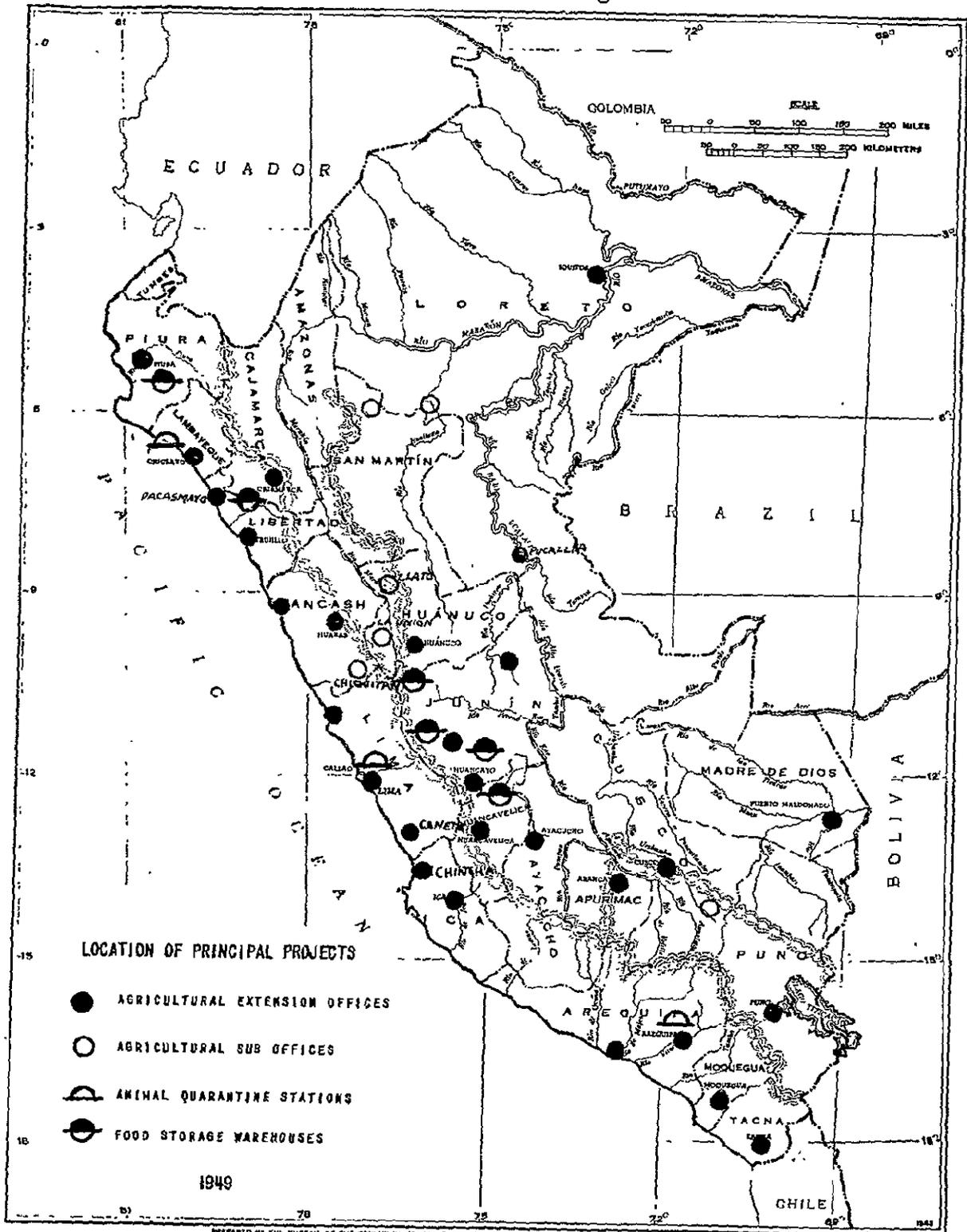
L.J.J., H.S. Div., I.I.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948

# PERU

## Education Program



# PERU Agriculture Program



PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE STATES IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS

# URUGUAY

## Health and Sanitation Program



**LOCATION OF ACTIVITIES**  
As of June 30, 1948

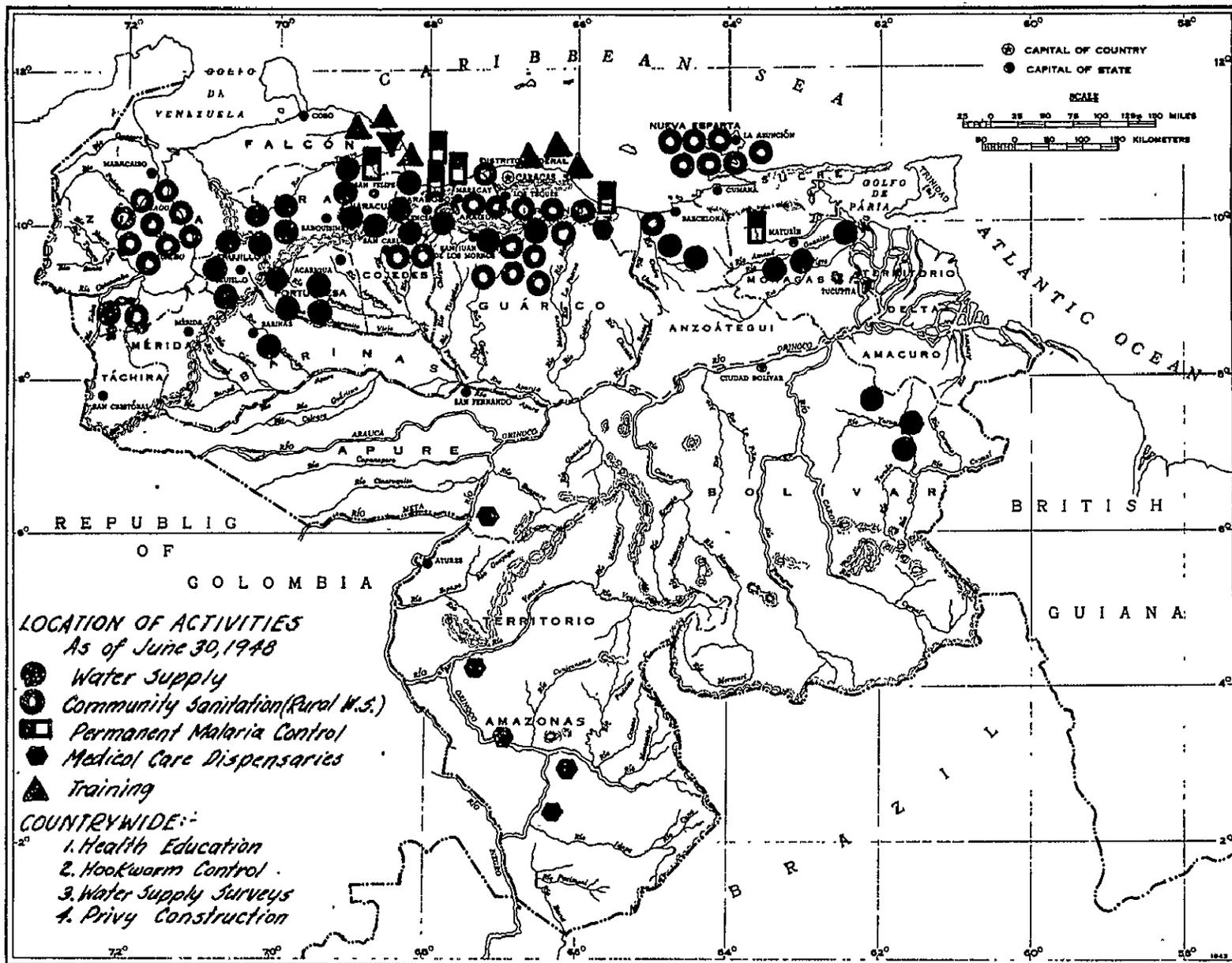
- Health Center
- Community Sanitation
- Training
- Health Education
- A - Architectural Design Office

- COUNTRYWIDE :-**
1. Health Education
  2. Anti-Yellow Fever Campaign
  3. Experimental Use of D.D.T. on Triatoma
  4. Diphtheria Immunization
  5. Smallpox Vaccination

L.J.J., H & S. Div., I.T.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948. PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

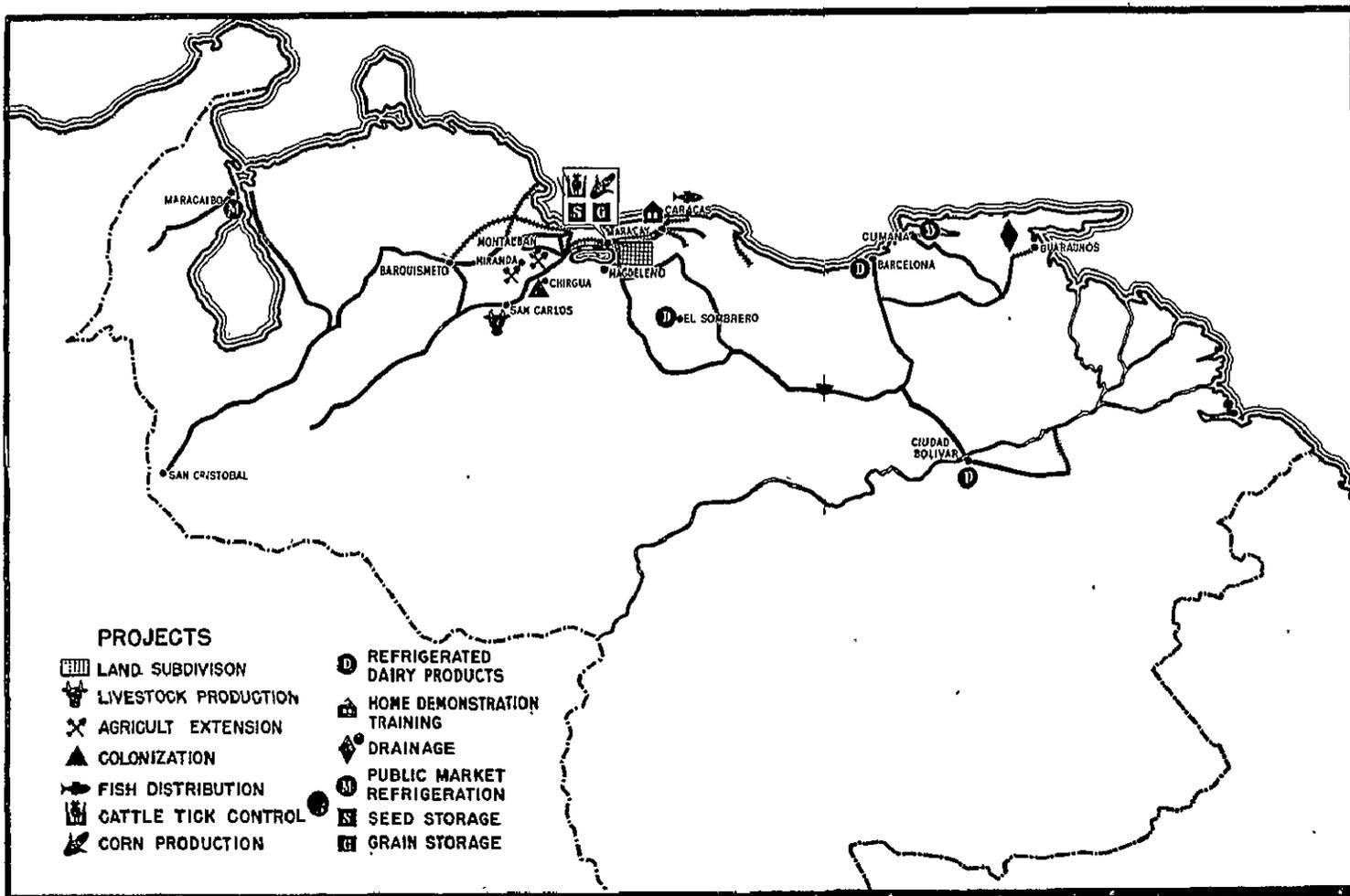
# VENEZUELA

## Health and Sanitation Program



L.J.J., H.+S. Div., I.T.A.A., Oct. 1, 1948

# VENEZUELA Agriculture Program



## APPENDIX 4

### THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF THE INSTITUTE

Section V of the memorandum, beginning on page 18, presents in summary outline the program recommendations of the Institute for the period ending June 30, 1955. These recommendations are more fully stated in this Appendix.

As is stated in Section V, the Institute, during 1948, requested the head of each of its field parties to evaluate carefully the work that he was doing and to submit his recommendations for the future program of the Institute. Each field party head was asked to consider carefully the resources, needs and problems of the republic in which he was at work, and to indicate how far, in his judgment, the host republic was prepared to go in a cooperative program to solve these problems. In the nature of the case, it was not possible to sound out the cooperating republics on this proposal in specific detail; since it was not desirable to raise anticipations concerning what the United States would be prepared to do, in advance of the adoption of legislation to authorize further participation by the United States. At the same time, the State Department requested the American Ambassadors to these republics to submit their reactions to the existing programs and their recommendations for the future. The responses received from the Ambassadors and from the heads of field parties were collated, and supplemented with other available information. The individual reports are available in the Washington office of the Institute.

It is important to remember that the recommendations which make up this proposed program are necessarily tentative, and will undoubtedly need to be modified, as time goes on, if the further program is authorized. These cooperative programs, because they are a joint effort by two cooperating governments, must be JOINTLY planned. The programs here proposed have thus far been only partially subjected to this process of mutual review. Further, in the nature of the case, plans and programs must be kept flexible to meet changing needs and situations as they arise. But, again, as we have said in Section V, these proposals are not more guesses. They are based on the operations which the Institute has carried on for six years, and on the continuous planning and programming which have been a part of those operations.

For the highlights of this proposed program see pages 19 to 24 of the memorandum. For the detailed estimates on the respective financial contributions to be made by the United States and by the cooperating governments, see the four tables presented in Appendix 5.

Part A of this Appendix will present the proposed program in Health and Sanitation; Part B, in Education; and Part C, in Agriculture.

#### A. PROPOSED PROGRAM IN HEALTH AND SANITATION

It is recommended that the Cooperative Health and Sanitation Program be continued in the 14 countries where it is now operating, and be reestablished in three of the countries where it formerly operated. Extension of the program to the remaining three republics should probably be left to future determination.

The seventeen countries in which the program would be carried on, pursuant to this recommendation, are: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

It will not be possible to launch all of the recommended programs in all of these republics during the first year after the proposed new legislation becomes effective; but all, it is estimated, can be under way by the expiration of three years from the date of the new legislation.

The fight against disease in this hemisphere requires such broad participation. In addition, it is highly essential to attack at their source the prevalent communicable diseases which can be easily transmitted to other areas.

A successful health and sanitation program does not entail expenditures of large sums of money, but the program does need time to achieve maximum results from what has been started. It takes time to educate officers and personnel in new procedure, it takes time to overcome inertia, it takes time to do health education work, and it takes time for a people to develop the habit of following good public health practices in every-day life.

A detailed description of the program proposed for each of the republics follows:

#### BOLIVIA

The Servicio has made great strides in the past six years in trying to establish a basic health and sanitation program in this country. Bolivia is a vast territory of various climatic conditions. The conditions under which the people of the "altiplano", the valleys, and the tropics live are truly primitive. The population is a heterogeneous one of which more than 50 per cent are pure Indian.

This country - with its inadequate communications, its small national budget, and its dearth of trained personnel - is in great need of an expanded program in public health and sanitation. With present knowledge, it is possible to increase the life expectancy of the population at least 50 per cent by continuing the work for another 10 years. The present health facilities and the services that have been started serve only a small part of the present population. The preventive program should be developed to cover the entire country. It is necessary to conduct extensive campaigns on a national basis against leprosy, pulmonary diseases, and other contagious diseases. Many of the people have no knowledge of even the rudiments of sanitation and the prevention of disease. Even in the cities, people live in deplorable uncleanness and in constant risk of contagion.

The needs are basic in the field of sanitary engineering. Nearly all the municipalities are without water or sewerage systems. The larger cities lack adequate water purification, sewage treatment, and disposal of garbage and waste. Sanitary food control is almost unheard of, and sanitation in the rural areas is non-existent.

The vastness of the problem in Bolivia makes two types of approach necessary in order to raise the health standards of the people. With the large number of sick persons in the country, the first approach must be that of curative medicine. There are communities in which 30 per cent of the population have malaria. It is not infrequent to find that 100 per cent of the people in a community have worm infestations. This type of activity should be handled by the established government agencies in Bolivia through their various ministries, municipal agencies, and public welfare institutions and universities, with collaboration and advice by the Institute personnel.

The second type of activity, that of preventive medicine, is the long range beneficial plan for the country and should be the field of activity of the Servicio. This type of activity which ultimately leads to healthy people is a novelty to the Bolivians. The work that has been done to date by the Institute through the

Servicio's program has made a start, but it is necessary to continue and expand that which has been started. The proposed program for Bolivia will be one of expansion of preventive medical facilities and basic sanitation. It will consist of projects for the construction and operation of modern health centers in each of the nine department capitals of Bolivia, six of which are now in operation, but three of which have not been in operation long enough to become well established. These health centers are demonstration units in maternal and child care, control of tuberculosis, control of venereal disease, case-finding of leprosy, and health education.

Work will continue in the provision of basic sanitation, the development of sanitation in food handling, and assistance in making the necessary studies for the installation of water supply and sewerage systems, and the disposal of garbage and waste. The program will also continue to provide technical assistance in the field of industrial hygiene and safety. This is a highly important field of activity that was started about two and one-half years ago in order to conserve the manpower of the country in the mining of tin and other minerals so essential to the United States.

It is impossible for any cooperative program of this type to provide all the services throughout the entire country, but they can be provided in certain important centers where they will serve as demonstration and training units. An important part of the continued programs will be that of the training of personnel in the United States. People thus trained will return to their own country to spread the knowledge that they have gained. The United States technicians on the Institute staff will also give training courses locally to nurses, sanitarians, medical officers, engineers, and other public health personnel.

#### BRAZIL

An additional thirteen years should be considered as a practical duration for the Institute's Health and Sanitation program in Brazil, making the total program a 20-year period.

In a country of such vast proportions with limited communications and poorly developed agriculture and industry, it is not surprising that the development of its health services in the various parts of the country is very uneven and, in places like the Amazon, rudimentary. The two main areas in which the Servicio now works, the Amazon Valley and the Rio Doce Valley, comprising approximately 40 per cent of the area of Brazil and containing about two million people, or four per cent of the population, have health problems of extreme gravity which had not been realistically attacked by Federal or local services before the Cooperative Health Program was initiated.

Some glaring facts must be considered in any approach to the health problems in Brazil. Ninety per cent of the population—in 1945 it is estimated that Brazil had 46,200,000 people—is infected with intestinal parasites, which produce serious debility and loss of productiveness. Malaria, an important cause of death, is a more important cause of debility. The death rate from tuberculosis is five times as high as in the United States. In the Rio Doce Valley, schistosomiasis, a chronic debilitating disease, affects more than 40 per cent of the population in many areas. Infant mortality in the principal cities is four times greater than in the United States as a whole. More than 75 per cent of Brazil's population live in towns containing fewer than 5,000 inhabitants; it is estimated that in these towns there are approximately 5,000 physicians serving 38,000,000 people, or one physician to nearly 8,000 people. Graduate or trained nurses and sanitary engineers, as known in the United States, are virtually non-existent in Brazil, even in the cities.

Brazil is convinced of the need for improved health standards, and spends nearly as much on public health services per unit of population as the United States. She is willing to spend more. The Servico is demonstrating to the lawmakers and people of Brazil that money spent to train professional and technical personnel and to provide them with adequate facilities to practice public health will result in improved medical service and higher health standards.

Future plans would continue the present eleven basic activities: (1) preventive medicine; (2) medical care; (3) epidemiological investigations; (4) environmental sanitation, including water and sewerage systems; (5) construction and maintenance of public health installations, health centers, hospitals, and laboratories; (6) health education; (7) training of professional and technical personnel; (8) assistance to the National Leprosy Service; (9) statistical analyses; (10) financial and technical cooperation with other health agencies; (11) medical administration. A practical objective in the 20-year program is to increase the area of operation from its present 40 per cent of the total area of Brazil to 50 per cent and to raise the number of people reached by the Cooperative Health Program from its present 4 per cent of the total population to 20 per cent.

On the basis of experience it is felt that no project completed by the Servico can be completely turned over to local authorities in less than ten years, in the areas of the Rio Doce and Amazon Valleys, with a reasonable expectation of its successful operation. A health center, for example, may be gradually turned over, first by securing local financial contributions and then by putting local personnel in charge. There will be a period of 4 to 6 years during which a diminishing number of Servico personnel will be needed to make the change from actual operation to supervision.

As one of the greatest needs in Brazil is for additional well-trained public health workers, the program of affording outstanding professional people training in the United States will be continued. However, even greater emphasis will be placed upon the development of in-service training programs. Tentative plans provide for training at least 24 persons locally in Brazil for each person to be trained in the United States in the field of public health. It is thought that this ratio will become even greater as the program is continued and a greater number of Brazilians returning from the United States can be utilized to expand the in-service training program.

#### CHILE

The Servico has carried on a program in health and sanitation in Chile for a period of five and one-half years. The program has consisted of demonstration projects designed to reinforce the health system of the country. It would be inadvisable to discontinue the activities before at least another seven years. Once construction of a hospital, health center, or sewage treatment plant has been finished, time must be allowed to put into effect an established program of operation before they can be effectively turned over to the government for operation.

The basic problem in public health in Chile is the lack of trained personnel. The standard of work presently being carried out will of necessity drop unless personnel are constantly being trained and made available. Chile's three schools of nursing can turn out 180 nurses annually. Unless many more nurses are provided, the work in public health can hardly be extended beyond the point it has now reached. A new school to accommodate 150 student nurses is contemplated, to be constructed on the grounds of the Salvador Hospital. Its yearly graduates will number approximately 50. A course in public health nursing will be included in the routine curriculum so that all the graduates will have a basic background in that branch

of nursing. Another school for nurses is contemplated at the University of Concepcion, to form a part of the university group. It would serve as a training center for the southern zone, and with a student body of about 100 would graduate about 35 nurses annually.

Technical assistance is being given to the School of Public Health at the University of Chile in the training of public health personnel such as medical officers, sanitarians, sanitary engineers, and health educators. In addition to the training done locally, certain key persons will be sent to the United States for more advanced training in the field of public health. These people will be the type that will be capable, on returning to their own country, of spreading the knowledge acquired in the United States by teaching their fellow-countrymen.

Present sewerage projects, although well distributed, have taken care of only a small portion of the country's needs in basic sanitation. Future projects in rural sanitation will be undertaken in cooperation with government agencies and municipalities, with the Servicio furnishing technical supervision and assistance and the government agencies and municipalities contributing the funds.

The development of a complete health service has been considered in a section to be selected, which will include environmental sanitation, maternal and child hygiene, health education, tuberculosis and venereal disease control. This would necessitate the construction of a small rural type of health center to house the services.

Since there are very few scientific textbooks in English available in Chile, a project to provide assistance in this respect is considered to be of outstanding value. It is very difficult to train young men in the United States when professors of the universities in Chile are teaching European methods, many of which are outdated. A change to textbooks by American authorities is desirable in order to promote a better understanding between the medical profession of the United States and Chile.

The proposed projects mentioned above fall within the national budget. It is necessary to exercise care not to overburden the Government with buildings, such as hospitals and health centers, which they would not be able to maintain. These new projects are all supplemental to the program executed under the first basic agreement entered into with Chile, and the amount of money to be contributed by the Institute would naturally be smaller. It is not deemed advisable for the Institute to participate in a program for the construction of health centers and hospitals on a large scale, and this supplemental program is designed only to close gaps which exist at present and which prevent the best results from being obtained from the work already accomplished.

#### COLOMBIA

In spite of the number of persons who have been trained in the Cooperative Health and Sanitation Program during the past six years in Colombia, one of the crucial problems in public health is still the lack of trained personnel. Future projects will further emphasize such training and the establishment of demonstration health and sanitary units. When these units show evidence of good administration and efficient operation, they are to be released by the Servicio to the Ministry or another government agency, and new units can then be established by the Servicio. In all probability it will require a 10-year program to accomplish this aim.

Training consists of two types: graduate and in-service. A limited number of scholarships should be made available for postgraduate study and travel grants outside Colombia. To date over 100 individuals have participated in this educational program.

The activity in nursing education needs badly to be extended. The new National School of Nursing was recently completed by the Servicio, but this school needs continued assistance to establish it on a firm basis, and to insure proper benefits from the investment put into its development. At present, at least 5,000 graduate nurses are needed in Colombia.

The need for new health center construction is acute, but more important is the need for trained personnel and funds to operate health centers. Construction of health centers or hospitals before provision is made for adequately trained personnel and funds for administration and operation is a habit which the Servicio is combatting.

Nutrition work is only in its beginnings. The Nutrition Laboratory has done considerable research work and field investigations. Some work in nutrition education has been carried on, but this phase of the program needs to be enlarged and intensified.

New activities now being programmed are demonstration projects, personnel education, and extension of environmental sanitation. The latter will include construction of water supply systems and the improvement of existing water supplies, and will provide elemental types of sewage disposal or improvements or additions to existing sanitation systems. The extremely high infant mortality in Colombia is primarily traceable to the need for this type of work.

The demonstration projects are planned to cover health center operation, and sanitary markets. Two model centers will be maintained for personnel training. As people are trained, medium and small size health centers will be opened.

The construction and regulation of sanitary markets would answer one of the most urgent health needs of Colombia. Markets constructed in various regions as demonstration units would stimulate construction of similar markets and make for better marketing practices.

Three special disease projects are proposed: a tuberculosis X-ray case-finding survey unit; a modern rapid treatment center for venereal disease; and a mobile dental unit for dental care in rural schools.

The health education program now being carried on should be continued. This type of activity must run for a considerable time before it becomes really effective. At the present time, the program is aimed at education in the schools, and some of the results must wait upon the time when the present generation of school children have become responsible citizens. The attitude of the local government officials has always been so very favorable to the program, that the basis exists for a broad forward movement in health education in the schools.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

At present the Institute does not have a Health and Sanitation Program in the Dominican Republic, but it did conduct one from August 1943 to December 1947. That program was very successful and greatly desired by the President and officials of the Dominican Republic. Undoubtedly the greatest advancements made in the public health service of the country were the work of the Servicio. Extensive work was done in the control of malaria, the training of public health personnel, and the establishment of a national health laboratory.

Re-establishment of this program would give highest priority to additional projects for the eradication of malaria in the Republic, the training of public health technicians, and the improvement of sanitation. In the field of sanitation, greater emphasis would be placed upon community sanitation, including projects for

improving food handling. The officials of the Dominican Republic have signified that they would contribute the greater portion of the funds for carrying on these and other projects under a new program. They are also greatly interested in training more people in the United States in the field of public health and sanitary engineering.

#### ECUADOR

The Cooperative Public Health and Sanitation Program in Ecuador has been devoted primarily to the construction or remodelling of 26 needed hospitals. The equipping of these hospitals, setting up a system of hospital administration, and the training of essential personnel to operate them, were additional undertakings absolutely necessary to provide for the proper utilization of the buildings constructed.

Due to the scarcity of hospital equipment and certain construction materials, it was necessary to continue the work on eight of the present hospital projects longer than anticipated in order to complete them properly. While the construction of hospital facilities has been a great forward step, it has not materially assisted in the solution of the public health and sanitation deficiency in the country. The few projects that were undertaken in improving basic sanitation and malaria control need to be expanded. Continued supervision must be given to the operation of the National School of Nursing in Quito, for obviously nurses are required to staff the new hospitals. The training of personnel for the operation of the various other services in the hospital must be expanded and continued. The development of preventive medicine will be emphasized more than treatment. This emphasis, in turn, will call for the development of extensive activities in health education directed both to professional personnel and the general public.

Specifically, the first work to be undertaken will be improvement of the water supply system in Esmeraldas; repairs to the Esmeraldas Hospital; the construction of a new wing for the Infectious Disease Hospital at Ibarra; a water supply system for the town of Manta; completion of the hospital at Pichilingue used by the personnel of the Experiment Station, operated cooperatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Government of Ecuador; improvement in the water supply system in Riobamba; the development of water supply systems of some 15 towns in the Province of Guayas; the development of a water supply system in Ambato and some of the larger communities in the Province of Tungurahua; and installation of sewerage systems in six communities.

Some of the most fertile parts of the country are in malaria-infested regions, and in order to assist in the economic development of the country, it is necessary to carry on an extensive malaria control program. Surveys show that in certain of the areas which are ready for development, from 35 to 75 per cent of the population are suffering from malaria. In addition, in other areas we find that between 20 and 90 per cent of the population are suffering from intestinal parasites. Surveys along the coastal regions of Ecuador have shown a high incidence of yaws. These three types of disease can be prevented, and more emphasis therefore will be placed in the future upon the preventive type of program.

The new President of Ecuador has expressed his opinion to the officials of the Institute that the building of hospitals would not signify much unless they are equipped and staffed. He has stated that the public health and environmental sanitation program is one of the most important functions that can be undertaken by the Institute in its future program. It is important that a greater number of Ecuadorans be trained in the field of public health. In order to attain a reasonable degree of success from a program of this type it should be carried on for 20 years and the immediate plans should be made for a period of at least five years.

There is also need for continuing the in-service training of Ecuadorans. To help accomplish this training, it is felt that at least 10 scholarships should be awarded each year for a period of five years for Ecuadorans to study in the United States so that they can return to their own country to become in-service teachers in the field of public health.

#### EL SALVADOR

The Cooperative Health Program in El Salvador has been established on a broad front and reaches into all parts of the country. The projects have been in the nature of demonstrations, and the program has awakened in the people and officials of El Salvador a desire for improving the basic sanitation and health of the country. It has been proposed that the Servicio give precedence in future planning to the development, construction and operation of water supply and sewerage systems in some 50 communities in the country. It is proposed at the same time to develop projects for the construction and equipment of six more health centers in order to provide one in each province of the country. This, in reality, is a continuation of the present program.

At present, the most serious handicap to the success of the Health and Sanitation Program has been the lack of trained personnel to operate the facilities provided, and it is important to train an even larger number of persons than heretofore. There is a great lack of graduate nurses in the country, and the public health nurses needed in carrying out a program of preventive medicine are even more scarce. It is planned to train a greater number of public health workers in El Salvador by in-service courses, utilizing the services of El Salvadorans who have received their public health training in the United States. Plans have also been prepared for a number of sanitation projects, including the construction of sanitary markets, hygienic slaughter houses, and further work on malaria control concentrating principally upon house spraying with DDT.

It is doubtful if the program proposed could be brought to a satisfactory stage of development in a period of less than six years, from past experience on the time needed to train personnel, and considering the scarcity of people with sufficient basic education to be trained.

#### GUATEMALA

The major project of the Cooperative Health Service in Guatemala has been construction of the Roosevelt Medical Center in Guatemala City. In this case, the Institute is providing the technical staff for planning and construction, and for supervising the operation for one year after completion of the building, with the Government of Guatemala paying all costs other than that of the United States technical assistance staff. It will be another year before this medical center is completed, plus an additional six months for the installation of equipment and inauguration of service. According to the basic agreement, the Institute is committed for an additional year to provide technical supervision during the first year of operation.

The extended program will be expanded in respect to: 1) Providing better sanitation facilities consisting of the construction of small health centers, public markets, slaughterhouses, and the installation of water supply and sewerage systems in the smaller communities. In addition, assistance would be given to some of the larger municipalities for improving the existing water supply systems. 2) Training of personnel to staff, supervise, and operate the facilities produced under the program. In this conjunction, the management of the National School of Nursing would be continued with technical supervision being provided by United States nurses. The work under the expanded program would not take care of all needs of the country, but would be demonstration projects designed to lead to the establishment of a national policy in Guatemala to continue this type of activity.

In order to secure the maximum benefits from this type of program, it would be necessary to continue the health education activities in order to educate the people of the country in the use of the facilities. It will also be necessary to train a certain number of Guatemalans in the U. S. in order that they can carry on in-service training of public health personnel in their own country. There is a great desire in Guatemala to continue the present activities. The members of the National Congress have expressed their satisfaction with the work carried on and their hope that the program would be extended and expended. Especially indicative of the appreciation of this type of program are the many requests received from the various municipalities in the Republic that the Servicio undertake local projects to aid them in improving sanitation and other health facilities. The program of the Servicio needs to be continued for a period of 10 years to become effectually established in the country.

#### HAITI

One of the American republics most in need of a public health program is Haiti. The President of the country and other Government officials feel that the extension of the Servicio is a "must" for Haiti. It is impossible to bring about economic improvements without improving health. At present, in spite of the work that has been undertaken in this country during the past six years, there are many areas which could be utilized in the economic development of the country but the prevalence of malaria, yaws, and the diseases brought about by poor sanitation hamper this development.

The future program will be a continuation of present activities. It has been estimated by the Haitian Government that at least 100,000 people have been entirely cured of yaws under the control program and made fit for gainful employment. The malaria control work will be extended. The water supply and sewerage systems in the larger municipalities are inadequate and have resulted in the prevalence of typhoid fever in the country. The lack of proper water facilities in the cities has also hampered the development of industry. Projects will be embarked upon to improve the water supply systems in Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien, and several other municipalities. The training of nurses in the nursing school will be continued under United States nurses, as there is a great lack of nursing personnel in the country. The country needs expansion of the health center activities to other areas, and a health education program to make the centers effective. The improvement of public health and sanitation in Haiti will be a long-term affair, but present plans should be made on a five-year basis with a thorough review of the program to be made at the end of the five years.

In Haiti, as in many of the other countries, the greatest need is trained personnel in the field of public health. Many can be trained on the job and through in-service courses, but certainly the most promising persons should be given a period of training in the United States, so that they may become teachers in the local programs.

#### HONDURAS

The problems in public health in this nation are what one would expect to find in a country having a tropical and semi-temperate climate, but does not have a properly organized national health service. Diseases transmitted through poor sanitation are endemic. Immunizations for the elimination of preventable diseases are not widely used. There is a need for an improvement in basic sanitation and the control of malaria. A good start has been made under the present program in trying to remedy these conditions; however, to make effective the work already done it is essential that the Health and Sanitation program be continued. The present program has created confidence among the officials and people of Honduras. The seed has been sown to give the people an awareness of how a better life can be secured. The

training program must be continued as there is a lack of trained personnel; in fact, this program is a keystone upon which rests the continuation and maintenance of all that has been accomplished. Supervision must be continued for the operation of the new national tuberculosis sanatorium.

Projects for improved sanitation are indispensable. Preliminary plans have been formulated to start a number of sanitation projects. These can only be done, however, if the program is continued for at least another five or six years. It is doubtful if an effective public health program can be sufficiently developed in any period less than six years in Honduras. It is specifically planned to develop water supply systems in eight municipalities; sewerage systems will be installed in two municipalities; and a malaria control program will be developed along the coastal areas. Other sanitary projects, such as markets, waste and garbage disposal, and slaughter houses will be undertaken. There is a need for continuation and expansion of the health education program to make effective a national hookworm campaign.

The Servicio has received fine cooperation from the Government of Honduras, and the people are truly appreciative of the results obtained to date. In the past six years even the relatively small amount of work that was done in the country has accomplished more to improve the health and personal welfare of the citizens than in all the previous public health history of the country.

#### MEXICO

The cooperative health and sanitation program now being administered by the Servicio will be needed in Mexico for at least 20 years. This would allow for effective long term planning and the proper carrying out of the planned program.

The annual report of the Ministry of Hydraulic Resources states that 62.1 per cent of the 3,800,000 habitations in Mexico lack both a potable water supply and a sanitary sewerage system. Future projects of the Servicio should emphasize the providing of water supply and sewerage systems.

In the medical field, the contribution of the Institute at present is three per cent of the annual budget of approximately \$22,500,000 of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Activities need to be confined to the areas where the most good can be accomplished. One of the most neglected areas is in the training of public health nurses. The total number of well-trained public health nurses in Mexico at the present time is ten - for a population of 23,600,000. Medical research in the specialized subject of tropical diseases should continue to receive support by the Servicio. Demonstrations as to what can be done and how to do it in regard to the control of malaria, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, typhus, and onchocercosis should be carried out on the same pilot basis as they are at present. Additional demonstration health centers are needed to further this type of public health work. A continuance of the United States - Mexico Border Health Project is desirable both from the standpoint of the United States and of Mexico. For many years the states of the United States that border on Mexico have clamored for better health conditions in the adjacent Mexican states.

The President of Mexico is well informed regarding the Servicio and is most appreciative of what has been done. He has always cooperated in ordering any help requested by the Servicio for its better functioning.

Public credit has been given to the Servicio for its excellent co-operation with both the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Hydraulic Resources. Work with the Under Secretaries of these two agencies has always been on a most friendly and personal basis.

The public has been informed through the local press regarding the sponsorship of the work of the Servicio, and when the inauguration of a finished project is held, the mutual United States - Mexico participation is emphasized. Whenever feasible a plaque stating the United States participation has been put up for a permanent record, and has been featured in the inauguration.

#### NICARAGUA

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs maintained a health and sanitation program in Nicaragua from July 1942 to March 1947. It was directed to strengthening the National Health Service, the improvement of water supply and sewerage systems, the establishment and operation of health centers, malaria control and the training of nurses. While a number of projects were undertaken in these fields, the program was not continued long enough to make an effective improvement in the health of the people of Nicaragua. Unfortunately, many of the activities deteriorated after the premature termination, as the Servicio had not been in existence long enough to demonstrate the value of a program of preventive medicine to the Nicaraguan officials, or to create a general public demand for the work. The people residing in the areas that were benefited by individual demonstration projects were, however, enthusiastic about what was done for them through United States efforts.

Without the stabilizing influence of the Institute behind the Servicio many of the people who were trained in the United States were unable to utilize their knowledge in the public service.

The proposed program will continue the same type of projects previously undertaken, namely, construction and operation of health centers; improvement of water supplies; training of personnel; community sanitation; and an intensified program of health education. The work must continue for a ten-year period to be effective.

#### PANAMA

The Cooperative Health and Sanitation Program was established in Panama in 1942, and it continued in operation until September 1945. The work consisted at that time primarily of malaria control in areas immediately adjacent to the Canal Zone and United States defense bases in other parts of the country. With the end of the war, this work was discontinued. However, public health and sanitation are not at adequate levels in other parts of Panama, and the re-establishment of a program on a broader basis than heretofore is necessary for the economic development of the country.

The work already done has made clear that such a program should consist of projects in health education; the improvement of community sanitation, especially in the smaller municipalities; the establishment and operation of health centers in certain key towns; and the training of personnel in public health practices.

#### PARAGUAY

The Servicio recommends that they continue to operate the five health centers which they constructed, organized and put in operation. These centers have brought within the Ministry of Public Health the first services devoted entirely to preventive medicine. They are all the more significant as a point of departure now that the Ministry of Public Health proposes to swing into a program of preventive services for the entire country.

The Organic Law of Public Health passed in 1936 made the newly created Ministry of Public Health responsible for the organization, administration and functioning of all official services designed for the care and treatment of the sick, other

than those services administered by the Faculty of Medicine and the Armed Forces of the Republic. Starting out under this responsibility, the Ministry devoted practically all its budget and its energies to curative measures and has continued to do so.

The "cooperative service" technique of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs has produced new plans within the Ministry of Public Health for the protection of health. Studies have been made of the health and sanitation needs of the country, plans have been drawn up for their solution, and those plans are being put into effect. The Ministry now proposes to consolidate the curative services within a few general hospitals located in selected strategic points of the country, and gradually to convert the other new existing general hospitals to preventive services.

The Servicio considers this a practical and realistic program, and believes that by continuing the operation of the health centers it can best help the Ministry to swing into public health work. In these centers, new ideas and practices can be put into effect and adapted to the country and personnel trained to carry out the activities. As the services take root and prosper in one area, they can be transplanted to others, and in this way the Ministry can work systematically towards a coverage of the entire country. The public itself is prepared to support such services, as evidenced by the steadily increasing attendance at the health centers and the varied requests for help and advice from all sides.

The Servicio, in the proposed new activities, would emphasize water supplies, sewerage systems, and training of personnel in the operation and control of such facilities. Paraguay is sadly lacking in environmental sanitation. There is no single city in all of the country with a municipal water supply system. The Servicio recommends as one project the installation of a supply in a selected small town to serve as pilot plant for other installations and for the training of personnel.

The country has the desire, and sufficient resources, to begin both works of water supply and sanitation, but somehow lacks the impetus to get started. The Servicio can spark such works with surveys, plans, technical advice, and active financial participation. Training of personnel is all important, and the Ministry is coming to realize more and more that an institution must have trained, competent personnel to function properly, and that there must be a steady supply of such personnel to staff both old and new services.

Lack of personnel is one of the great obstacles to the development of a good program of public health in Paraguay. The illiteracy of the population, the low economic status, and the consequent inertia are other serious blocks that make the development of a public health program a long term job. The Servicio recommends that the health program be planned on a 20-year basis.

The Government of Paraguay has evidenced its pride in the accomplishments of the Servicio by its cooperation in carrying out the programs and by increasing contributions in cash, effort, and continuous support.

#### PERU

The health and sanitation program in Peru has been concentrated in the Montana (jungle) region and in the areas around Chimbote and Lima on the coast. The work has consisted of the construction and operation of health facilities, the training of personnel, and health education. The emphasis of the work is now being shifted from curative to preventive medicine, with greater emphasis on sanitation. The previously effective work done by the Servicio in the isolated areas of Peru has

created a demand for the extension of these services through the more populous coastal areas. The program needs to be continued in Peru for a period of at least ten years.

The Servicio has embarked upon an intensive industrial hygiene improvement program. An industrial hygiene laboratory has been established recently. It is intensely important that the industrial hygiene work, so newly started, be assisted in its development, for the manpower problem in the high altitude areas of Peru has become of crucial importance to the economic development of the country. (It is also extremely important to the United States, as Peru is capable of producing large quantities of raw materials that are essential to the economy of the United States.)

The extended program will also include activities in the field of nutrition, including the establishment of a nutrition laboratory. Projects will also be undertaken for improving sanitation in key cities. Additional health centers will be constructed. These centers will be supervised in their operation for a limited period of time and integrated gradually into the Ministry of Health which will be responsible for their future operation.

The Servicio would continue to operate the large Rimac health center in Lima, primarily as a training center for public health personnel for other parts of the country. The training fellowship program would be continued, although the number of persons trained in the United States would be limited, and emphasis would be placed upon the development of in-service training programs within Peru.

The attitude of the Republic of Peru toward the health and sanitation program could not be better. The President and the Minister of Health are most appreciative of the cooperative work, and are extremely interested and anxious to see the program continued.

#### URUGUAY

The Cooperative Health and Sanitation Program of the Servicio should be continued for a period of 10 years in Uruguay. The proposed program would be the continuation of present activities: the planning, construction and operation of demonstration health centers in important towns in the country; the continuation of the public health education programs; and the training of public health personnel.

The flexibility of the Servicio in Uruguay has made it the chosen instrument of the Ministry of Health in that country to implement the various regional and international agreements that have been subscribed to by the Government of Uruguay. That type of activity will be further developed in the extended program. In addition, it is planned to develop a much needed university-type school of nursing, as there is a great lack of nursing personnel in the country, both for hospital work and public health services. In addition, more projects will be undertaken in community and rural sanitation. Greater emphasis will be placed upon in-service training for public health personnel, especially for the purpose of providing personnel for assignment in the smaller municipalities. The engineers of the Servicio will continue to cooperate with the City of Montevideo in the studies for the treatment of sewage from that city, which is now beginning to be a public health problem, particularly on Montevideo's famous bathing beaches.

The officials of the Government of Uruguay, members of the major political parties of the Government, including those not in power, and the people residing in the communities that have been used as demonstration centers, have been markedly enthusiastic in their support of the aid being given by the United States through the Servicio.

## VENEZUELA

The greatest need in Venezuela in the field of health and sanitation is that of basic sanitation.

The first activities in which the Institute participated in Venezuela were control of malaria, schistosomiasis and hookworm and a program of health education, each of which has been taken over by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and is being continued on an even larger scale.

The Ministry is not yet in a position to accept the supervision of the Rural Water Supply Program, and the Servicio should continue to render assistance for several years in this activity. Furthermore, a comprehensive study of water resources is a necessity for this country. In practically all parts of Venezuela, finding suitable water for domestic consumption is an acute problem. Little or no information on this subject has been compiled and water exploration has been handled on an individual community basis.

To date (end of 1948) the Servicio has constructed and placed in service public water supplies in over forty communities, and others are presently under construction. Over 100 requests for similar projects have been received from State Governors under the plan which now obtains whereby the State contributes 75 per cent of the funds required. In many of these communities extreme difficulties have been encountered in finding suitable sources of supply, the problem being made more difficult by lack of water data. It is estimated that four years would be required to complete a comprehensive study of water resources, and that over six years would be needed to construct and place in service public water supplies in the principal communities serving populations of less than 3,000 inhabitants.

Many of the communities in which the Servicio is constructing water supplies are sufficiently large and progressive to require sanitary sewerage facilities. At present, sanitary sewerage systems in towns of this size are practically non-existent.

Another basic problem in Venezuela is that of sanitary food handling. A program is needed for establishing standards and teaching the facts of this branch of sanitation.

A fact of great significance is the increasing financial support which the Venezuelan government has given to the program. For the period January 1947 through June 1948, the Venezuelan contribution amounted to 98.8 per cent of all funds made available for program operations.

The program, to be effective, should be extended for a period of ten years. The extended program should include activities now sponsored by the Servicio and additional related activities in the field of sanitation. The construction of sanitary facilities would be carried on during the entire 10-year period with water supplies receiving primary consideration in the early years. Simultaneously, a study of water resources would be undertaken. Such a study might continue for a period of three or four years. The latter part of the 10-year period would be devoted primarily to the design of sewer systems and sewage disposal facilities.

The Servicio should continue to provide consultation service in nurse training with emphasis on public health nursing. The need for nurses to fill health center and hospital posts is increasing and specialized training is essential for the development of qualified personnel. General medical and health center programs are not considered necessary as the Ministry of Health is developing these.

## B. PROPOSED PROGRAM IN EDUCATION

The greatest needs in the cooperative education programs continue to be in the fields in which these programs have been working in the past: elementary education (principally in rural areas, with stress on agriculture, health and community life), industrial education, and general secondary education; with teacher training as the principal emphasis in all these programs.

The cooperative education programs, which have operated in 13 countries at various times since 1944, have shown that the assistance needed and desired by the Latin American countries usually involves a far-reaching reorganization of the national school system, including basic changes in curriculum, teaching methods and instructional materials. The development of such a reorganization program to a degree sufficient to insure its effective continuation by the host country requires years of cooperative effort. While all of the cooperative programs thus far conducted have succeeded in the introduction of needed improvements, and while many have initiated certain reforms on a national scale, the limited and interrupted program periods available up to this time have prevented an approach to the problems on the basis of a comprehensive reorganization. To achieve what the Latin Americans are seeking, a score of years would not be too long, since the full development of a program deals with the gradual progression of physical and mental growth through the entire school-life cycle of a child. It would be possible, however, within a period of 10 years, to develop basic reforms to a degree which should enable the Latin American educators who are trained in the program to proceed thereafter largely on their own initiative.

It is recommended that the cooperative education program be made available in these eighteen countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. We do not recommend that the program be made available in Argentina or Uruguay.

It is not anticipated that the program can be launched in the eleven of these eighteen countries in which it is not now operating during the very first year after the proposed new legislation becomes effective; but all, it is estimated, can be under way within three years from that date. It is probable, however, that the program will not be carried on in more than 15 countries in any one year.

There follows a brief description of the needs and recommendations for each of the republics.

The program for Bolivia, discussed first, is presented in greater detail than any of the others because the basic problems confronting education in Bolivia, particularly those which affect the rural areas, have their counterparts in most of the other Latin American countries, and especially in Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Paraguay and Guatemala. The proposals summarized in the Bolivia program are applicable in large degree, therefore, to the other republics.

### BOLIVIA

#### RURAL EDUCATION - INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The present Cooperative Education Program in Bolivia deals with the problem of a country chiefly rural and agricultural, but with great undeveloped resources. The resources are likely to remain largely undeveloped as long as the population remains at a relatively low subsistence level, with an illiteracy rate of some 75% due largely to the lack of adequate facilities for effective elementary education. Bolivia's request for a cooperative program, and the support which she gives to that program, are evidence of her determination to solve the problem, and of her

need for some assistance in its solution. The type of program which would be developed in the future is forecast fairly accurately by the program now in operation; but what has been done since 1945 has been largely exploratory, or devoted to local application and demonstration of principles and methods tentatively adopted. A much longer program is needed to develop further those principles and methods in order to insure the permanence of the new system.

Specifically, the RURAL EDUCATION phase of the program involves:

- (1) Evolution of a curriculum for the elementary schools carefully adapted to Bolivian rural needs;
- (2) Firm establishment of a teacher-training system to serve the rural areas, including
  - (a) adequate plant,
  - (b) well-organized administration,
  - (c) appropriate normal school curriculum directed toward service in rural schools using the new elementary curriculum,
  - (d) development of textbooks and teaching materials, now almost completely lacking, and training of teachers and normal school students in their use,
  - (e) writing and progressive revision of useful teachers' manuals,
  - (f) development of a systematic plan of in-service training, and,
  - (g) use of practice and demonstration schools;
- (3) Development of a well-integrated system of administration in rural education, including
  - (a) adequate machinery within the Ministry of Education to care for the needs of the rural elementary and normal school systems,
  - (b) pre-service and in-service training of supervisors and local administrators,
  - (c) consolidation and extension of the present inchoate "nuclear school" system, which is admirably adapted to the extension into local schools and areas of the administrative and supervisory services of the central administration;
- (4) Systematic improvement of school plants, with a well-planned program for construction of new schools and with due consideration for the minimum essentials which Bolivia is financially able to provide and maintain;
- (5) Development of close cooperation between the Ministry of Education and other agencies in Bolivia which can supplement the education program, such as the Ministries of Health and of Agriculture, and the Social Welfare agencies.

As an example of the anticipated activities, a partial elaboration of the outline given above (item 2 in the preceding paragraph) for teacher-training might be given, as that is the most important phase of the cooperative program. Until its introduction in 1945 by the cooperative program, teacher training for the rural

areas was largely neglected and even now only the first steps have been taken. Three or four "rural normal schools" did exist, but their facilities were meagre, and there were not enough to serve the needs of the rural schools. Most of the rural teachers in Bolivia have had no normal school training, and many of them have had no more than four or five years of elementary schooling. The curriculum for both the elementary schools and the normal schools has been based upon a rigid system of rote learning of facts, most of which have no particular meaning for the students and no bearing on their everyday lives. Textbooks, and even such fundamental teaching materials as blackboards and chalk, have been practically unknown. The teachers have had no opportunity for in-service training, nor even the aid which teachers' manuals can give. Supervision of teaching in the schools has been formal and disciplinary, rather than constructive. Even those teachers who were able to attend the normal schools received only theory, with no provision made for practical observation or school-room participation and practice during their normal school course.

Since 1945, after planning and consultation among rural teachers, supervisors, Ministry officials and North American technicians, general agreement has been reached on the form of a new curriculum for the rural schools which is adapted to rural needs in Bolivia. The three R's, fundamental in any education system, are being given a content which catches the interest of the pupil, because it deals with his familiar surroundings and his everyday life. Principles of health and nutrition are being introduced, as illustrated by the school lunch program (itself an innovation) and by organized extra-curricular activities. Better agricultural methods are taught in the nuclear schools reached by the program. They are demonstrated through the work in the newly-organized school gardens being attached to each school, and through the work of the Rural School Clubs patterned after our 4-H Clubs. Manual training and simple home economics are entering the curriculum: the former is beginning to be expressed in the revival of native crafts which may supplement the family income, and in the making of implements for home and farm and school-house.

The curriculum, however, can be applied only by the teachers, all of whom need a thorough grounding in the curriculum itself, and most of whom need basic teacher training in methods and content. Existing rural normal schools need enlargement and modernization of their plants, and addition of facilities for school gardens and kitchens, where the teachers can learn by personal experience the principles which they will be expected to apply in their schools. The entire organization of normal school courses, therefore, has to be integrated with the new organization in the elementary schools.

The idea of using textbooks and other teaching aids is warmly received by the teachers; but they must be developed "from the ground up" preferably with extensive participation by the teachers, and the first textbooks and materials developed must be subjected for several years to constant study, revision and adaptation before the materials phase of the program can be placed on a sound and continuing basis. A series of readers is in preparation for all the rural education programs, each reader related to the next in the series, and with workbooks developed in connection with each. Arithmetic texts, specially written so as to relate the arithmetic work to the rest of the curriculum and to community life, are being developed. The teachers' manuals have already been prepared in their first edition, but they will require systematic review and revision over a period of several years before they are well-adapted to the new system. Simple equipment for the school shops, and supplies of fundamental teaching aids like blackboards, chalk, erasers, pencils, paper, maps and charts, must be procured and gradually supplied to the schools (all this, of course, primarily at Bolivian expense, but with technical assistance and counsel from the United States specialists on the staff of the Servicio).

Meanwhile, students in the normal schools must be trained in the use of the teaching materials, for such materials have not been used previously, and a change in the whole system of teaching is involved. It is planned to provide in-service training of teachers by several different means, which have already been tried out on a limited scale during the existing program:

- (1) Brief but intensive teachers' institutes, similar to those familiar to us in the United States, will be scheduled at each of the normal schools during the school year.
- (2) Summer school courses, more general in scope and longer in duration, will be offered.
- (3) The "nuclear school" system is one under which some twenty rural schools are grouped into a sort of constellation, revolving around the central school of the area, from which emanate not only the functions of routine administration and supervision, but also the means of carrying to each rural school in the NUCLEO the new methods introduced into the central school. This is sometimes done by means of miniature "institutes" in each NUCLEO, to echo the larger institutes held in the normal schools.
- (4) One or two mobile missions will move about the countryside in trucks which carry not only Bolivian demonstration teachers and North American technicians, but model exhibits, for demonstration purposes, of teaching materials, films and charts on health and agriculture, first aid, and so forth.

The first phase of the INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION involved assistance in reorganizing the work in the three or four industrial schools already in existence. Much still needs to be done to modernize methods of instruction, improve shop layout and safety, re-equip school shops, and provide services of vocational guidance, placement and follow-up in those schools. The technical schools, however, can meet only a small part of the need for training of several thousand young Bolivians whose future will depend upon their manual skill. Many of them can never expect, for economic reasons, to attend a university, and some of those who can attend a university would prefer a career in industry or trade to one in scholarship. For all such youth, the traditional secondary school system has not been well adapted.

Under the cooperative program, a small group of secondary schools has been selected, in which divisions of vocational education have been established. Students in the academic division are given instruction in manual arts, and may exercise the option of continuing the academic course or of transferring to the industrial education course. The requests for admission to the industrial education courses have exceeded expectations, and many such requests have come from students from the higher-income groups, indicating that the new plan might be expected to contribute to a breakdown of the traditional prejudice against manual labor. The dean of the engineering college of the National University has taken a keen interest in the offering of industrial education courses side by side with the academic in the high schools, as a possible "feeder" of students for the engineering college. It is expected that, as Bolivian educators come to realize that the new offerings in industrial arts in the high schools are intended to supplement, but in no way to supplant, the "classical" courses, there will be a fairly extensive expansion of the number of high schools which will seek assistance in setting up the new divisions.

## BRAZIL

### RURAL EDUCATION - INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

A) RURAL EDUCATION. Brazilian officials of the Ministry of Education recently pointed out, in discussions with officers of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, that improvement of the rural school system is essential to agricultural progress in Brazil, especially if a program can be developed which relates the school curriculum closely to the agricultural needs of the people, as in other rural education programs of the Institute.

The problem in Brazil is fundamentally the same as in Bolivia, described above, according to the Brazilian officials. Details, and some of the methods of application, would be different; but basically, it is desired to give the Brazilian rural pupil a content in the "3 R's" which will have more meaning to him, and to add courses which will bear upon the health, agriculture, and crafts which will be his daily concern through life. In Brazil, as in Bolivia, teacher training is the core of the problem.

The Brazilian program, however, will require a larger staff of United States technicians, and the entire process would require more time, though there is some possibility that United States participation could be restricted to a ten-year period out of the eighteen to twenty years which the Brazilian authorities estimated as the necessary time to complete the reform. That could only be determined as the program proceeds. The need for larger staff, and perhaps for more time, is explainable on three main grounds: (a) the much greater area and population to be served (Brazil being larger than continental United States, and having approximately a THIRD of the population of LATIN AMERICA); (b) the Federal system of Brazil, which would necessitate arrangements being made not only between the Federal Government of Brazil and the Institute, but also between individual States and the SERVICIO, representing the central government; (c) the fact that the Bolivian program has attained some momentum, and has developed the main lines of its activities, whereas the Brazilian program would have to be started "from scratch."

The first step would be a careful study, in collaboration with Brazilian educators, of the rural school and normal school systems, both those which are under Federal jurisdiction, and those which are under the jurisdiction of participating States. The study would, of course, be extended to each State upon receipt of its request. Such a study, resulting in the formulation of a general plan of operations, would delay project activities for several months, but it is important to later efficiency and economy. As soon as the progress of the preliminary study makes it possible, projects would then be written and put into force with a carefully selected staff.

B) INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. By contrast with the proposed rural education program in Brazil, the industrial education program is already under way. It is operating in vocational schools throughout Brazil, both State and Federal. While this phase of the program has attained some momentum, it needs to be considerably strengthened and expanded. Thus far, it has involved chiefly the training of established teachers and directors of existing vocational schools in all parts of the republic in trade competence, in teaching methods, in the fundamentals of shop equipment, shop layout, job analysis, and other immediate problems of the vocational instructor and director. The program has not had sufficient guarantee of permanence to permit the serious undertaking of more fundamental and time-consuming tasks, such as (a) industrial surveys on which the offerings of each school and the vocational guidance given to students can be based; (b) the organization of an integrated and carefully planned teacher training system, revolving around a proposed

central training institution in Rio de Janeiro for industrial teachers; (c) collaboration of Brazil's chief industrial and commercial concerns, so as to keep the offerings of the schools closely coordinated with developing needs; (d) organization of an in-service and of an on-the-job training system; (e) development of teaching materials on the most modern lines, adapted to Brazilian conditions; (f) introduction into selected secondary schools of vocational education divisions, both for the offering of terminal courses and for the preparation of students for entrance into advanced technical schools.

## COLOMBIA

### RURAL EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Colombia has the fourth largest population in Latin America, some ten and a half millions, mostly rural, but with industrialization now making a promising beginning. Much interest has lately been displayed in the development of industrial education. Both phases of the program would be new undertakings for the Institute, since no cooperative education program has been initiated in that country.

As in other new programs, the initial period should be devoted to the making of a general plan on which specific projects will be based. Problems in RURAL EDUCATION will be very similar to those encountered in such countries as Brazil, even including the complexity offered by the federal system of government. It is anticipated, accordingly, that the projects under the program would be similar to those described for Brazil and Bolivia.

The INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION program would, as in the case of Brazil, involve both work in the technical schools and development of vocational divisions in some secondary schools, as well as the organization of regular teacher training services. The level of operations would be about midway between the type in Bolivia or Paraguay, where industrial education is in its early infancy, and that in Brazil or Panama, where industrialization has already resulted in the organization of some technical schools.

## COSTA RICA

### RURAL EDUCATION

The proposed program in Costa Rica would be a resumption and expansion of the program in rural education which was prematurely terminated in 1948. The rural curriculum is being revised according to the general principles of the community-centered school, which are fundamental to all the cooperative programs in rural education. Stress is laid on subjects which bear upon the rural environment, such as agriculture and health. Special use is made in the Costa Rican program of the school lunch program, the school garden, home life education, and mobile missions. Teacher training, as elsewhere, is the core of the proposed program.

## CUBA

### RURAL EDUCATION

Cuba, our nearest Latin American neighbor except Mexico, has a large rural population. It is anticipated that the program would follow the general lines taken by the program in Costa Rica. As there has been no previous cooperative program in Cuba, the first year would be required very largely for the making of plans on the results of which the projects would be based.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### RURAL EDUCATION

The cooperative program carried out in the Dominican Republic from 1945 to 1948 dealt chiefly with industrial education and physical education. As a result of familiarity with the cooperative technique, and some study of Institute education programs in rural education in other republics, Dominican authorities have suggested the possibility of a rural education program there. A preliminary study of specific needs would be required before program details could be worked out; but it is apparent that the program would follow the general lines of the former program in Costa Rica, with renewed emphasis on agriculture, health, manual arts, home life education and teacher training.

## ECUADOR

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The program in effect in Ecuador has concerned itself chiefly thus far with rural education and normal school administration. However, as one result of the program, the Ministry of Education is interested in working out certain principles which may be applied equally to urban and to rural schools and to the entire teacher training system. The problem of rural education alone is a complex one, involving the formulation of a general plan, with adaptations to suit the special needs of three different regions of the republic, the Coastal, Sierra and Altiplano areas.

In Ecuador, not only teacher training itself, but the administrative problems of normal schools, have come in for special consideration. In addition, a long-range plan for the development of Ecuadoran texts and teaching materials is now under way.

## EL SALVADOR

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The cooperative program in El Salvador was prematurely terminated in 1948, due to limitations on the Institute's budget. The program had just reached a stage where definite progress could be assured, given sufficient time. The renewed program should take up where the old program stopped.

The program involves particularly the reorganization of the teacher training system, the carrying out of a systematic plan for improvement of the school plants throughout the republic, and the development of new teaching materials, as well as the familiar pattern of cooperative programs in rural education described above for Bolivia.

## GUATEMALA

### RURAL EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The VOCATIONAL EDUCATION phase of the program in Guatemala is just getting under way, with a project to assist the Institute of Industrial Education in Guatemala City. It is proposed to expand this phase of the cooperative program in two directions: The organization of vocational divisions in some of the secondary schools; and the development of a sound manual arts program in the elementary schools, based partly on native crafts. The Ministry of Education displays keen interest in the vocational aspect of education.

The RURAL EDUCATION program has just passed its experimental and exploratory phases, and is entering upon its full task, which is the reorganization of the rural school and rural normal school systems of Guatemala. A brief review of the course of the program to date is necessary to an understanding of plans for the future.

Activities thus far have been concentrated largely on the organization of a new rural normal school - something of an innovation in Guatemala - at La Alameda, near the town of Chimaltenango. At this school, largely under the direction of the Institute's United States technicians until 1948, those technicians and Guatemalan teachers have been working out a new and "functional" curriculum for the rural schools, trying it out in practice schools near the normal school, and instituting a normal school curriculum closely tied in with that being developed for the rural schools. The first graduating class has left the school, and is now in service in various parts of the republic, or on the faculty of the normal school.

Meanwhile, a project for the methodical development of teaching materials is being worked out under the direction of the Institute's specialists in collaboration with specialists from Guatemala and other Central American countries. These materials are designed to serve all grades of the elementary school cycle, especially in the teaching of reading, and they are being written in such a way as to be easily used, or slightly adapted for use, in the primary school systems of other Spanish-speaking countries. This is only the first step, however, in the teaching materials part of the program, which will continue to be an important part of the cooperative program throughout its life.

In the new curriculum, the school lunch and school garden play important parts; agriculture, health and home crafts are stressed; much attention is given to personal, home and community hygiene; a beginning has been made in the organization of rural school clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations, as adjuncts to the school program, and as means of carrying the services of the school to the entire community.

In addition to the existing Regional Rural Normal School at La Alameda, a new school is nearing completion at the near-by village of Santa Maria Cauque. The Health and Sanitation Division of the Institute has collaborated with the Education Division in supervising the construction of water supply and sewage systems for the new school. Santa Maria Cauque will be used as a pre-normal training school, since very many of the teachers of rural Guatemala are not yet prepared for entrance into the normal school itself.

The new phase upon which the program is entering, and which will be its concern for the duration of the program, is the extension and application of the new curriculum to other parts of the republic, to cover the entire rural school system, with probably the organization of other regional normal schools. Plans have already been completed for the organization of some twenty NUCLEOS, or constellations of rural schools. Each NUCLEO will have some twenty schools grouped, for administrative and supervisory purposes, around a central or "nuclear" school. The location of each nuclear school, and the schools which will be dependent upon it, has been determined. It is planned that so far as possible, graduates of the rural normal school at La Alameda will direct the nuclear schools, and will thus facilitate the introduction of the new school plan into the rural school system as a whole. As new classes of graduates emerge from La Alameda, and from other normal schools as they may be organized, they will, of course, be placed either in nuclear schools or in the more important dependent schools of each NUCLEO.

## HAITI

### RURAL EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Haiti, the only French-speaking republic in America, has an area slightly larger than New Hampshire and Vermont, and a population estimated at 3,500,000 mostly rural. Although French is the official language, only about 5% of the population speak it, the dominant tongue being Haitian Creole. Less than 10% of the population is literate. The standard of living is low, in a densely populated country with a depleted soil, and with an undeveloped rural education system. The peasant must at present be largely self-supporting, since, aside from barter trade, the average cash income of a peasant family is said to be about \$5 per year.

Not all of the problems of Haiti can be solved by education; but none of them is likely to be solved effectively until the educational system is strengthened.

The cooperative program in effect from 1944 to 1947 was a pioneer program and attempted to attack the problem through work with the normal schools. It met with only partial success because the principles to govern the rural education program had not been fully worked out, and because the program was consequently never well integrated with work in the rural schools themselves. That fact is recognized by both of the cooperating governments, and it is proposed to make a new start along the lines successfully worked out in other cooperative programs in rural education. A new curriculum would be developed, especially adapted to the Haitian environment, promoting literacy, better health, better agriculture, and manual arts. Proper nutrition would be promoted through development of a school lunch-school garden program, which would also be used to support instruction in better agriculture. Manual arts would be taught chiefly for the purpose of promoting the construction of home furnishings and simple tools, and the making of articles of pottery and fabrics for the home, to improve living conditions at minimum cost. The possibility of commercial use of articles produced would not be overlooked, but will not be the prime goal of the manual arts program.

Meanwhile, the normal school program would be resumed, with the goal of training teachers directly in the principles underlying the new rural school curriculum. The rural teacher in Haiti must act also as a social worker to some extent, and the normal school curriculum will have to take that fact into account.

Vocational education instruction will enlarge upon gains made during the recent cooperative education program during which considerable progress was made in the improvement of weaving and in the organization of ceramics instruction, for the making of articles both for home use and for the market.

## HONDURAS

### RURAL EDUCATION

The cooperative education program in Honduras from 1944 to 1947 was concerned almost entirely with the rural agricultural normal school at Toncontin, near the capital city. The program was terminated before action could be taken to extend the program to serve other normal schools, or to serve directly the rural schools of the republic. The new program proposed would deal more directly with rural education, and with rural teacher training on a national basis. Much has been learned from the development of rural education cooperative programs elsewhere, which would be admirably suited to application in Honduras, with the customary emphasis on health, agriculture, teacher training, teaching materials, and the "community-centered school". This rural program would follow substantially the same lines as those in Bolivia and Guatemala.

## MEXICO

### RURAL EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The possibility of a cooperative program in RURAL EDUCATION was discussed informally in 1947 by a group of Mexican education officials and the Director of the Education Division of the Institute. Such a program would differ somewhat from others in which the Institute has participated. Mexico has herself been giving serious attention to rural education problems during the past several years. The results have interested the entire hemisphere, but the Mexican officials mentioned believed that still better results could be attained through cooperative action. In turn, other Latin American republics would benefit from the Mexican experience.

The form of the program would be practically identical with that of cooperative rural education programs elsewhere, as the Mexicans have been developing their program along lines strikingly similar to those followed by the Institute: Special emphasis on teacher training; development of the community-centered school, with a functional curriculum revolving around agriculture, health and home crafts. Mobile missions, as in several of the Institute's present programs, play an important part.

The working out of a cooperative program with Mexico in rural education would have the effect of making the effort a truly pan-American one, while still preserving the bilateral character of the individual programs.

The INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION program in Mexico should develop in about the same way the program in Brazil is expected to develop. Brazil has the largest population of all Latin American republics; Mexico is second, with a population estimated at about 23,000,000. Mexico, like Brazil, is rapidly advancing its industrialization, but lacks trained workers. Like Brazil, Mexico has a Federal system of government, and the program would have to be worked out between the Mexican Federal government and the Institute on the one hand, and between the individual State governments and the SERVICIO on the other.

The program, then, as in Brazil, would involve three main objectives: (1) strengthening of the technical schools as to curriculum, methods, equipment and shop layout; (2) development of institutions for the training of industrial teachers; and (3) organization, as requested, of vocational education divisions in secondary schools, both for the purpose of terminal education in industrial arts and for preparation of candidates for entrance to technical schools.

## NICARAGUA

### RURAL EDUCATION

In 1944, an agreement to establish a cooperative program in rural education was reached between the Nicaraguan government and the Institute's Education Division. The program never developed beyond a brief survey, for various reasons, believed to be temporary, but the need for the program still exists, and if the Institute is in a position to engage in a program over a period of several years, the program should have good promise of success.

Nicaragua at present has no normal school for the training of rural teachers. The rural school curriculum itself is not adapted to rural needs and environment. It is proposed to develop from the beginning a program similar to that already under way in other republics, as in Nicaragua's neighboring state of Guatemala. A functional curriculum based on agriculture, health, home life education and home crafts; a well-planned teacher training system established in normal schools to serve the rural areas; development of teaching materials suitable for use in Nicaragua, and

the training of teachers in their use; the use of mobile missions; in-service training; and community organization of 4-H clubs and Parent-Teacher associations: these would be the salient methods of carrying out the program.

## PANAMA

### RURAL EDUCATION - INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The cooperative education program in Panama now in effect is restricted to activities in the furtherance of industrial education; during 1947-1948, however, much interest has been expressed by the Government of Panama in the possibility of a cooperative program in elementary education, especially rural. The Education Division of the Institute helped to facilitate a survey carried on during that period by the Panamanian Government covering its primary and secondary school systems, on the results of which - not yet compiled - the cooperative program would be based.

While the school system in urban areas has advanced to a considerable extent, RURAL SCHOOLS have lagged behind, partly because of difficulty of communications in some parts of the republic, but due also partly to the fact that the rural curriculum has been identical with the urban; and does not serve the special needs of the rural population. Therefore, the rural education program is proposed as one which would largely parallel that in the republic of Guatemala.

The INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION program has already developed along two of the three important lines set for other industrial programs of the Division: the strengthening of technical schools, including the building or organization of new schools in Panama City and Divisa; and the organization of vocational divisions in secondary schools. This latter phase has just started, however, with work in the secondary schools in Colon, David, Chitre and Las Tablas, and the organization of home economics in Santiago. The completion of both phases will take at least five more years. The third essential to an industrial education system is that of establishment of a system for the training of industrial arts teachers.

The program in Panama has a double significance, as it involves not only the development of a corps of trained workers for industrial and commercial concerns of the republic, but also the supply of trained workers for Canal Zone installations.

## PARAGUAY

### RURAL EDUCATION - INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

As in the case of Panama, the past phases of cooperative action have dealt with vocational education, with future program activities proposed in both rural and vocational education. Paraguay has a predominately rural population, and no advanced industries. Rural education is identical with urban, and, as in most parts of Latin America, is based largely on rote learning, in subject-matter patterned after that in effect in continental European schools, which have a vastly different background.

In INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, the program is already under way, by virtue of the cooperative program established in 1945. A new vocational school has been organized in the capital city, Asuncion, the plant is almost complete, and classes for a hundred students are being given. Attention is centered on the training of artisans and craftsmen in such trades as carpentry, masonry, plumbing, electrical repair, and so forth, of which the country has great need. The new school, however, still needs to be rounded out with the provision of courses in additional trades, and the construction and equipment of some additional plant for that purpose. A pressing need is the organization of systematic courses of training for industrial teachers,

as well as for workers, if the benefits of the program are to be lasting, and if the school is to become truly Paraguayan.

Meanwhile, the Director of the Institute's Education Division has been approached with the suggestion that a program in RURAL EDUCATION, similar to that in Bolivia, described in some detail above, be worked out for Paraguay.

It is proposed to establish a single central rural normal school, patterned approximately after that at La Alameda in Guatemala, and make it the center for evolution of the new rural school curriculum, in collaboration with Paraguayan teachers brought to the school for intensive training. Home life education, agriculture and health would, as usual, be the core of the rural curriculum.

## PERU

### RURAL EDUCATION - INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The present cooperative program in Peru includes both rural and industrial education, as well as projects in normal school education affecting both the urban and rural normal schools. The program is proceeding very satisfactorily, and in view of the thoroughgoing effort of the Peruvian government to carry through the reforms which are under way, an extension of the program in both its major phases is proposed.

The rural education program, evolving along the same general lines as the one in Bolivia, described above, but with a distinctive Peruvian cast, has been largely confined thus far to a portion of the Altiplano region. Its extension to other areas of the Altiplano, as well as to the coastal, sierra, and Amazonian areas, is contemplated during the next several years. The projects must be adapted to each of these zones, with establishment of adequate teacher training facilities for each region, the preparation and local adaptation of teaching materials and texts, the reorganization of the rural school curriculum along functional lines, and the organization of nuclear school systems where they do not now exist. Many new rural schools are considered to be necessary, and while they will be built with Peruvian money, United States technicians will collaborate with Peruvians in their planning.

The project already undertaken looking toward revision of the normal school system has, of course, a direct and vital bearing on the rural program as well as on the normal schools preparing teachings for urban areas. Plans for normal school curriculum, methods and administration suggested by the Institute's United States specialists have been accepted by the Ministry of Education, which now seeks the assistance of the Institute to put them into effect.

Peru is one of the republics which has made a good beginning of industrialization, and INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION accordingly attracts the serious attention of the Ministry. The industrial education program involves all three of the main elements of a sound cooperative program in that field: technical schools, teacher training, and vocational divisions in secondary schools (and pre-vocational divisions in certain elementary urban schools). In accordance with a carefully worked-out plan, Peru has been divided, for purposes of industrial education, into seven areas, each with a central technical school. These schools are only now being re-equipped (with machinery purchased in the United States and paid for with Peruvian funds), and their curriculum and methods are undergoing revision. Teacher-training courses will be included in their curriculum, to supply both technical schools and the vocational divisions of academic schools.

## VENEZUELA

### RURAL EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Institute has never entered into a cooperative education program with Venezuela, although special projects have developed contacts with Venezuela's vocational education system, and have led to expression of interest by Venezuelan government officers in the establishment of cooperative programs in both rural and industrial education.

Venezuela's interest in INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION stems, doubtless, from the importance in her developing economy of industrial activities, including the production of petroleum. The proposed program would be based partly on that now in effect in Panama, described above.

RURAL EDUCATION, on the other hand, would affect a larger part of Venezuela's population, about 75% of those gainfully employed in the republic being in agriculture. The same principles would be applied as in the case of Guatemala, described above, but application of the principles would have to be adapted to Venezuelan conditions.

### C. PROPOSED PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

It is recommended that a cooperative agricultural program be made available in every republic except Argentina.

It will not be possible to launch all of these recommended programs during the first year after the new legislation is adopted. It is estimated, however, that all of the recommended programs can be under way by the expiration of three years from that date. It is not expected that the agricultural program will be carried on in more than 15 countries in any one year.

Inasmuch as there is insufficient farm land available for the population, and there is very low production owing to inefficient methods, the attack on the agricultural problem will have two spearheads. In many instances these will overlap. One is the development and utilization of new areas; the other is the intensification of existing agriculture. One will increase the agricultural base; the other will increase production on the present base.

Under "DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AREAS" examples of the types of projects to be undertaken are:

1. Reclamation through irrigation and drainage.
2. Opening new lands through development of transportation.
3. Construction of storage or processing facilities.
4. Ground water development.
5. Development of fisheries.
6. Placement of Displaced Persons from Europe

Under "INTENSIFICATION OF EXISTING AGRICULTURE" the types of projects are:

1. Use of modern equipment and materials on the farm.
2. Encouragement of improved farm and home management, including introduction of better crops and livestock, insect and disease control, home improvement, etc., etc.
3. Conservation of soil on farm and watershed, including reforestation.
4. Introduction of credit systems for farm operations.
5. Expansion and improvement of farm and area storage facilities.

Complementary projects will run concurrently with those in the above categories, consisting of personnel training, economic surveys, nutrition studies, engineering investigations, aid to censuses of agriculture, information services, etc. They will make preparation for, or provide service to, the basic projects.

There follows a description of the proposed program, which is divided into three categories:

First is a description of the program proposed for Peru, which is presented in considerable detail; it will serve as an example of the kind of agricultural program which, with suitable adjustment to national differences, is generally needed throughout Latin America.

Second are descriptions of the programs proposed for Paraguay, Costa Rica, and Haiti, with lesser detail. These latter, in the interest of brevity, are not as complete as the description of the Peru program, but are designed to indicate the kinds of special national adjustments that are needed.

The third category is a description of the agricultural needs and problems in the countries in which the Institute is not now operating an agricultural program. For these countries no attempt is made to outline in detail actual projects, as they can only be developed as operations proceed; they must be mutually developed by both participants of the cooperative program. We believe it best to assume that operations will proceed in the patterns already described above. Actually there are few agricultural problems in Latin America which do not exist in an important way in at least one of the four countries in which the agricultural program is now operating.

#### THE PERU PROGRAM

An adequate analysis of Peru's social and economic problems would require more space than is here available. We shall not try to do more than touch a few of these problems. Some understanding of Peru's complex background is necessary, however, for an adequate understanding of the agricultural program which is hereinafter proposed. We will confine our discussion to the economic and physical problems.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS are believed to be:

(1) A LACK OF ADEQUATE DIVERSIFICATION IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION. About 65% of the population are entirely dependent on agriculture for a livelihood; 80% derive at least a portion of their income from that source. Thus what is considered a disproportionate number of Peru's citizens are required to feed the population.

(2) MOBILITY OF PERU'S EXPORT PRODUCTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE PURCHASE ABROAD OF THE THINGS HER PEOPLE NEED AND WANT, BUT DO NOT MAKE FOR THEMSELVES - THUS A LOW LEVEL OF LIVING. The only prospect for relief seems to be improving and increasing production along with development of additional processing industries at home.

(3) PERU'S DEFICIENCY IN THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD. Despite the large proportion of the population in agriculture, in 1947 40 million dollars of the approximate 135 million available in foreign exchange had to be used for the purchase abroad of foodstuffs. The solution is not to make an overnight shift from the export crops of sugar and cotton - an important source of dollar exchange. There must be a well financed and well supervised program of experimentation, an extensive program of agricultural education, the supplying of agricultural credit, as well as of facilities, machines, fertilizers, seeds, etc., etc. In the meantime only poverty and misery would result if the country were to attempt to get along without the things that cotton and sugar income buy, even for a few years.

(4) INADEQUATE FINANCIAL POLICY. During these years there is evidence of the need for revision of the taxing system, for more effective control of foreign exchange, for well formalized plans for inviting foreign industrial investments. The tendency is toward a less satisfactory distribution of wealth.

(5) LACK OF ADEQUATE COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Although today Peru does not have half the roads that might be required to serve her population with reasonable adequacy, she has in reality more roads and highways than can be maintained with incomes now available, under present production levels, for that purpose.

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS of Peru also present complex problems. The "Montana" (jungle) and "Selva" (mountain) regions, although possessed of great economic potentialities, are almost isolated for lack of transportation, communications, and other necessities. The coastal region, while traversed by a highway, is confronted with sparsely populated distances; transportation is uneconomical.

The many problems of living in the jungle regions have not been worked out to the satisfaction of potential settlers. The Sierra is heavily populated but its altitudes and poor steep lands do not permit the use of modern methods, modern machines, and very much new crop development. The coastal plain is a desert and must be provided with irrigation in order to produce.

The program would be subdivided into seven or more principal projects. These principal projects, although providing explanations of broad activities sufficiently different to merit classification as projects, would be completely complementary in nature. Each principal project would be subdivided into sub-projects, sub-project units, and sub-units adequately defining specific undertakings. Discussions of each of the principal projects follow.

#### PROJECT A. ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING.

It is obvious that any organization that undertakes to carry out a cooperative program of the type contemplated must have the benefit of orderly statistical analyses and studies and such other activities in the general field of economics and statistics as will provide background for sound planning and objective program management.

##### SUB-PROJECT A-1. Agricultural Statistics, Community Surveys, Cost of Production Studies, and Farm Management.

In the case of the Servicio it is essential that for Peru the economics work of a long-time operating program must have the benefit of statistical analysis, coordinated community surveys, and cost of production studies; and that a farm management section be established for the principal purpose of collaborating with the programs of the Agricultural Extension Service. To provide background for planning work in these particular fields will continue to be necessary for so long a time as the cooperative program may last. In the course of time, however, it is conceivable that the section devoted to farm management studies would become a permanent part of the Economics Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. At the present time the Economics Department of the Ministry of Agriculture works almost exclusively in the field of agricultural statistics and production controls essential to regulatory activities. Its activities are not competitive with those of the Economic Division of the Servicio (hereinafter referred to as SCIPA).

##### SUB-PROJECT A-2. Crop and Market Reporting Service.

In Peru there is a particular need for the development of a constructive official program in Crop and Market Reporting. There does appear to be perfectly logical reason for pioneering this development in cooperation with a Servicio operation, but this particular phase of activity must be planned and developed to become a permanent and regular activity of the Economics Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. In all probability the Ministry will by itself, in the course of years, create such a service, but it seems likely that this development is still some years away unless special aid and personnel training is provided through a cooperative program. It is going to be very unfortunate for Peru's agriculture if such a service is not ready for a logical beginning by the time census figures from the 1950 Agricultural Census are available. Increased effort in connection with this activity needs to begin now.

##### SUB-PROJECT A-3. Cooperation with Agricultural Census.

We must also provide for cooperation in making the Agricultural Census. At the present time, SCIPA is providing the people to do most of the preliminary work incident to the making of the 1950 Agricultural Census in Peru, and it is probable that unless SCIPA or another similar agency does maintain this kind of cooperation during the next three or four years, the general effort will suffer an irreparable loss.

## PROJECT B. ENGINEERING AND SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS.

Technical services in the fields of Engineering and Soil Conservation must be available to a program such as we are proposing. Our general program will involve a rather wide variety of construction activities, as it has in the past.

### SUB-PROJECT B-1. Architectural Design and Construction Supervision.

In the fields of architectural design and construction supervision, SCIPA maintains the only technical services in engineering available in the entire Ministry of Agriculture. The fact that SCIPA has had such services has been responsible for extremely gratifying structural developments, particularly in the Departments of Experimental Stations and Livestock. Also, the Agricultural Extension program must have help in preparing plans for farm buildings and for other agricultural facilities pertinent to farms and rural communities. This construction engineering project is considered a "must".

### SUB-PROJECT B-2. Land Rehabilitation and Soil Conservation.

The second phase of this project and, from the standpoint of gross expenditures, much the most important work of the project, would be in the field of soil conservation and land rehabilitation. For some undefinable reason, the term "soil conservation" sets up in the mind of the average farmer of Peru a picture of some new, different, and relatively difficult operation, whereas reference to land rehabilitation provides a picture of something all consider desirable and attainable. It is believed that land rehabilitation programs, well projected, can be responsible for increasing the agricultural production along the coast of Peru by no less than twenty to twenty-five percent.

Our past experience indicates that Peruvian farmers are prepared to bear all of the expense incident to the carrying out of land rehabilitation or soil conservation works, if they are provided with technical services and if the use of suitable machines and equipment is made available to them in some form. This project anticipates expenditures on behalf of the technical services only. The equipment, and the operation of the equipment, will be provided in another project, (Project D), while the rural leadership and organizational activity required will be a part of the activity of the Agricultural Extension program and its agents.

## PROJECT C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

This project requires very little explanation. SCIPA's project in agricultural extension activity is regarded as the most important advance in agriculture assistance that has been provided through efforts of the Peruvian Government since the beginning of the organization of agricultural experimental stations or of other departments of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is fully agreed, however, by officials and by farmers that this extension service needs to continue to be developed and administered by such an agency as SCIPA for at least another generation until the pattern for such an organization is firmly established and understood by everyone.

- SUB-PROJECT C-1. Field Extension Service, and
- SUB-PROJECT C-2. Technical Specialists and Services.

In 1948, SCIPA has thirty rural extension offices. Obviously, an Agricultural Extension Service having only thirty offices in a country that is twice as large as the State of Texas, - serving a population of more than seven million people - sixty five percent of whom are wholly dependent upon agriculture for livelihood, must be regarded as inadequate. The plan proposed would provide for adding an average

of five new offices each year. This is believed to be about as rapid an increase as can be successfully anticipated, irrespective of how much money may be spent.

This plan contemplates a constant and orderly growth in rural educational activities as well as the development of a corps of well-trained national technical specialists.

SUB-PROJECT C-3. Juvenile Clubs, Home and Institutional Gardens.

Only now is there a beginning in boys' and girls' club work, although there exist almost unlimited opportunities for development in this field.

SUB-PROJECT C-4. Nutrition and Home Management.

At present there is only a beginning in home demonstration activity. Surveys have been made to accumulate background for this activity and this phase of extension work needs to be exploited without further delay.

SUB-PROJECT C-5. Agricultural Information.

This phase of activity would continue to operate as has the Information Section of the Extension Service in the past, making available to farmers, government officials and organization personnel all necessary technical and related information. This would involve the continuation of the publication of the bulletin, "SCIPA Information" or some similar bulletin.

It may be that in the course of years, a method will be found to provide opportunity for local communities to participate in the expenditures required for the development of work in agricultural extension. Unfortunately, at the present time, every local expenditure comes directly from the central government.

PROJECT D. REIMBURSABLE FACILITIES FOR FARMERS.

The Peruvian Government, for some years past, has devoted considerable attention to the problem of providing some modern facilities, machines, equipment, etc., for the aid of farmers - particularly in the backward communities and in areas where farmers were without sufficient capital or credit service to permit them to otherwise acquire the elements incident to a modern agricultural development.

SUB-PROJECT D-1. Machine Capitalization and Operation.

At the beginning of 1947, the Ministry of Agriculture turned over to SCIPA all of the machinery and equipment owned by the Ministry. These machines were located in various zones throughout the country and for the most part their operation had not been successful. Beginning in 1944 SCIPA had undertaken to develop a pattern for the successful operation of government owned machines and equipment and since that time the pattern has been perfected to the extent that today, under the terms of a project similar to this one being proposed, the organization is providing machines to till more than 50,000 acres of land per year, to thresh more than 10,000 tons of grain per year, etc. Together with the development of the extension activity, officials of the Peruvian Government and farmers as well, are most intimately interested in the continued development of the services anticipated in this operation. Not only does the operation cover machinery operation, machine adaptation, demonstration, etc., but it also covers personnel training.

This phase of activity needs at least \$500,000.00 of new capital during the next two years. Thereafter it may be anticipated that it will earn enough to maintain itself and provide for expanding its services, including the maintenance and replacement of equipment and machines, but will continue to benefit from personnel training, machine adaptation, etc., which are subsidized activities.

#### SUB-PROJECT D-2. General Crops.

The second phase of this Reimbursable Facilities Project is a sub-project in the field of general crop production. Through this sub-project would be provided the capitalization essential to begin the development of suitable sources of seed and plant propagation materials, as well as of the development of cooperative demonstrational projects in insecticides, or in other experimental and demonstrational activities in cooperation with the Department of Experimental Stations and other agencies of the government. In reality, all of the activities contemplated under this general sub-project are works that are already being carried out in SCIPA's programs and that we know are sound, useful, very much wanted and very much needed, by Peruvian farmers.

#### SUB-PROJECT D-3. General Livestock Program Facilities.

The third sub-project covers a general livestock production program and again all of the activities contemplated are similar to other activities now carried out by SCIPA. The importation of breeding animals and of chicks, and the distribution of these animals by sale or by special subsidy; the local purchase and redistribution of breeding stock; the assistance in improving feeding and management practices; constitute extremely significant and important activities.

There is an urgent need for objective experimental work in the field of animal disease. Peru's Department of Livestock simply is not able to undertake very much in the way of constructive investigational work in this field at this time, even though it is the belief that constructive efforts in this field will, in the course of a few years, result in decreasing the animal death loss among farm animals by fifty percent each year, and will largely solve the meat and animals products problem insofar as domestic needs are concerned.

Our proposal in this connection would be to establish, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, by special agreement, a small animal disease research laboratory and maintain the personnel for that laboratory. We think that without too large expenditure, this activity so started would shortly be able to have such substantial assistance from the government that no considerable expenditures by the cooperative program need be made beyond the first five years. It is one of the things that probably will not be well developed for years unless SCIPA cooperates in it. As a matter of fact, in connection with the livestock program now in operation, we are making a beginning in this type of work.

#### PROJECT E. SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

This project proposes the cooperative organization's undertaking special problem area demonstrations, inasmuch as all of the other activities of the proposal are more or less country-wide in nature and are spread out thinly - too thinly to attack the most pertinent economic and social problems in specified problem areas. It is believed therefore that there is need to include in the program for the future a few such specific developments, where the Servicio will undertake to do, in as short a time as possible, all of the things its technicians know how to do, in order to successfully develop a defined area, or to successfully develop a defined area, or to successfully develop a defined activity within a restricted area.

It appears that now is the time to attempt such developments. Officials of the Peruvian Government and citizens of Peru generally have enough confidence in SCIPA to believe that this organization can, if it directs all of its efforts towards the development of a special area, actually bring about that development, and officials and farmers are asking for some such developments.

The costs will not be excessive. The Peruvian Government is prepared to make substantial appropriations in behalf of such developments - appropriations over and above normal appropriations for a cooperative program. The people in the areas are, from all indications, prepared to lend their full cooperation and to spend their money.

#### SUB-PROJECT E-1. Camana Valley.

During the present contract period, SCIPA is beginning an overall special rehabilitation project in the Camana Valley of Arequipa Department. This particular valley comprises a restricted area of about 20,000 acres, farmed by some seven hundred operators. The valley, although located on the coast, is relatively isolated, being 1000 kilometers south of Lima and 200 kilometers north of Arequipa, and is served by an extremely inadequate seaport located 40 kilometers from the valley, over a road that is passable much of the time only by heavy trucks. The agriculture of the valley antedates the Conquest. Universal poverty restricts the agricultural production and condemns the people of poor health and unsatisfactory living conditions.

The poverty-stricken people of this valley tend toward Communism in their political activity and have elected as their congressional representative a congressman who acknowledges Communism. Taken as a whole the valley would be rated as a rural slum. SCIPA has maintained a rural extension office in Camana for some years and some progress has been made, but there is much more to be done. Helpful accomplishment, however, can result only from a relatively expensive program capitalization by an interested government. The situation is not going to improve by itself.

SCIPA is recognized by the people of the Camana Valley and by officials of the government as being a completely non-political agency and has been selected by the government to undertake the rehabilitation program. At this time we are beginning the installation of a very much needed rice mill. This installation will provide a means of giving necessary short term credit to hundreds of these farmers. Economic and land use planning studies are being undertaken. It is anticipated that perhaps as much as 3,000 acres of land can be reclaimed by drainage. A rehabilitation of the irrigation system ought to provide for reclaiming other extensive areas and at the same time add to the production capacity of existing lands. It will be possible to do many things to improve the situation in the valley. The plan, now being initiated, to be fully effective, must anticipate operating through a period of no less than ten years. It is believed that by the expenditure of no more than \$50,000.00 per year through government sources the project can be made successful and can be made to stand as a demonstration of sound government investment in agricultural rehabilitation.

In some manner the Peruvian people and the Peruvian government must become aware of the necessity for important government capitalization and aid for the agricultural industry, if the nation's agriculture is to make satisfactory progress during this generation. It needs to be remembered that the United States has expended in agriculture approximately \$50,000,000 during each of the past ten years for each segment of seven million people in its population, as compared to an expenditure by the Peruvian Government of less than four million dollars per year in all of its agricultural programs. The idea of constructive government capitalization of agricultural programs is new to Peru.

In addition to the development described for Camana, SCIPA has been requested to undertake surveys for similar special area projects in Tumbes Department in the north of Peru, and in the Sama Valley in the extreme south of the country in Tacna Department.

#### SUB-PROJECT E-2. Tumbes Valley.

In the Tumbes area the Peruvian Government developed an irrigation project some years ago. This irrigation project comprises more than 10,000 acres of good lands, a project that can be expanded to include somewhat more than 15,000 acres of good cultivable land. This irrigated area will include a major portion of all of the good agricultural crop land in that department. Tumbes Department is so agriculturally poverty-stricken at the present time as to be regarded as of little economic value. When initiated, the irrigation project was not equipped with drainage facilities nor was the installation ever followed by any sort of colonization effort. The result is that today only a few hundred acres of that land are in use. This project offers opportunity for the development of a demonstration in modern agricultural practice believed to be equal or superior to any other opportunity for such a development in Peru. The lands are badly needed for settlement but the settlement can be organized and worked out only on the basis of a pattern that will provide decent living standards and decent production standards. The study is being made by SCIPA at the request of the Minister of Agriculture. It is assumed that although SCIPA funds would be required to provide for the supervisory and technical administration of the project, the money for the actual development would come from extra appropriations. It is our opinion that unless SCIPA does undertake this development it will be many years before such work is undertaken.

#### SUB-PROJECT E-3. Sama Valley.

In the extreme south of Peru, in the Department of Tacna, the Government owns another piece of land in the Sama Valley. This comprises approximately 12,000 acres, and was purchased originally by the government to provide refuge to Peruvian citizens who fled from Chile after the Chilean war. This land is now operated by approximately 200 farmers, and their situation is extremely unsatisfactory. A constructive rehabilitation program is recognized as very important. It is expected that SCIPA will complete a study of this project proposal before the end of this year. The capitalization requirements of this project will be similar to those of the Camana Project or of the Tumbes Project. SCIPA has been requested to consider the possibility of undertaking this development.

#### OTHER PROJECTS (GENERAL).

During the past one and one-half years, the Institute technicians have been making a study of animal production and marketing, transportation, slaughtering, and consumer distribution. It seems evident that in the early future the government will reorient its policies relative to meat price controls and that producers will then need aid in many phases of meat production industry. The government is prepared to provide such aid through demonstration development in selected production areas.

In like manner there is a need for giving special aid to much needed agricultural products processing plants, and similar industrial activities needed to promote social and economic stability in rural areas. This sort of development can best be implemented by SCIPA cooperation and development in selected special development areas. For example, a plant for canning vegetables is badly needed by farmers at Tacna in the extreme south of Peru. The vegetables are being grown and areas can be expanded at will. The Peruvian Government owns the equipment for a suitable plant. A ready market awaits it. This relatively isolated community sorely needs an expanded source of cash income. Technical aid, operational experience, and organization as well as a relatively small capital investment will do the trick. This is only one example of the many opportunities which exist.

In addition to the activities listed above the cooperative program expects to be called upon for planning assistance and technical aid in establishing large-scale projects to increase the irrigated acreage along the coast of Peru. Also projected are new transportation facilities to improve the distribution of agricultural produce and materials and to aid in the development of new production areas. It is not expected that these developments will be financed or operated through the cooperative program. If any of them are, it will be with separate funds made available by Peru - an established practice.

#### THE COSTA RICA PROGRAM

Program needs in Costa Rica are numerous. To attempt to solve all of the existing problems would be beyond the scope of the program being recommended. It is felt, however, that by concentrating on the main necessities which are the foundations of the national basic economy, and carrying on complete projects concentrated on overcoming the principal deficiencies, the results will be to develop and materially strengthen local governmental departments participating in cooperative projects. In addition it is believed that there will be additional indirect benefits to other government agencies through the influence of the Institute Program. In other words, where agricultural improvement programs are eminently successful a general public recognition results. This is a powerful influence in any government. Eventually other agencies adopt similar methods of organization and action to improve their own efficiency. The so called United States "know how" is not only a matter of technical knowledge, but involves organization and sound planning in accordance with local circumstances so that the essential fundamentals are presented in such a way that they can be absorbed and put into practice by local people.

An appraisal of Costa Rica's basic needs indicates that improvement is needed in the fields of agriculture, forestry, public health and sanitation, education, governmental organization, transportation, marketing, etc. An analysis of the steps now being taken or contemplated to fulfill these needs, however, does not indicate that The Institute of Inter-American Affairs should necessarily become directly involved in all of these improvement programs. There is a big job to do and the present Costa Rican Government is, through its own resources or through other cooperative organizations, going ahead in a very commendable manner in improvement and development. Specifically, the following program for the future is recommended:

A. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION. This is the mainstay of the Servicio program. The Servicio (hereinafter referred to as STICA) will establish five new extension offices under its present agreement. As an indication of official local interest the Ministry of Agriculture has approved an allocation of 80,000 colones, approximately \$14,500, for STICA to open four additional field offices before December 30, 1948, which will make a total of twelve for 1948-49.

The Extension Project is broad. Plans call for expanding to twenty-four main field offices, with an additional six sub-offices, which should provide adequate coverage for the entire country. In addition to emphasizing such activities as soil conservation, disease and insect control, mechanization, use of fertilizers and organization of 4-H Clubs it will serve through its field offices and farmer committees as an outlet for information and demonstration of methods from other STICA Projects such as livestock improvement, forestry, and irrigation and drainage, and from other agencies such as the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba and the Ministry of Agriculture's experiment stations. The Extension Service will also provide technical assistance in any colonization programs which the Government may undertake.

A direct influence of the Extension work on other local governmental agencies will be felt by the National Bank of Costa Rica through coordinating technical assistance to farmers with the Rural Credit program, by the Ministry of Education through 4-H Club work and technical assistance in agricultural training in cooperation with Rural Home Economics, and by the Ministry of Economy through stimulating production of certain basic crops needed for the Government's grain storage program.

**B. RURAL HOME ECONOMICS:** Will train and provide rural home demonstration agents to work with the Extension agents in home improvement activities. This will include 4-H Girls Clubs, nutrition, health and sanitation, home gardens, conservation of foods and handicrafts. These activities also will be coordinated with the Rural Credit program of the National Bank and the Ministries of Education and Public Health. In Education, the present project in rural schools, comprising school lunch-rooms, school gardens, 4-H Clubs, community organization, home improvement projects, manual training and handicrafts, will be carried on to completion this year in the four demonstrational units now underway. (These are being mainly financed by STICA with funds transferred from the former Cooperative Educational Program.) Expansion of this project from then on will be financed by the Ministry of Education under the technical guidance of STICA with personnel trained by STICA. Cooperation with the Ministry of Education in outlining and giving special courses in the Normal School and School of Domestic Science will be continued to insure an adequate supply of trained personnel. Cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health will involve the sending of mobile medical units to be provided by the Ministry to rural schools being assisted by STICA and in planning and promoting projects for improving the nutrition of school children.

**C. IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE:** Will make preliminary studies of areas to determine the feasibility of development through irrigation and drainage and plans for effecting necessary installations. On the smaller and less complex jobs this project will work through and at the request of the extension agents. Other projects, such as irrigation of larger areas in Guanacaste (on the Pacific side of Costa Rica) for rice production for example, will be supervised directly by the Irrigation and Drainage Section. This will be a new project for STICA and one in which the President and Minister of Agriculture are very much interested.

**D. LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT:** This will emphasize the benefits of better methods for managing livestock production through improved breeding, better feeding, pasture development, competent veterinary services and parasite control. Specific activities will be as follows:

1. **BEEF CATTLE:** Pasture development, breeding, parasite control, winter feeds, water conservation, tanks, reservoirs, market development, classifications, importations, and meat packing.
2. **POULTRY:** Importation of baby chicks, feeds and feeding, disease and parasite control, establishing of laying and breeding flocks, and poultry demonstration courses. (Note: STICA recently submitted a poultry project at the request of the Minister of Agriculture which was approved with a special fund of \$14,000 over and above contractual obligations to be turned over to STICA to carry out the program.)
3. **SWINE:** Importations, sanitation and disease control, feeds and feed crops, and meat packing. (STICA is now developing a swine improvement project to be financed by additional special funds.)
4. **HORSES AND MULES:** Importation and stud service.
5. **MISCELLANEOUS:** Sheep and goats in limited areas, if feasible, with importations and stud service, and other small animal projects. As

stated before this program will rely heavily on the Extension Service for distribution of educational material and livestock.

E. FORESTRY: This will be another new project for STICA designed to determine the forest resources and to effect much needed reforestation with consequent soil and water conservation by establishing nurseries and distributing young trees through the Extension Service for planting under technical guidance of a competent forester.

F. CORN DRYERS AND LAND DEVELOPMENT: To expand the service now being rendered by the present Dryer at Guacimo to other areas of the Atlantic coastal plain to be developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and the National Bank of Costa Rica. It is the desire of the Costa Rican Government to make this one of the main corn producing areas of the country. Plenty of suitable land is available for mechanized agriculture and one of the important stimulating factors in this development has been the present Dryer at Guacimo. However, it is felt that STICA should continue to install and operate additional dryers of a more modern and efficient type in order to maintain a close tie with development of this area.

It is believed that the foregoing projects with possible minor activities that might arise in the future will be adequate to supply the primary basic needs in agriculture and will provide a significant influence in other fields through special cooperative projects.

NEW ACTIVITIES: New activities will include irrigation and drainage, forestry and certain aspects of the livestock program as outlined in the foregoing statement. Although numerous other activities were considered, it was decided that the foregoing program will suffice especially considering the financial condition of the country.

#### THE HAITI PROGRAM

As regards Haiti, a special and aggravated problem exists. This problem is not static. On the contrary, it is continually and progressively becoming more acute. As a result of continued soil erosion, deforestation, and impoverishment of the agricultural lands, and with the increasing demand for farm lands to feed a continually growing population, we find the population reduced to a subnormal standard of living. The peasants are undernourished, disease is rampant and infant mortality is high. The population, which is estimated to be slightly in excess of three million, live in a country with an area of 10,700 sq. miles. This gives a population density of 300 per sq. mile. If we consider that approximately 3/4 of Haiti is mountainous and supports a small percentage of the population, the density more than doubles.

The outlook for Haiti is not bright and, unless active steps are taken to preserve and adequately use what resources still remain, this country will ultimately become one of the problem spots of the world. The need is immediate and urgent for the most active type of assistance. People are actually starving in parts of the Republic (an example is the island of La Gonave). The will to work exists among the peasants but many do not have the necessary strength to do a full day's work.

The problem in Haiti is more fundamental than in many of the other countries in which the Institute is working. In Haiti the objectives are much easier to define than in most countries. Such things as widespread use of agricultural machinery, or the application of very modern methods of agriculture, are far in the future. The program that is needed for this country is a direct and immediate attack on the problem of food production through making available new lands, and helping people to produce on the lands that they now have.

The proposed program is an extension of the present operation plus projects which are directly related to, and logically follow, the initial ones. A brief description follows:

A. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AREAS AND REHABILITATION OF OLD AREAS.

1. REHABILITATION OF THE ARTIBONITE VALLEY (150,000 ACRES). This is the greatest potential agricultural development in Haiti. The area, once the most productive in Haiti, has been reduced to a subsistence population area because of lack of irrigation and drainage and a resultant encroachment of salt into the farm lands. The overall project, for which an Export-Import Bank Loan is being sought, will require several years to complete, to train maintenance technicians and to establish operating techniques which will permit successful long term operations. The present demonstration projects of the cooperative program, which have been the experimental laboratories for formulating the plans for a large scale operation will continue to serve as training grounds in methods of irrigation, drainage, re-settlement and crop production, the basic elements of the Artibonite Development. The cooperative program will provide technical assistance to the contractors which carry out the construction phases of the project and it will supervise, in the beginning, the maintenance and operation of the project after completion.

2. SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE PROJECTS. There are numerous small irrigable valleys in Haiti which were efficiently irrigated during the French Colonial period. Some of these have already been rehabilitated under the joint program with assistance from local communities. This will be a continuing project which should reach many rural areas.

3. SOIL CONSERVATION AND REFORESTATION. The Haitian Government will be encouraged to control erosion on watersheds which were once heavily forested. Nurseries will be established and small reforestation projects will be carried on in key areas on a demonstration basis. Other activities will be on individual farms.

B. INTENSIFICATION OF EXISTING AGRICULTURE.

This will be accomplished by reforming the present system of agricultural police into a modern extension system. It is probably the major activity to the proposed program. It aims at a vigorous attack on the inefficient methods in use throughout the country. The service will train Haitian technicians to be agents who will then encourage the use of better tools, seeds, fertilizer and who will introduce better methods of cultivation, insect control, soil conservation, use of improved crops and livestock, farm storage, pasture development, etc. A similar project has been carried on in Peru and Costa Rica with outstanding success because of its basic soundness.

Related to the extension work will be a project to control livestock diseases, including the establishment of a hog cholera laboratory and control service. Also the existing program to provide training for outstanding technicians in either Puerto Rico or Continental United States will be continued. Probably no more than ten trainees per year can be recommended.

As in the past, the cooperative program will assist in the operation of the Government Experiment Station at Damien as an aid to the Extension Service. Demonstrations of improved practices are combined with experimental work at this 500 acre plant on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince.

Related projects will be carried out directly by the Haitian Government under contract, with planning, administrative, and technical assistance supplied to some extent by the cooperative program. Such projects will include the revision of the curriculum and administration of the School of Agriculture, establishment of a

countrywide elementary and vocational school system, extension of the present highway system, and large scale irrigation works.

#### THE PARAGUAY PROGRAM

Paraguay is one of the few underpopulated countries in the world. It offers opportunities for projects aimed to develop basic resources. It is a poor country in ability to share in the world's goods. Its annual imports are about \$10 per capita, ONE FOURTH OF WHICH IS FOOD. The National income in 1943 was \$20 per capita.

With almost all the population engaged in agriculture and with an abundance of fertile soil, the production of foodstuffs is insufficient even for local needs. Agriculture is on an extremely primitive basis. For six years an Institute agricultural program has made progress toward improving agricultural organization and practice. A series of projects has established what is believed to be a sound pattern. They, with some additions, will constitute the future program. To date we have been successful in establishing a working basis for continuing progressive agricultural development. The basic outline of the future program is:

##### A. PROJECTS PRIMARILY TO DEVELOP NEW PRODUCTION.

1. LAND CLASSIFICATION PROJECT to map soils of Paraguay and to delineate best areas for development.
2. MODEL COLONY PROJECT to work out problems of resettlement on pilot basis prior to large scale developments.
3. SETTLEMENT AND INTEGRATION INTO PARAGUAYAN LIFE of European displaced persons, initially at rate of 500 families per year (technical and administrative aid to a Government project). One of Paraguay's greatest needs is an increase in the numbers of skilled and semi-skilled persons in many fields, something the Paraguay Government recognizes and is doing something about.
4. RICE PRODUCTION. A large mechanized rice production project is being launched by the Government. The cooperative program will provide technical guidance. Over \$2,500,000 of United States equipment has already been purchased for this and other projects.

##### B. PROJECTS FOR INTENSIFICATION OF PRESENT AGRICULTURE.

1. FARM CREDIT PROJECT (operated by the Bank of Paraguay with technical guidance from the Servicio). This is an expanding basic project which is the Paraguayan equivalent of an extension service. A vital feature is application of agricultural supervision to farms with loans.
2. SEED PRODUCTION AND DEMONSTRATION OF BETTER AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES. This project constitutes the National Institute of Agronomy and is a permanent operation of the Servicio as a show-place, a laboratory, as a seed production center, an experiment station, and a headquarters for training Paraguayan technicians.
3. HOME IMPROVEMENT PROJECT is associated with the Credit Program. It aims at improving living conditions in the home - home gardens, storage, better housing facilities, nutrition, sanitation, etc.
4. LIVESTOCK RANCH AT BARRERITO is the equivalent of the National Institute of Agronomy for the cattle industry. It demonstrates improved

practices, introduction and development of better breeds, improved pastures, disease and insect control, feeding practices, etc.

5. MODEL DAIRY, PASTEURIZATION PLANT, AND EXTENSION SERVICE. Essentially an extension project to encourage better practices in dairy herds on the farm, looking toward greater milk production. Quantity is the most urgent consideration although quality production, the aim of the pasteurization plant, is of importance and gives the project public notice and prestige.
6. LIVESTOCK BREEDING SERVICE. This project systematically introduces the means for producing the best possible breeds of livestock from available Paraguayan stock. It also introduces limited numbers of improved breeding animals from outside Paraguay.

In addition, it is contemplated that various economic and engineering surveys will be undertaken as other projects or extension of existing ones is considered. Technical advice and assistance is usually requested for many projects which is granted to the maximum of the Servicio's ability, providing the projects fall within the basic framework of the program.

#### COUNTRIES IN WHICH NEW PROGRAMS ARE PROPOSED

In the countries for which proposed activities are described above, the patterns of operation and the types of projects are sufficiently similar to lead us to believe that adaptations of the same techniques within similar fields will be needed in all countries. There are few agricultural problems in Latin America which do not exist in an important way in at least one of the four countries in which the Institute's agricultural program is now operating: Haiti, Costa Rica, Peru, or Paraguay.

Specific projects can only be developed as operations proceed, since they must be mutually approved by both participants of the cooperative program.

A brief discussion of agricultural background and problems for the countries not discussed above follows:

#### BOLIVIA

For its three and a half million people Bolivia has approximately 5 million acres under cultivation. The fact that the per capita income is \$34 (1943), one of the lowest in South America, attests to the primitive agricultural methods used. In 1938, Bolivian imports amounted to 26 million dollars, or \$9 per capita. More than 4.5 million dollars was for foodstuffs (18%), almost none of which was from the United States.

Bolivia's basic need is for a greater degree of self-sufficiency, through intensification of agriculture, but progress in this respect has been slow. Assistance is needed in projects which aim at reducing Bolivia's dependence upon imports of rice, sugar, meat, and lumber. The country needs the benefits that can be provided by immigration, but the efforts to secure European displaced persons have failed. The country's difficulties have been aggravated by a failure to combat successfully serious locust attacks on food crops, and a spread of livestock diseases throughout the Altiplano. There is a severe shortage of technical personnel, equipment, and materials in these fields.

High Bolivian officials have repeatedly asked for an agricultural program such as that operated by the Institute in Paraguay and Peru. Agricultural extension

work is the basis for those programs and would be the principal vehicle of approach in Bolivia.

#### ECUADOR

Ecuador, like Haiti and Paraguay, offers little in the way of agricultural services to its people. Comprised geographically of tropical coastal plains, high mountainous valleys, and Amazonian jungles, it faces a multitude of agricultural and economic problems the solution of which requires technical assistance in organization and production. The per capita income, \$34 in 1943, is lower than in most Latin American countries. Its low income reflects its status as a low consumer of world goods; imports amounted to less than \$4 per capita in 1938.

Judging from the Institute's experience in the El Oro Province of Ecuador, a program centered on agricultural education and rural credit, backed up by demonstration and an extension service, plus economic development projects, could well establish a sound base for future economic and agricultural growth in Ecuador.

A formal request has been received by the Department of State from the President of Ecuador for a Food Mission. It was stated that the Government was aware of the magnificent programs being carried out by the Food Missions of the Institute in Peru and Costa Rica. For Ecuador, their stated need is for aid in food production, particularly in the fields of mechanization of rice production and other agricultural crops, as well as for irrigation, animal husbandry, and extension services.

The Institute's program would cooperate with Ecuador's new plan for economic development. The Government of Ecuador has formulated plans for an Institute of Production which would attack: (1) the problem of declining rice production, entailing irrigation development, mechanization, insect and disease control, and use of better seed; (2) the serious loss of fertility in cotton producing areas and resultant soil erosion, entailing soil conservation practices, crop rotation, etc.; (3) the decline of wheat production to a point where production is insufficient for even the Sierras, although at one time wheat production was almost enough for the entire country, making necessary increased use of fertilizer and improved crop practices.

#### COLOMBIA

Colombia is predominantly an agricultural country, although only a small part of the total land area is under cultivation. About 70 percent of the country's population is in the rural areas and almost three-fourths of the gainfully employed workers are engaged in agricultural, pastoral and forest industries.

Colombia has a rather complex system of governmental departments but needs technical assistance to develop her great natural resources more effectively. It is in the interest of the United States to have a food mission in Colombia because of her great influence and proximity to the Panama Canal. Four-fifths of Colombia's 10 million people are dependent upon agriculture. Her 1943 per capita income was \$75. Imports in 1938 were valued at \$90,000,000 (\$9 per capita), almost all of which were manufactured products. Only 6% was foodstuffs.

In a Colombian program emphasis would be placed not only on the usual methods to increase production but also on food marketing and distribution and general economic development. Colombia is interested in making improvements in her transportation system, and it may be feasible to undertake a transportation project in connection with food distribution. The Government has shown considerable interest in the development of small irrigation projects, of supervised credit, agricultural extension, and machinery modernization.

Colombia's fishing resources are largely unutilized. The development has been retarded by lack of capital, modern equipment and machinery, and technically trained personnel. Colombia desires to expand her output of fishery products along modern lines as a part of its long-range development program.

Many banana areas are being taken out of production because of sigataka disease. There remains the problem of avoiding stranding of the population by placing the areas into production of other food crops. There is throughout Colombia, as in most of Latin America, a serious problem of erosion. A revitalized attack, requiring outside assistance in organization and technical assistance, is needed.

#### CUBA

This country has a relative abundance of good soils and a good semi-tropical climate, including adequate rainfall and long frost-free growing seasons. Cuban agriculture is to a considerable extent of the primitive and extensive type. It has also been subjected to the evils of a one-crop system. This has resulted in poor land use, much seasonal unemployment, a low income, and a poor restricted diet for most of the people.

There is slightly over one acre of cultivated land per person, and the population doubled between 1907 and 1940. This means that the population pressure is becoming intensified.

Sugar production occupies 57% of the cultivable land and employs one-third of all laborers, indicating the need for continuing efforts toward diversification. There is need to increase production of beef, pork, and dairy products through improvement of breeds, control of ticks, pasture improvement, supplementary feeding, improvement of marketing, transportation and refrigeration facilities. Similarly, it is believed that poultry and egg production could be increased possibly to an export basis. There is an annual deficit of rice (21 million dollars in 1943); increased production will depend primarily upon the construction of irrigation works and drainage projects, and the improvement of transportation and storage facilities.

Fish is one of Cuba's dietary staples; the annual consumption is 35,514,000 pounds, about three-fourths of which is imported. Although Cuban fisheries represent an economic asset of importance, they have failed to exploit their natural advantages to the fullest extent.

#### EL SALVADOR

With a population of 1,880,000 and a land area of 13,176 square miles, El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America. It is a poor country; in 1943 the national income was \$55 per capita.

Two things are contributing to serious trouble for this country. First, the population is increasing at an excessive rate; the number of inhabitants has almost doubled in the past 35 years. Second, there is a progressively rapid destruction of natural resources, especially cultivable land. There is now only one-half acre of cultivable land per person, and much of that has a production capacity gravely injured. Needed is a tri-partite program of scientific investigation, action upon the land, and education. They should be carried on simultaneously and with coordination. Use would be made of organizations such as the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the United States Department of Agriculture experiment stations for the scientific investigation phase; such vehicles as the agricultural extension service as in Costa Rica and Peru would be of major importance in the "action upon the land", supplemented by larger scale individual projects of conservation and reforestation on watersheds; the education would be one aimed at

schools and the public, striving for public support from the beginning and sustained interest and understanding for continued emphasis.

Proper water management and utilization becomes vital in this situation, as does cheap credit for small landowners, assured land tenure, and efficient marketing of production.

William Vogt, author of ROAD TO SURVIVAL, (1948) has stated: "It is impossible to emphasize the fact that time is working against El Salvador. The situation to which I refer is not static; it is changing every moment, and the changes are for the worse. Every day that El Salvador postpones action to improve the relationship between its population and natural resources, increases the difficulty of constructive action, at a geometric rate. El Salvador should act - and act at once."

#### HONDURAS

The Honduran economy is predominantly agricultural. Except for the operation of the banana companies, agriculture is practiced on a small scale, and is largely of a subsistence nature. Many factors have retarded agricultural development. The rugged topography provides few level tracts well suited for farming, and the long dry season greatly limits agricultural activity. A relatively undeveloped transportation system hinders the economical movement of foodstuffs within the country, and prevents the opening of new agricultural areas. There is no agricultural credit. The same serious condition of soil erosion, as present in El Salvador confronts Honduras. There is no agricultural extension system or any other service to help farmers increase their productive efficiency.

Honduras is poor in income (\$57 per capita in 1943) and poor in technical assistance. It now has an excellent school of training young agriculturists, the Escuela Pan Americana de Honduras, sponsored by the United Fruit Company. It now needs an action organization to foster and activate agricultural development.

#### PANAMA

About 60% of the population of Panama is engaged in agriculture, and the basic future development of the Republic lies in that field. Farming has been on a very modest basis with food production receiving little stimulation. Quality of foods grown has not been sufficiently high to compete with imported goods, thus making utilization of the Panama City and Canal Zone markets difficult. Panama recognizes its chief problems.

There is the long established practice of "roza" farming, whereby the farmer burns off wooded lands, getting two or three crops and then letting the land go back to grass, woodland, or erosion. The lowlands are without rainfall five months of the year and irrigation development is essential. Agriculture concentrates on a few crops; it is substantive in nature. There is need for diversification.

A program outlined by Panama, which needs outside help for development, includes:

- (1) The improvement of cattle breeding, pest control measures, and improved water supply;
- (2) The introduction of agricultural machinery, including training projects for maintenance;
- (3) A large scale irrigation program;

- (4) The equitable distribution of government lands for cultivation by landless farm workers, and the encouragement of experienced farmers from other countries;
- (5) An extensive program of education through the National School of Agriculture and the National Institute of Agriculture, and;
- (6) Establishment of an agricultural extension and soil conservation service.

At the time of the withdrawal of the Institute's food mission at the end of the war, the Government of Panama urgently requested a continuation of the program to combat the basic agricultural problems. The end of hostilities made Panama's agricultural situation more, not less, serious.

#### GUATEMALA

The economy of Guatemala is agricultural, about 90% of the population being directly dependent on that source for a livelihood. The per capita income in 1943 was estimated at \$87. Corn and beans are the staple products and occupy about 70% of the cultivable area.

Guatemala is one of the more progressive of Latin American countries in agriculture. The Government has an established policy to give aid to farmers. As a result a fairly adequate extension system is now established; credit facilities are being developed; United States technical aid has been secured, with emphasis on experimentation. The country is probably better prepared than most to attack some of the more difficult agricultural problems. There is the common need for soil conservation, action being particularly needed in Guatemala where the terrain, the climate, and the mode of agriculture combine to contribute heavily to soil losses. Reforestation and protection of important watersheds require emphasis.

With a rapidly growing population and overpopulated upland areas there is the urgent need for development in the lowlands, the only area available for expansion. Past experience suggests that only large, highly efficient, well financed organizations can overcome the health, transportation, and agricultural problems in the hot, humid, swampy areas. Such work must be preceded by careful planning and accompanied by experienced technicians. There are few historical cases on record to indicate that unorganized groups of individuals can successfully subjugate and maintain production of cultivated crops on tropical lowlands.

There may be opportunity in Guatemala to meet this problem. Any new programs would be aimed in that direction, toward soil conservation, and in cooperation with, or as a part of, existing programs or projects.

#### NICARAGUA

The economy of Nicaragua is predominantly agricultural. It is the largest country in Central America and it has a low population density, 18 persons per square mile. There are possibilities for development inasmuch as it is estimated that there are 20 million acres suitable for cultivation with only 5 million acres actually being utilized. (See comment under Guatemala in regard to development of lowland areas.)

Although Nicaragua is an important producer of livestock, little has been accomplished toward improvement of breeds and management. This same lack of efficiency in production prevails in farming activities as well.

A program in Nicaragua would follow the pattern developed in Costa Rica; that is, agricultural extension services to increase efficiency of production, emphasis on production of basic crops such as corn, rice and beans in lowland areas, establishment of a project to demonstrate soil conservation practices, including forest preservation and reforestation.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

Not discussed above are Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. Those countries all have serious agricultural problems, but in most instances they do not require full scale agricultural assistance. Rather it is expected that their needs can be satisfied with shorter term projects to meet special problems. In most of the countries agricultural organization is well developed and fairly well financed, but there is need for emphasis on soil conservation which is seriously neglected throughout Latin America: there is a need for training of technicians in the United States, there is a real need for mechanization of agriculture; in most countries agricultural extension services are not well organized; agricultural credit is not available to the large majority of farmers; storage facilities are not available in many areas, contributing to food shortages, fluctuating prices, and speculation; many areas are available for new agricultural development, requiring assistance in the fields of irrigation, drainage, transportation and resettlement.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS  
 Recommended Respective Contributions for the Proposed Program  
 (In thousands of Dollars)

Appendix 5

	Fiscal year 1951	Fiscal Year 1952	Fiscal year 1953	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Total
<b>HEALTH AND SANITATION</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance....	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,850	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 9,950
Cooperative project funds.....	1,200	1,250	1,400	1,400	1,400	6,650
Total Institute.....	3,000	3,100	3,500	3,500	3,500	16,600
Host government contributions.....	7,250	7,750	8,000	8,500	8,500	40,000
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance....	1,500	1,850	2,350	2,350	2,350	10,400
Cooperative project funds.....	900	1,100	1,400	1,400	1,400	6,200
Total Institute.....	2,400	2,950	3,750	3,750	3,750	16,600
Host government contributions.....	2,500	3,300	3,800	4,200	4,200	18,000
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
Institute contributions:						
Technical and other assistance....	900	1,030	1,320	1,320	1,320	5,890
Cooperative project funds.....	500	570	680	680	680	3,110
Total Institute.....	1,400	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,000
Host government contributions.....	1,000	1,350	1,650	2,000	2,000	8,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						
Total Institute program contributions	6,800	7,650	9,250	9,250	9,250	42,200
Host government program contributions	10,750	12,400	13,450	14,700	14,700	66,000
Program subtotal.....	17,550	20,050	22,700	23,950	23,950	108,200
Add: Expenses directly related to programs (training, special projects, etc.).....	400	450	750	750	750	3,100
Washington office, technical and administrative.....	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,700
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	18,750	21,400	24,450	25,700	25,700	116,000
Deduct, Host government contributions (above)....	10,750	12,400	13,450	14,700	14,700	66,000
Institute costs.....	8,000	9,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	50,000

51

Appendix 5

## APPENDIX 6

### ATTITUDES OF COOPERATING REPUBLICS

There are several sources of evidence from which we may learn the attitudes of the governments and people of the Latin American republics toward the programs of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and toward the work they embody.

The cooperative programs are initiated only in response to the formal written request of the host republic and it is, of course, obvious that such a program can be maintained only so long as the host republic wants it to continue. As is stated in Section VI of the memorandum, in June 1948 the basic agreements for 21 of the 25 current programs, spread over 14 republics, were about to run out. Every one of the republics asked for renewal of every one of the programs.

The chart following page 13 of the memorandum summarizes the trend in the financial contributions of the host republics, and of the United States, to the cooperative programs. There has been a steady increase in the financial contributions made by the host republics to these programs. The trend has been such that, whereas in the early years beginning in 1942 the United States paid all or nearly all of the costs of these programs, the program contributions of the United States now run to one-third or one-fourth of the total. This trend has become especially marked since the end of the War.

There are three other sources of evidence as to the attitudes of the other republics towards these programs:

- A. Resolutions adopted at conferences of the American republics;
- B. Official and unofficial statements made by the Presidents, the Ministers, and other leading political officers of the republics;
- C. Statements made by the people of the republics in newspapers, magazines, letters, and other sources.

These are presented below:

#### A. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES.

The Institute programs have from their inception provided a response to the great need for the development and improvement of the basic economy of the other American republics. Expression of this need is found in the resolutions adopted at numerous Inter-American conferences.

##### (1.) THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 19, 1942.

Resolution XXX. "To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics take individually, or by complementary agreements between two or more of them, appropriate steps to deal with problems of public health and sanitation, by providing, in accordance with ability, raw materials, services and funds."

##### (2.) SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE HELD IN MEXICO, D.F., JULY 1942.

Resolution No. 30. "WHEREAS many lands in Americas, for lack of proper conservation, have been seriously damaged or ruined by erosion of considerable rapidity, it is recommended that:

I. Greater attention be given to maintaining and increasing soil productivity through prevention and combating of erosion, conservation of humidity and employment of proper agricultural methods.

II. There be established in the American nations methods of instruction or preparation of specialists who are capable of developing programs by practical work for maintaining and bettering the productivity of the soil by means of erosion control and prevention, and the adoption of better methods of soil management, by the exchange of ideas, data, students, technicians and other means."

(3.) CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND DIRECTORS OF EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, PANAMA, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1943.

Resolution XXVIII. "1. To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics take individually, or by complementary agreements between two or more of them, appropriate steps to deal with problems of education, by providing, in accordance with ability, materials, services and funds;

2. To recommend that to these ends there be utilized insofar as possible the technical aid and advice of the national ministry of education of each country in cooperation with such other public and private agencies as carry on educational activities."

(4.) INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE, MEXICO, FEBRUARY 21 - MARCH 8, 1945.

(a) Resolution XLV. "WHEREAS.....The improvement of public health and sanitation and better nutrition and food supply constitute essential factors in the improvement of standards of living and in the productivity of the American republics;

Through national and inter-American agencies, such as the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the governments of the American republics have carried on cooperative programs for the improvement of public health and sanitation and for better food supply and nutrition;

RECOMMENDS: . . . . .

(1) That the Governments of the American Republics give preferred attention to the problems of public health, and particularly to those of sanitation, control of epidemics, preventive and curative effort toward decreasing the infant mortality, and to provide all the resources that they may have available in order to resolve such problems; (2) That the Governments of the American republics intensify the mutual aid that they have been giving, in all those aspects of public health, improvement of nutrition and food supply,

as well as preventive and curative welfare, in accordance with their ability; by means of mutual agreements."

- (b) Resolution LVIII Declares: "....Since education, public health, and social assistance and welfare are effective means for achieving a rise in the standard of living, the attention of all the American nations will be focused upon these services.

RECOMMENDS:

.....  
2...That the Governments of the American Republics incorporate in their legislation principles which establish:

.....  
That the standard of living of workers be raised by promoting the development of public instruction, making primary education and the campaign against illiteracy obligatory and free, endeavoring to extend the benefits of free instruction to the higher branches, including vocational education and rural education, in accordance with the possibilities of each state and with the aim of affording equality of opportunity to all American citizens."

- (5.) THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, EL PASO, TEXAS, MAY 1945.

Resolution No. 2 adopted by the membership of the United States-Mexico Border Public Health Association in general assembly at the third annual conference at El Paso, Texas, on May 16, 1945.

"WHEREAS, the Cooperative Inter-American Health Service of Mexico, with the financial support of the government of Mexico and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs has been engaged in the development of public health facilities, to wit: Eleven (11) water supplies, five (5) sewage collection systems, and three (3) health centers, and has cooperated with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in its venereal disease program, and has made it possible to furnish technical training for workers in the public health profession;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we commend the above agencies for their efforts and recommend that this work be continued."

- (6.) THE THIRD INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JULY 24 - AUGUST 7, 1945.

"WHEREAS, the inter-American collaboration established between various countries of America and certain agencies of the Government of the United States, notably the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the United States Department of Agriculture, has been beneficial:

- (a) in promoting the production of food;
- (b) in facilitating technicians and new agricultural techniques;
- (c) in furthering technical education and development by the interchange of students through fellowships;
- (d) in facilitating the improvement of crops by importing and interchanging seeds and selected species;

This collaboration should be continued so that it may render the maximum possible benefits;

RECOMMENDS, that the Government of the United States of America in agreement with the governments of other American countries, take into consideration the best way to continue promoting such collaboration, giving it as large an inter-American character as possible on the basis of the existing bilateral agreements and increasing the interchange and cooperation among the American republics."

(7.) NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, BOGOTA, MARCH 30, 1948.

(a) Resolution XX. Development and Improvement of Social Service

"I. That the Governments of the American Republics establish sound social welfare programs within their own countries, including social assistance, social insurance and other programs providing services contributing to the conservation of family life, services to children and youth, and social services to special groups and areas.

In recognition of this responsibility governments should establish official national agencies so constituted as to be able to initiate, develop and administer sound programs in the field of social welfare, including provision for the training of personnel.

II. That the Governments of the American Republics develop and expand international programs for mutual assistance and interchange of technical knowledge, information and skills in the field of social welfare, by the following means:

1. BILATERAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The American Republics should continue and expand cooperative programs of consultation and interchange of information, technical knowledge and skills, initiated as a result of resolutions and recommendations of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, and of the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima 1938, in such fields as social assistance and services, social insurance, family and child welfare, health, nutrition, education, labor standards and the training of technicians and specialists.

2. COOPERATION THROUGH THE INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATION

3. STRENGTHENING OF THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

4. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS  
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Member States of the Organization of American States should, as far as possible, coordinate their efforts in carrying out the above-mentioned principles and programs with similar efforts in the social field made by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

(b) Resolution XXIV. Program and Activities of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

That in planning and developing the work of the Inter-American Cultural Council provision shall be made for the following activities:

1. Evaluation of existing inter-American cultural agreements and programs, with a view to recommending methods for their being carried out fully and expeditiously, or being modified as deemed necessary.
2. Formulation of recommendations leading to the development of future programs of cultural, folkloric, scientific and educational interchanges.
3. Promotion of all aspects of the interchange of knowledge and skills, of persons, and of cultural folkloric, scientific and educational materials among the American peoples.
6. Collaboration with the national committees of intellectual cooperation, and with other national cultural agencies, and their utilization for carrying out inter-American programs projected in the respective regions.
8. Presentation of reports on existing and projected inter-American cultural, scientific, and educational programs, and on conferences of Inter-American Specialized Organizations in the cultural field, for presentation to the Inter-American Conference."

(c) Declaration XXVII. American Educational Charter for Peace Presented by the Government of Honduras.

"The Ninth International Conference of American States recognizes and appreciates the high motives by which the Government of Honduras has been inspired in drafting the 'American Educational Charter for Peace'; it expresses the desire that the principles of the said Charter be taken into account by the Inter-American Cultural Council, and believes in the importance of cultivating in the countries of the Continent sentiments of peace and Americanism and of encouraging a democratic spirit and international harmony through education."

(d) Resolution IX. International-American Conference of the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources.

"1. To call the attention of the American Governments to the fact that the continuing destruction of the Continent's renewable natural resources is incompatible with the objective of a higher standard of living for the American peoples."

2. To recommend to the American Governments that they make the fullest possible preparation for their participation in the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, to the end that it may deal effectively with the problem of how the renewable natural resources of the Continent may be productively exploited without being permanently depleted."

\* \* \* \* \*

The programs of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs are a practical means of effectuating the ideals expressed in the Charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States. Pertinent excerpts from these charters appear below:

A. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 23 - JUNE 26, 1945.

International Economic and Social Cooperation (Chapter IX, Article 55):

"With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote; (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation."

B. CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADOPTED AT BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MAY 1948

Article 4. - "The Organization of American States....establishes the following essential aims....(E) To promote by cooperative action their economic, social and cultural development."

Article 26. - "The member states agree to cooperate with one another, as far as their resources may permit and their laws provide, in the broadest spirit of good neighborliness, in order to strengthen their economic structure, develop their agriculture and mining, promote their industry, and increase their trade."

Article 28. - "The member states agree to cooperate with one another to achieve just and decent living conditions for their entire population."

Article 30. - "The member states agree to further the exercise of the right to education, in accordance with their constitutional provisions and their material resources, on the following bases:

(A) Elementary education shall be compulsory, and, when provided by the state, shall be without cost."

Article 74. - ".....the principal functions of the Inter-American Cultural Council shall be: .....(C) To promote the adoption of basic educational programs adapted to the needs of all population groups in the American countries; .....(F) To promote cooperation among the American nations in the fields of education, science and culture, by means of the exchange of materials for research and study, as well as of teachers, students, specialists, and, in general such other persons and materials as are useful for the realization of these ends; ....."

(B) STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

The highest government officers in the cooperating American republics have frequently expressed their opinions of the programs administered, in the closest cooperation with the appropriate Ministries of the host republics, by The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, within their countries. Some of these statements are presented below. The countries are arranged in alphabetical order.

BOLIVIA

Excerpt from letter to Paul S. Fox, Acting Chief of Institute's Field Party, dated September 13, 1948, from Julio Tellez Reyes, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare:

"I wish to express to you very plainly that with the realization of the cooperative programs of Health, Education and Labor in Bolivia, the Government and nation of the United States of America are accomplishing with the Good Neighbor Policy Program, one of the most beautiful postulates of human and international solidarity."

Excerpt from letter to Paul S. Fox, Acting Chief of Institute's field Party, dated September 13, 1948; from Enrique Hertzog, President of Bolivia:

"As you have had many opportunities to observe personally, the sanitary conditions of most of the population, both urban and rural, are deplorable. Although the establishment of health centers in charge of the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica in the main cities of Bolivia will contribute greatly toward the improvement of these conditions, it is evident that the creation of these centers represents only a part of the sanitation program that my Government has outlined. Consequently, it is my duty to state that Bolivia needs more extensive assistance along this line and for a period of time of not less than 10 years, until the foundation of a complete organization has been laid."

Excerpt from Statement of the Minister of Public Works and Communications, Dr. Constantino Carrion, dated September 13, 1948:

"...in my capacity of Minister of Public Works I am interested in the works of sanitary engineering. Hospitals like the one which the SCISP has built in Guayaramerin and Riberalta and Laboratories like those erected by SCISP at Cochabamba and the universities of La Paz and Oruro should be multiplied. Now more than ever we need the collaboration of sanitary engineering as we have to undertake works of public health and sanitation in the main population centers of Bolivia without excluding La Paz, which needs to enlarge its sewerage system and supply its population with abundant water and eliminate its garbage dumps. What I said of La Paz goes for Cochabamba, Coroico, Santa Cruz, Trinidad and all the Bolivian department capitals. Consequently I deem indispensable that the American cooperation be shown with more amplitude in all the Sanitary Engineering aspects."

Excerpt from letter to Peter S. Jones, Director of the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica, dated January 11, 1948, from Serafin Pozo Trigo, Sub-Prefecto and M. Pachecho, Mayor of a town in the province of Larecaja;

"The establishment of the Health and Sanitation Dispensary in this city has satisfied one of the most vital needs of the province of Larecaja. The undersigned, interpreting the feelings of all of the people of this town wish to express to you the thanks and through you, to the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica, an institution which is encouraging the most important sanitary problems for the sake of humanity. Actually most of the people of this town are receiving the benefits of the Dispensary. It is satisfactory for us to inform you that the political authorities of this town, day by day, receive congratulations from all the small towns and villages of the Altiplano and in addition from those located throughout the tropical region of the province, stating that they will be very happy to visit the Dispensary. Therefore, we are in a position to inform you that the establishment of the Dispensary has met with the very best success."

Excerpt from letter to Paul S. Fox, Institute's Acting Chief of Field Party, dated September 13, 1948, from Enrique Hertzog, President of Bolivia:

"Furthermore, in the field of education, a laudable and constructive work is being accomplished by the cooperative education program, not only in maintaining several Indian schools in the most populous districts but also in the new system of industrial and occupational training for students who do not have the means to pursue university courses, which is always the majority; however, this program begun under such competent direction requires continued and more complete cooperation for a longer period than that contemplated in the extended contract....."

#### BRAZIL

When the question of the inclusion in the Brazilian National Budget of an amount for the Health and Sanitation program in Brazil was about to come up for consideration, Deputy Reis Ferreira presented in the State of Para Legislature:

".....a resolution favoring the continuance of SESP (Servico Especial de Saude Publica). He gave a long and vigorous defence of the health and sanitation work which has been accomplished by that organization, operating in cooperation and with the support of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. He proposed that the State Assembly should telegraph officially (a) to the President of the Republic, stressing the unpostponable necessity of the appropriation for forty million cruzeiros for SESP and soliciting his intervention that the National Congress should vote this credit, either as a regular or special appropriation; (b) to the Amazonia representatives in the National Congress that they should actively cooperate with Deputy Lameira Bittencourt in support of this objective; (c) to the Committees of Finance and Public Health of the Chamber of Deputies asking their aid in securing the inclusion in the National budget of this appropriation by means of a special credit; (d) to the Governors of the States of Para and Amazonas and of the Territories of Amapa, Rio Branco, Acre and Guapore in order that they might act in conjunction in support of this measure." (Digest of an article in the Estado do Para of September 14, 1948, submitted by Institute's Chief of Field Party.)

Excerpt from letter of Clemente Mariano, Minister of Education and Health, to William D. Pawley, Ambassador of the United States to Brazil, dated June 7, 1947:

"I am pleased, at this opportunity, Mr. Ambassador, to reaffirm to your Excellency the impression I have of the usefulness and the mutual benefits which will be secured for both countries, from all the advantages of interchange, among which without any doubt, figure in an outstanding place those which view the coordination of systems, teaching processes, and health services."

#### CHILE

Excerpt from report of Dr. Theodore Gandy, Institute's Chief of Party, dated September 18, 1948:

".....During the term of government of President Rios he was intensely interested in the work carried out by the Institute. President Gonzalez Videla attended the inauguration of the Temuco Health Center, the only project dedicated during his tenure of office, and he has on all occasions offered his full support to the work carried out by the Institute. This has been expressed by the President himself in his annual message to Congress and to our Ambassador. The present Minister of Public Works was in former years the legal advisor and close confidant of the 'Departamento'. His knowledge of our work has been of great help during the time he has served in his present capacity. The understanding of the Institute and full appreciation of the work has been so penetrating that at the present time, irrespective of which minister assumes office, we are sure that he has a complete knowledge of the Institute and the program which is being carried out under our direction."

Excerpt from "LA NACION", December 18, 1946. Ref: Chamber of Deputies, The Inauguration of the Temuco Health Center:

"Dr. Carlos Ferreira:.....As a physician, as an ex-employee of the Health Department and as a Representative of the people, I am hoping that such projects will be executed all over the country. I beg my Honorable Colleagues to give their support to my request to the Government, that no efforts be spared in order that international agreements of such importance as the one I refer to [Sanitation Agreement] may not be an occasional occurrence but will be extended into the future as a permanent and lasting feature of our national life."

Excerpt from letter of Fernando Claro Salas, Minister of Health, Chilean Government, to The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, February 19, 1947:

"This program has been executed with brilliant success and has served to bring closer the links of international understanding in the field of public health. It has also served to acquaint us with specialized techniques in the campaign against disease."

#### COSTA RICA

Excerpt from letter dated July 18, 1948 from Jose Figueres, President of Costa Rica, to Howard M. Gabbert, Institute's Chief of Field Party:

"I see with satisfaction the work you are doing in Costa Rica and which consider very valuable for the agriculture of our country,

so much in need of modern scientific methods. The specialized technicians which the Institute intends to bring to Costa Rica will represent an appreciable contribution to our earnest desire to change the primitive methods which characterize the cultivation of the soil in our country, and with this intent, I would be very pleased to have the opportunity of maintaining a constant exchange of impressions with the Servicio which you so judiciously direct."

Excerpt from letter dated August 6, 1948 from Everardo Chaves, Jefe Administrativo de Educacion Primaria, to Messrs. Directors of Primary Education, San Jose, Cartago, Heredia, Alajuela:

"With special instructions from the Minister, I take pleasure in informing you that the Ministry of Education supports whole-heartedly the valuable efforts undertaken by STICA to advantageously transform our rural community....Firm foundations are thus being established for the general advancement of our country; obtaining maximum advantages from our natural resources, and stimulating the productive capacity of the citizen."

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Excerpt from letter of Minister of State for Health and Public Welfare dated September 27, 1946 to the Institute's Chief of Field Party:

"It is a pleasure to write you to inform you that, in my opinion, the work carried out by the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica in our country has been highly satisfactory. In fact, I consider that the projects executed by the Servicio directly or in cooperation with others from this Ministry of State, have proved beneficial in improving the public health of our people and it seems to me that this form of collaboration is one of the best demonstrations of the good will of the Government of the United States toward our country."

Excerpt from memorandum of George Greco, Institute's Special Representative in the Dominican Republic, dated October 13, 1947:

"More money than usual, during the past two years, has been budgeted for physical education and vocational education, the two fields of work we are cooperating in with the Dominican Republic. New playing fields, vocational schools and programs of study are responsible to a great extent for the increase in funds being used in these two phases of education."

#### ECUADOR

Excerpt from letter dated October 4, 1948 from Dr. C. Glenn Curtis, Institute's Chief of Party in Ecuador, telling of a conference held on October 1, 1948 with Sr. Galo Plaza Laso, President of Ecuador:

"The President was also very appreciative of the fact that the United States officials were so willing and so cooperative in being willing to discuss the problems of Ecuador and to assist in an attempt to find some solution. The main theme of his conversation, however, and the points which he emphasized most strongly were his desire that the United States will expand its Health and Sanitation and Education programs, and that it will initiate a Food Supply program. He is particularly interested in procuring through the Institute of Inter-American Affairs well-trained technicians who can adjust themselves

to Ecuador and who can teach the Ecuadorans methods for the improvement of public health, public education, and agricultural production."

Excerpt from letter dated August 26, 1948 from Dr. Curtis, containing paraphrase of letter from Minister of Public Health and Welfare to Dr. Curtis on occasion of extension of Basic Agreement, as reported in the newspaper "El Dia" of August 23, 1948:

"This extension, just as the previous agreements, will be a benefit in terms of health work in the Republic and will contribute to strengthening the economic and friendly ties between the great nation of the United States and Ecuador."

Excerpt from speech of Dr. Alfredo Perez Guerrero, Minister of Social Welfare at Inauguration of Maternity Hospital, Guayaquil, July 20, 1948:

"....Our Government wishes to express its gratefulness for all this to the Government of the United States and to the technical staff of the Servicio Cooperativo who since 1943 have worked shoulder to shoulder with Ecuadoran technicians and laborers, and who, with this common effort and purpose, have become so imbued with our desires that our problems and needs have become theirs."

Excerpts from report of Pedro Osuna, Special Representative of the Institute in Ecuador, dated September 13, 1948:

"Dr. MARCO TULLIO GONZALEZ, then Minister of Education on the occasion of the publication of the first Bulletin of the Servicio, made the following statement: 'It is a pleasure for me to applaud and express my appreciation for the work being carried out by the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Educacion in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. The important projects presented are of undoubted importance in the field of promotion and orientation of our national education. This Ministry shall not limit itself to the financial contributions to which it is obligated, but shall in addition give its maximum collaboration to the successful realization of these projects.'"

"Dr. JOSE MIGUEL GARCIA MORENO, Minister of Education in official communication No. 280 of July 1, 1948, through which he requests the extension of the Basic Agreement, says,

'The Ministry of Education has a lively interest in continuing the work which, with such efficiency and with such close collaboration with this Department, the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Educacion has carried out in Ecuador.

'The aforementioned work, by its very nature, requires a long period of time for its complete realization or, on the contrary, will be left incomplete and would lose a great part of the value already gained. Beyond a doubt are the moral and material benefits which this program offers to our country in all of its aspects; technical help, training of professionals, increased materials and equipment and a more rational orientation of the plans and programs of the schools and colleges."

#### EL SALVADOR

Telegram from the Minister of Social Welfare to the President of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, dated December 4, 1947:

"Government and Salvadoran people appreciate valuable cooperation of Institute of Inter-American Affairs. It is a pleasure to re-affirm this sentiment on Pan-American Health Day."

Excerpt from letter of Dr. Rafael Vego Gomez, Director General de Sanidad, Ministry of Health, El Salvador, January 3, 1947:

"The Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica, of which you are the Director, is an institution whose cooperation in this country has proved to be disinterested and efficient, highly competent technically and of great educational value. I am eager to continue depending on your efficient cooperation. Therefore, I request you to inform the personnel of the Institute of my desire, and to present my best regards to them. For our part we wish to secure practical results from this cooperation, understanding and good will, permitting us to complete the analysis of the sanitation problems and to outline a program of sanitation in which each individual will have his responsibility and will help with his indispensable contribution towards the common objective."

#### GUATEMALA

Excerpt from article appearing in "El Imparcial", September 4, 1948:

"The Minister of Education responded, expressing his appreciation for the courtesies shown him, explaining the interdependence of the three basic problems of the country; agriculture, sanitation and improvement of culture. He added that Guatemala should place great confidence in the carrying out of the rural education program, and industrial training that will be accomplished in accordance with the plans that SCIDE and the Ministry of Education have approved, since the training of our rural population and workers constitutes a true educational revolution."

#### HAITI

Excerpt from report, dated August 26, 1948 from Edwin L. Dudley, Institute's Chief of Party:

"The SCISP has been very fortunate in enjoying the complete confidence of the President, Ministers and the general public. We have been told many times by President Estime that the SCISP had his complete confidence and the same has been true of each of the Ministers. In each case of emergency, such as typhoid outbreaks which occur periodically, the SCISP is always asked to take charge immediately. The same is true in other fields such as the failure of a water supply, difficulty in hospital administration, etc....."

Letter from Dr. Appolo Garnier, Directeur General of Service de la Sante Publique, dated September 8, 1948 to Edwin L. Dudley, Institute's Chief of Party:

"Since the completion of the Drainage Project and Malaria Control Project sponsored by the American Sanitary Mission at Leogane,

we are showered with requests for a similar project to be undertaken in other cities of the Republic. This has led us to make investigations at Leogane in order to learn exactly the improvements accomplished by this project. It is a pleasure for us to say that the results of our investigation have surpassed our expectations;

- 1) The blood tests have revealed that after the malaria control project, which was carried out on a grand scale, the incidence of this illness has decreased from 71.6% to 20%. A number of ill agricultural workers who had to leave their work in the fields have been able to take up their work again.
- 2) Drainage has reclaimed for agricultural use 40 square kilometers of land. The soil of Leogane being very rich, this has meant a real achievement for the city.
- 3) The value of the land has increased by 1800%.

We thought this testimony would please you and we are happy to congratulate the Mission for its important success."

Excerpt from report to the Washington office, dated September 16, 1948, from W. Alan Laflin, Institute's Chief of Party in Haiti:

".....President Estime and the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Relations and Agriculture have frequently expressed their confidence and their gratification in having these Missions in Haiti. I receive a call to the Palace almost weekly, at which time the President asks as to how we are progressing, and offering his help in facilitating the progress of the work....."

#### HONDURAS

Excerpt from letter of Abraham Williams, Vice President of the Republic of Honduras, dated September 1948 to the Institute and Servicio:

"It is easy to understand therefore, that the work of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in Honduras has been greatly beneficial to the people, and has established a greater and better understanding between the United States of America and Honduras, inasmuch as by means of its work here, it has created a feeling of good will and deep gratitude on the part of the people of Honduras toward the Americans. It is sincerely hoped that this cooperation, which has done so much good, may continue in the future."

Comment made by Juan Esteban, Accountant of the Custom House at Amapala, September, 1948:

".....Before, we were proud of the beauties of nature and the lovely scenery of our port, but at the same time we were ashamed, when foreigners visited us, of the fact that after six o'clock in the evening, it was impossible to hold a conversation without swallowing mosquitos. Now we have two important things: Beauty and health."

#### MEXICO

Excerpt from letter to Wyman R. Stone, Institute's Chief of Field Party, dated September 19, 1948 from Dr. Ignacio Morones P., Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare:

".....I feel I must acknowledge the innumerable occasions in which your office has helped this Ministry in the solution of emergency problems, with splendid results, and I take advantage of this opportunity to say that we hope that this friendly and efficient cooperation may be extended in the future."

Excerpt from letter to Wyman R. Stone, dated November 14, 1947 from Lic. Agapito Pozo, Constitutional Governor of the State of Queretaro:

"Permit me to indicate to you by means of this letter my profound appreciation for the valuable cooperation that the office under your direction has given to this State, by providing potable water supplies for the towns of Villa Corregidora, Tolinan, Cadereyta, Ezequiel Montes and to certain sections of this Capital City.

"At the same time, I wish to inform you that I am completely satisfied with the work here, which has been done under the personnel of your office, because each one of these persons merits the special recognition of the State."

#### NICARAGUA

Excerpt from a letter from the Director General of Health, Dr. Luis Manuel Debayle, dated January, 1947:

"President Somoza acknowledges the generous assistance that you have given toward the work of sanitary improvement of our country and wishes that there be an extension of this work, for which a new agreement would be formulated before the one that is now in effect expires. He is convinced of the efficacy of your cooperation and of the benefits that the country derives from the Good Neighbor Policy."

#### PANAMA

Excerpt from an address given by Minister of Education Manuel Varela, Jr., on inauguration of the Instituto de Artes Mecanicas in Devesa, Republic of Panama, on September 25, 1948:

"I cannot and should not finish without specially mentioning the work realized by the members of the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Educacion. Messrs. Ernest C. Jeppsen, Dennis H. Price, Percy Heron and Allan T. Dalton have worked for the realization of this project with the spirit and sentiment of foreigners who are full of good will and desirous of helping our country through the organization of schools and vocational courses. Because of their cooperation all the equipment, furniture, electric plant, tools, etc., have caused our Government an expense of approximately only 25% of what it would have cost us to make these purchases direct; thanks to them this school has excellent installations and better planning, and with their collaboration this Instituto de Artes Mecanicas will be a dynamic and active school where the creative impulses necessary to the community progress will be awakened, and where a new generation will be oriented towards the evaluation of work as a fundamental civic duty."

#### PARAUGAY

Letter from J. Manuel Frutos, President of Paraguay to President Truman, dated June 14, 1948:

"As one of my first official acts I wish to assure you that the cooperative programs of Health and Sanitation, Food Supply and Education between the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Government of Paraguay, begun during the presidency of President Morinigo, will continue to have the full support of my government and the people of Paraguay. The present agreements for these programs are soon to expire, but it is the desire of my government that all of these programs without exception be continued. The SCISP, STICA and SCIDE, as integral components of the Ministries of Public Health, Agriculture and Education, respectively, have done much toward solving the problems and carrying out the obligations of these Ministries in the few short years that these cooperative programs have been operating. We wish to see the operation of these Servicios continued, so that the benefits already derived will not be lost to the present and future generations of Paraguay.

I, on the behalf of my government and its citizens, wish to express our appreciation for what has been done, and to again express our desire for the extension of all the present agreements."

Excerpt from address made by Dr. Jose M. Soljancic, Minister of Public Health and Social Security, at the inauguration of Project No. 8 - Improvements in the Leper Colony 'Santa Isabel', Sapucay, September 12, 1946:

"You will easily understand the impulses of sincerity contained in my words inasmuch as, both as a physician and a Paraguayan, I have followed with the greatest attention and the liveliest interest the work initiated and so auspiciously developed in our country on matters of sanitation under the good neighbor policy, the scope of which work I have been able to appreciate more highly in my capacity as head of the Ministry of Public Health, since the office in my charge enjoys a most efficient collaboration on the part of the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica towards the best and most complete achievement of the specific goal."

Excerpt from address made by Dr. Gerado Buongermini, Minister of Public Health and Social Security, at the inauguration of Project No. 4 - Ministry of Health and Health Center Building, April 6, 1945:

"But the contribution of the United States of America was not only a financial contribution. Her sons themselves were present. They came down to work with us, to share our anxieties, to make theirs the aspirations we cherish, to know us and to be known, to enable all of us to discover this American identity which is the continent's chief strength."

Excerpt from a memorandum from Frank E. Gilpin, Special Representative of the Institute, dated September 9, 1948:

"The present Minister of Education, Dr. Molas Lopez, has on several occasions stated that if necessary he would close three universities in order to keep this program going. Other government officials have stated that it was their desire to keep the program operating. Since these people are high in the dominant - Colorado - party, their statements no doubt reflect the attitude of the party. Individual members of the minority - Liberal - party, have also expressed a desire to keep the program in operation."

Excerpt from letter from Guillermo Enciso, Ambassador of Paraguay to the United States, to the Secretary of State, dated March 15, 1948:

"The three Inter-American Cooperative Services of health, technical agriculture and education, are necessary to the activities of the respective public services and, indirectly, achieve a rapprochement and mutual comprehension between the great North American people and its culture, and the people of my country, an achievement of no inconsiderable importance. From this point of view it would be more desirable to increase, rather than suppress, suspend or diminish these services. The initial difficulties and the stage of study and experimentation having been overcome, it is now that these services can accomplish their mission in every respect.

"In the confidence that Your Excellency appreciates the importance of these services, not only for their usefulness to my country, but also with respect to their transcendental significance to the policy of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the continent, which policy the Government of the United States of America promotes, I solicit, Your Excellency, in the name of my Government, the support of your good will and influence to the end that these cooperative services in Paraguay may be extended for a period of two years at least."

#### PERU

Excerpt from report of Andrew V. Corry, U.S. Department of State, on cooperative action programs in Latin America, dated January 20, 1946:

"An example of applying the rule that employees of the Servicios must not engage in partisan politics may be of interest. One of the former employees of SCIPA in Peru a national of Peru had to be discharged because he engaged in partisan politics. At the same time it was realized that if his party, for whose interests he risked the sacrifice of employment, came into power, this individual would be influential. His party received power and he was appointed Minister of Agriculture. Notwithstanding SCIPA's severity, he fully cooperated with SCIPA as Minister."

Excerpt from President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivera's Report to the Nation on July 28, 1948:

"On May 19th. of this year, the Servicio Cooperativo Inter-Americano de Produccion de Alimentos completed its fifth year of service. This organization has developed noteworthy work in the fields of livestock and agriculture. At present, this work covers a broad field and is divided into the following divisions: Field Extension Service, Family Gardens, Publications, Economic Studies, Engineering, Farm Machinery, Livestock and Administration. The work of this organization during the past twelve months has contributed to the protection of the Peruvian farmer's future; has assisted in establishing a basis for an agrarian policy; has helped to increase production and the standard of living of the farmers. The Government owes a debt of gratitude to the United States technicians and employees whose work in SCIPA has contributed so much to the welfare of the country.....

"The effective development of the Inter-American program of Nuclear Rural Schools in the zone of the Titicaca Lake, in coordination with the program of the sister Republic of Bolivia, has continued.

A system of teaching, adequate to the needs and demands of that region, is being introduced in the central schools with emphasis on agriculture and hygiene, and the use of the Indian languages as a first step in the teaching of Spanish. This system will be spread in all sectional schools, reaching a total of 420 schools and 35,000 pupils. The nuclear program has a high national and international significance since three American nations unite their efforts in raising the living standard of the people as a basis of the prosperity and fraternity of nations."

Excerpt from speech of the Minister of Education of Peru, Dr. Luis E. Valcarcel, February 28, 1946:

"The United States is at present at the head of the nations of the world because of the effort of its people. In assuming this great responsibility, the United States distinguishes itself from those countries which throughout history have exercised their power to the detriment and as oppressors of the other countries; on the contrary it has become a friendly country, desirous of helping those which have not reached the same stage of development. The United States with regard to Peru is taking the place of the eldest brother .....giving us an example, and the opportunity of developing our personality, and gives us tangible help."

Excerpt from letter to Graham Sullivan, Special Representative of the Institute, dated July 28, 1945 from Enrique Laroza, Minister of Public Education:

"Personally, in whatever position I may occupy, I am always ready to cooperate in the excellent purposes that have brought you to Peru. I am justly proud of being the Minister of Public Education who signed the Basic Agreement for the Peruvian-North American Cooperation in education."

#### URUGUAY

Excerpt from letter of H. Jackson Davis, Chief of the Institute's Field Party, dated May 3, 1948:

"Dr. Luis Mattiauda, Minister of Health from the inception of the Cooperative Health and Sanitation Program in 1943 until October 1945, and since then an Uruguayan Senator, re-elected again last year, and active head of the Uruguayan Anti-Tuberculosis League, recently repeated at a public gathering what he said in 1945, when he left the Ministry for the Senate, that in his opinion the Health and Sanitation Program in Uruguay was having such a profound influence upon the professional standards and accomplishments in the field of public health and modern medical care that, in his opinion, this cooperative work should be extended for a period of at least 10 years, because the technical assistance provided by Institute personnel and United States-trained Uruguayan personnel would make for a more efficient and productive expenditure of Uruguayan funds in the field of modern preventive medicine."

"Dr. Francisco Forteza, Minister of Public Health from October 1945 until March 1947, said at the time of the signing of the Extension Agreement in April 1946 that in his opinion the monetary participation on the part of both Uruguay and United States was much more

significant as a symbol of the practical evolution of Good Neighbor Policy than was revealed in the amount or the proportions involved."

Excerpt from speech made in Uruguayan House of Representatives by Representative Gallinal at the time the extension of the Basic Agreement beyond December 31, 1947 was being considered:

"The elements contributed by the United States for the perfection of the fight against endemic diseases in our country are really powerful and the results are evident in our civil and economic progress."

#### VENEZUELA

Letter from E. Fernandez M., Acting Minister of Health and Social Assistance to the Ambassador of the United States to Venezuela, May 10, 1946:

"The work performed up to the present in Venezuela has been valuable not only from the point of view of improving the sanitation of our country, but the benefits resulting from contact and collaboration between the technical personnel of OCISP and the Venezuelan experts and specialists are self evident, and the advantages derived from working for the noble common cause of a international war against disease are mutual."

Excerpt from report of James D. Caldwell, Institute's Chief of Field Party, dated September 17, 1948:

".....The cooperation of the Venezuelan officials is being manifested by the financial contributions made to the program. These contributions have been periodically increased since 1943, and for the period January 1947 through June 1948 the Venezuelan contribution amounted to 98.8% of all funds made available for program operations, as compared to 37.5% of project funds under the original agreement of 1943. This splendid financial support is considered to be the best indication of how the Venezuelan Federal and State Governments feel toward the Cooperative Program. Furthermore, the satisfaction is further expressed by Venezuela's insistence that the program be continued under a plan whereby Venezuela will contribute approximately 99% of required funds.

"Governors of Venezuelan States probably know the 'Oficina' rural water supply program better than any other group and the Governors have individually on many occasions endorsed the cooperative efforts of the Oficina and recently at a conference of State Governors, many of the group expressed openly their appreciation and satisfaction with improvements effected under the cooperative arrangement. Further evidence of the sentiments of the State Officials is the large number of requests for the Oficina to make studies and undertake additional projects in other communities in the respective states under the same plan, whereby the State contributes 75% of the funds required. The State officials also call on the 'Oficina' for consultation assistance in related technical problems. Frequently, Governors, State Engineers and Secretaries of States drop into the 'Oficina' offices when in Caracas to discuss active or desired projects in which there is a mutual interest....."

Letter from Guillermo Arape Arape, Secretary of State, to Oficina Cooperativa Interamericana de Salud Publica, dated June 17th, 1948:

"It is with pleasure that I make known to you that on this date the executive of the State of Yaracuy received from the hands of the representative of that office the completed project of the aqueduct of Albarico-Marin-Marincito-Las Tinajas, which had been entrusted to you for its execution by the Government of this Federal Entity in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

"The Governor of the State has commissioned me to express the satisfaction of the Government and the above-mentioned towns for the realization of this important work which has come to fulfill a vital necessity."

#### (C.) ATTITUDES OF THE PEOPLE

There are collected in this section expressions of popular attitudes, as these have been revealed in editorials, newspaper stories, magazine articles, letters and reports of various kinds. Material is included from every country in which the Institute has ever operated a program.

#### BOLIVIA

Excerpt from letter dated January 20, 1948 from Dr. Alonso Escalante, Vicar Apostolic of Pando:

"I believe the Servicio is doing a much needed work and that it is approved by the National and local officials who see the need of such a work and it is certainly approved by the public who benefits from it."

Excerpt from a joint letter dated June 1, 1948 to the Director of the Servicio, signed by the Sub-Prefect, the local priest, the Mayor and several other citizens of the capital city of the Province of Arque:

"Very respectfully, we are taking the liberty of writing you this letter with the purpose of requesting, through the medium of your authority to whom it may concern, the establishment of a dispensary for children and maternal clinic in this city capital of the Province of Arque and the Department of Cochabamba. We wish to inform you that this town has no medical service at all even though there is a large number of poor children which require the humanitarian assistance of your institution.

"The authorities of this town, have heard of the wonderful program of sanitation that the Inter-American Institute of Health and Sanitation is developing in the different areas of this country, establishing suitable dispensaries, organizing and preparing technicians for the program outlined within the program and therefore, hoping that this request shall meet with your acceptance, we again, ask you to establish a Maternal and Child Dispensary of Public Health."

Resolution adopted by the second assembly of Departmental Inspectors of Rural Education, Principals of Rural Normal Schools and Principals of Rural School Centers, dated February 28, 1948:

"The Second Assembly of Rural Teachers,  
considering:

That the Cooperative Education Program offers outstanding assistance to the reform of rural education, supplying the necessary technical orientation and facilitating the corresponding work of reorganization;

That our rural education program is directed toward the solution of economic-social problems of the farmer;

Resolves:

1. To recommend to the Supreme Government that it request the Division of Education of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs of the Government of the United States of America to continue this important service in Bolivia for a minimum of five more years, a period during which the new system of rural education would be established on a permanent basis;

2. To request of the Government Authorities the guarantees necessary and moral and economic assistance sufficient for the full development of the important and effective work of the rural school."

Excerpt from letter of January 17, 1948 from Carl S. Bell Director, The American Institute, to Peter S. Jones, Acting Chief of Party for the Institute:

"I should think that the program of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs should be continued for several years to make sure that the Bolivians are able to carry on with this excellent work.

"It is common talk among Bolivians and North-Americans whom I know that money could hardly be spent to better advantage in the cause of better relations between the United States and Bolivia, than that which goes to the maintenance of the IIAA program.

"Judging from local press reports and from the comments that I have heard from both Bolivians and North-Americans regarding the IIAA, as well as basing my opinion on the personal experiences which I have had with the institution, I believe that the IIAA is doing an excellent job and I sincerely hope that it may be continued."

Excerpt from dispatch of Joseph Flack to the Secretary of State, dated October 16, 1947:

"In private circles I have also frequently been told of the great aid given by our programs, benefiting under-privileged Bolivians in ways of literacy and health, and in improving living conditions, particularly in rural areas. These statements have been made to me by many Bolivians in public and private circles and reiterated in very strong terms by Sr. Raul GUTIERRES, a member of the recently created National Economic Council, who is a FINCA farm owner and who is availing himself of some of the materials of the Education Mission to instruct laborers and others on his finca in methods of work, a practice which he hopes to broaden to other fincas if results are as anticipated."

Excerpt from letter of January 17, 1948 to Peter S. Jones, Acting Chief of Party, Health and Sanitation Division of the Institute, from Willmer Buller, MD, Director of Hospital Chulumani:

"We have long felt that what you are bringing to Bolivia has not only raised the standards of health here in Bolivia, and saved many lives; but also has made the people of Bolivia think better of the United States; it is helping to change the opinion that all Americans down here are here to exploit the resources of the country. Which means the people of Bolivia look with less suspicion on the United States.

"The operation of this service in the country is awakening the people to feel a greater need for medical attention; even better, to expect better medical service; furthermore, it is awakening the doctors and hospitals to a better type of medicine and people to higher hygienic standards.

"As a fellow citizen of the United States I would say that your institute is spending U.S. money in a way that it will bring back results to the United States and that this effort is not in vain.

"I feel that this service, the IIAA operations, should continue for at least ten years or more. There is much work yet here to be done, and it takes some time to make a change that will stay on with the people."

Excerpt from letter dated January 12, 1948 to Peter S. Jones, Institute's Acting Chief of Party, from Dr. Frank S. Beck, Pfeiffer Memorial Hospital:

"I sincerely believe that the IIAA operations are worth the cost to the United States. It is my opinion that this phase of the work which the United States has been carrying on the last few years in Latin American countries under the Good-will Policy has been the one which has brought the most good-will and lasting benefit to these countries, and has been worth in every sense all of the money that it has cost the United States government."

#### BRAZIL

Dr. Ramalho Franco, writing in the newspaper "A Gazeta" of Sao Paulo in August 1948, after inspecting the work of the health and sanitation program in the Amazon Valley:

".....We saw how it is possible to produce a great deal, with relative economy, when work is well organized.

"On the same day, we also visited the hospital, the river navigation section, the offices and the warehouse of S.E.S.P.

Wherever we went, we found we had something to learn. The Amazonas program of S.E.S.P. is evidence of what can be accomplished in the field of public health in Brazil. In addition to other causes, there are three main factors which attribute the success of S.E.S.P.'s undertakings. In the first place, the service is practically free from political influences, an indispensable element for the good development of a public health program. This is a result of the service being maintained in cooperation with the government of the United States. Therefore, the directors of S.E.S.P. have complete freedom of action, in all phases, such as selection and transfer of employees in accordance with the requirements of the program.

"In the second place, an important factor of its success is the fact that S.E.S.P. has public health workers, both in its central administration and in the positions of chiefs of the public health units scattered throughout the interior of the Amazonas region who are graduates from public health schools of Brazilian or North American universities. It is not possible to carry out good public health work without specialists, and this fact was soon understood by S.E.S.P.

"The full-time schedule of work for all employees in the third factor contributing to the success of the organization. The doctor who does not work full time is sometimes inclined to devote more attention to his private practice, at the expense of the public health service in which he is employed."

Excerpt from Dr. Eugene P. Campbell's report dated September 15, 1948, Institute's Division of Health and Sanitation.

"The actual cash value of third-party contributions is an important figure but when it is learned that these contributions have not come from one, two, or three different sources but from more than 35 different state or local government bodies and other official agencies, the importance of third-party contributions can be seen in its proper perspective. We do not consider the size of the sum contributed the only important factor. We consider that the broader the opportunity for participation in this program the better. At this time the base of participation in this program throughout the Amazon Valley is nearly 80% of the local governing bodies. It should be noted also that the rate of increase for the Third-Party Contributions is such that, if it continues at the same rate, in 1955 as much as \$1,300,000.00 will be contributed each year.

"Without regard to the actual value of this cash, which often comes to S.E.S.P. with odd and unusual limitations placed upon its use by the local contributing bodies, it represents an awakening of the people to the needs for health services as well as a confidence in the ability of S.E.S.P. to provide the services for which they contribute. We can say that this is strong evidence that there has been a change in mentality among the people served by this Program. Many Brazilian administrators with long experience in Brazilian Public Affairs are frank to say that it does not seem possible such a thing is happening in Brazil."

Excerpt from letter dated July 29, 1948 from Dr. Gaylord W. Anderson, Mayo Professor and Director, University of Minnesota to Mr. Glenn Wagner, Associate Chief of Field Party, Division of Health and Sanitation.

".....No part of it stands out more prominently, however, than the three days in Rio and the three subsequent days that I spent with you in Vitoria and the Rio Doce Valley. During these days you gave me an insight into a remarkably interesting and worthwhile program, not only of public health, but of inter-American relationship. Having had a little experience with the workings of government, I have not yet ceased to marvel at the success of this program as an example of inter-governmental cooperation such as I would not have held possible. It was particularly stimulating to see the high professional standards that were being maintained in a project of this sort that cannot be completely divorced with the fancies of politics. If more of our people, and especially our law makers had the opportunity to

observe such a program in operation, there would, I am sure be greater appreciation for what you are carrying on, and for the contribution that it makes to the good Neighbor Policy."

#### CHILE

Excerpt from LA HORA, March 27, 1947, Editorial entitled "Inter-American Cooperation in the Field of Sanitation":

"At the Conference of Rio de Janeiro, January 1942, the American nations agreed that the sanitation problems of one were of great importance to all, and that only continental sanitary action could have permanent beneficent effects for all the nations of the Hemisphere.....

".....This aspect of the matter has such importance, and it is so urgent for our progress that the plans being executed be terminated successfully, that we consider that it is precisely the sanitation aspect of Inter-American cooperation that makes of this policy the superior ideal of international neighborliness.".....

Excerpt from EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO, April 9, 1948, Title: In Defense of Health:

"The work of the Division of Health and Sanitation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs is the best and most eloquent demonstration of the fact that the defense of health, waged in accordance with prevention programs, is of greater value to the future of a nation than all the elements and millions of dollars that may be spent in curing disease....."

Excerpt from report of Theodore Gandy, Chief of Institute's Field Party, dated September 18, 1948:

".....As the benefits of the work of the Institute pass directly to the people of Chile, the major political parties accept and cooperate in all projects without any sign of political interference. Many small contributions have been made by municipalities and provinces over and above the commitments of the Chilean Government due solely to the action of political groups within the municipality or province. As Chile does not have a federal system of government, the provinces do not have complete control of the funds originating from taxes within the province. Any contribution, therefore, however small represents the confidence and appreciation of the people in the program instituted by the Institute.....In many sections of the country mass meetings have been held to discuss certain phases of a project initiated by the Institute, and to determine means by which the people may help. These meetings originated through local initiative and in all cases gave high praise to the good neighbor policy of our government."

#### COLOMBIA

Various newspapers throughout the country publish "Health Pages" with material furnished them by the Servicio.

## COSTA RICA

Excerpt from the DIARIO DE COSTA RICA, September 12, 1948:

"We want to tell all Costa Ricans: This work Home Economics and Rural Extension phase of the Institute's program deserves the stimulus and support of the men in charge of the Government and of all of us who look with interest on all campaigns for the good of the public."

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Excerpt from LA NACION of Ciudad Trujillo, dated February 2, 1948, relating to the inauguration of the Servicio Cooperative drainage project at Hato Mayor:

"This new step of national progress is also proof of the good relations existing between the people of Washington and those of Trujillo, who know how to interpret faithfully the international aims and principles which the countries of the Americas must maintain following in their evolution the road set for them since the first conquistadores set foot on American soil."

## ECUADOR

Excerpt from a newspaper article in "EL DIA", April 25, 1948:

"The United States Government, through its 'Good Neighbor Policy' and with the object of raising living standards in Central and South America, could not have done better than establish the Institute of Inter-American Affairs which, in collaboration with the countries in which it works, develops the programs suggested. In line with this plan, it has staffed its offices with technicians in the fields of public health who, in addition to guiding the work, cooperate with the training of professionals in the Latin American countries."

Excerpt from "EL COMERCIO" of Quito, January 24, 1946:

"The Students will be able to obtain a practical education which will make them useful to themselves and to their country."

Excerpt from "EL COMERCIO" of Quito, June 1, 1946:

"We hope that the real benefits being derived, may be the cause for this program being carried on for a long period of time in order that they may become increasingly effective, due to the tremendous need for professionals and specialists in the teaching field."

Excerpt from a report from Pedro Osuna, Special Representative, Institute's Education Division, dated September 13, 1948:

"The people of San Pablo del Lago, where Rural Education Center No. 3 is located, being aware that on June 30 of the present year the Basic Agreement for the conduct of the activities of the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Educacion was to expire, subscribed a petition to the Ambassador of the United States of America, signed by 2,000 persons, in which they set forth the importance of the work which is begin performed by the Servicio and the moral and material benefits derived by the schools and the community. They said that for the first time obvious results will be achieved in the education of the

children who attend the Nucleo schools. They also set forth their appreciation of the benefits received during the short time in which the Project has been in effect."

Excerpt from "EL NACIONAL" Quito, Editorial, August 27, 1948:

".....The United States has undertaken the practical solution of problems fundamental to the Hemisphere, especially in terms of human welfare which is the greatest defense against war. The financial contribution is the least important part of the agreement. What is more important is the cooperation of United States and Ecuadoran technicians. The SCIE serves as a stimulant to the Ecuadorean Government.

"The SCIE work is outstanding in its understanding of our idiosyncrasies and realities. It does not impose any project or plan, but instead is directed by the Ministry in its work. For example, let us take the work done by this organization in the rural schools. The report we have seen speaks of a successful orientation of the rural school. These North American technicians knew little of our rural environment but, guided by the experience of the Ministry of Education in rural work, they were able to understand rural work in Ecuador and succeed in the areas where projects were effected - Chone, Uymbicho, and San Pablo.

"Techniques used here and abroad must have something in common although differences exist in various localities. What is important is that something concrete and responsible be done.....that is what is being done."

#### EL SALVADOR

Editorial in "EL NACIONAL", San Salvador, El Salvador, May 20, 1948:

"Inter-Americanism in the Role of Health. The Inter-Americanism in the field of sanitation that is most appreciated is the cooperation between the Office of the Director General of Sanitation and the Division of Health and Sanitation of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, with its offices in Washington, and its purpose, in one of its phases, to lend assistance to the countries of Latin America in straightening out problems of public health. Among the cooperative activities, we should emphasize the signing of several agreements between the United States Agency and the Secretariat of Relations of El Salvador "

#### GUATEMALA

Excerpt from memorandum of Ernest E. Maes, Institute's Special Representative, dated October 6, 1948:

"On Tuesday of this week, a committee representing the Congressional Commissions on Education, Finance and Agriculture, made up of 9 Congressional representatives, visited the application schools and the Rural Normal School of Finca Alameda. While there, we had a rather complete discussion of the plans for the organization of the NUCLEOS ESCOLARES CAMPESINOS.

"The impression that all of us received was that the Committee was very favorably impressed. During the discussion at Finca Alameda they asked what the National Congress could do to make known to our Government their desire for the extension of this program beyond June 30, 1949. I answered that any such information would have to be transmitted to our Government through diplomatic channels. In addition, they indicated that the Cooperative Program could count on full support of the National Congress."

#### HAITI

Excerpt from Press Notice in "LE NOUVELLISTE", April 17, 1948:

"When a traveler stops between 'Paye' and 'Pont de l'Estere', he is immediately impressed by the marvelous job accomplished there by the 'Food Supply' and would wish that all companies interested in agriculture in Haiti had the same mind, revealing a profound interest for the evolution of our rural masses through technical agriculture."

Excerpt from report of Edwin L. Dudley, Institute's Chief of Field Party, Report of Activities for the Month of August, 1948:

"Plans are being completed for a new Health Center in Petion-Ville similar to our Portail Leogane Health Center. Portail Leogane has been swamped for the last several months and it is necessary for us to provide an additional center to lighten the load on Portail Leogane. These Health Centers have been enthusiastically received by the people of Haiti and they are doing a fine work."

#### HONDURAS

Excerpt from a despatch dated September 23, 1948 from the American Embassy in Tegucigalpa:

"Reports show that the public works were very well received and appreciated by the citizens of the two cities [San Pedro Sula and El Progreso] and by Honduran public opinion generally. The newspapers of the country have explained the two projects in considerable detail during the last few days and reflect the prevailing view of appreciation for the help which the United States Government has given in designing and carrying out the projects."

#### MEXICO

Excerpt from "PRENSA GRAFICA", dated April 22, 1948:

"The Direccion de Cooperacion Interamericana has been cooperating for the last five years with the government of Mexico in the work of public health. This 'Direccion', in which are blended the efforts of Mexico and of the United States, has constructed water supply systems bringing the precious liquid to 20 towns; has built sewerage systems, and health units like the ones in Xochimilco and Ciudad Juarez, and has also, with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, carried on specific campaigns against tuberculosis, typhus, malaria and venereal diseases. And, as if all this were not enough, the Direccion de Cooperacion Interamericana cooperates in health education activities, as well as in the investigation of tropical diseases."

"This is the work, these the concrete reasons, which lead us to believe in the good neighbourliness of the United States. And these are, also, the actual facts, which by themselves alone may uproot completely the bad seeds of the worst memories."

Excerpt from article in "EL NACIONAL", November 1; 1947:

"The most effective collaboration with Latin American countries on the part of the United States, is that referring to the establishment of health centers and to the carrying out of campaigns for the improvement of the physical health of the people."

#### NICARAGUA

Excerpt from a letter from the Director General of Health, Dr. Luis Manuel Debayle, dated January 1947:

".....The people and the Government of Nicaragua would welcome an extension of the economic and technical assistance that you are lending to the Public Health Service, which assistance would be in the nature of completing the program which we formulated with the SCISP for work in the field of environmental sanitation and for which a considerable expenditure of funds for studies, projects, and plans was made for some sections of the country."

#### PANAMA

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Instituto de Artes Mecanicas de Divisa on September 25, 1948, one of the projects carried on by The Institute of Inter-American Affairs in cooperation with the Government of Panama, the publication LA HORA played the story up prominently for several days with feature stories, pictures and an editorial, the only editorial La Hora has printed in a long time in which it said complimentary things about an agency of the United States Government. The writer of the article, Mr. Rafael, is quoted as saying, "This is the kind of cooperation we want."

#### PARAGUAY

Excerpt from "EL PARAGUAYO", February 9, 1946:

".....STICA is a positive result of the 'Good Neighbor Policy', from which this country is deriving fruitful benefits....."

".....STICA's work covers a wide segment of the nation's economic resources. In consideration of the real merits of this work, the government has begun to negotiate recently an extension of its contract....."

#### PERU

Excerpt from monthly report for August, 1948 from Frederick J. Wampler, Institute's Chief of Field Party:

"On August 31st, Drs. Cavassa, Altuna and Diaz, of the Department of Hygiene of the Medical Faculty of San Marcos University, were accompanied by a group of 30 students of the Senior year of that Faculty to observe the work of the Rimac Health Center. This was the first visit of this kind by the Medical Faculty students, and the professors said that they hope to have all the students make these visits from now on."

The Lions Club of Lima gave a luncheon in honor of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in August of 1948. On that occasion Sr. Jaiver de Izcue, President of the Club, spoke with admiration of the work being carried on in Peru by The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Servicios in the fields of health and sanitation, food supply and education. (LA PRENSA carried an article on this luncheon, August 11, 1948.)

Excerpt from "EL PERUANO" dated October 1, 1946:

"SCIPA has played a prominent part in the campaign to increase the Agricultural, Livestock and Food production industries, imparting technical advice and what is more, furnishing some of the most necessary and important implements required for these industries. SCIPA officials working in this campaign are achieving excellent results. The cooperative organized at Guadalupe, for example, has a committee presided over by a SCIPA Engineer thus demonstrating the willingness and enthusiasm with which the Servicio cooperates with the Government in each enterprise....."

Excerpt from statement by Fernando Romero, Director of Technical Education, in tribute to J. Graham Sullivan, Institute Special Representative, on August 29, 1946:

".....These expressions [on the work of the program] have reached the offices of the S.C.P.N.E. either through personal visits or in letters which have been received from all parts of the country, containing statements such as this: 'May I express my warm thanks for your willingness to study the national educational problems, in the conviction that they are of supreme importance for the unification of the American countries.' Coming from the teachers themselves, these statements reveal eloquently how the Peruvian people appreciate the importance of the work of the S.C.P.N.E. as a means of bringing about the solidarity of the American nations."

Excerpt from "EL COMERCIO" July 9, 1948:

"The extension of the Peruvian-North American Agreement on Education will permit our country to continue receiving the mutually advantageous collaboration of outstanding Northamerican specialists in solving our educational problems. During the several years the Servicio has been functioning, the advantages of its system have been appreciated in offering technical aid on the improvement of pedagogical methods. In the Educational field it is necessary to use the most efficient procedures, so as to obtain the best results.

"The extension of the Peruvian-Northamerican Cooperative Agreement on Education will be received with general pleasure in all towns throughout the Republic because in many of them the beneficial effect of the work done by this 'Servicio' has been felt, thus fulfilling the high expectations of the plans set forth several years ago."

Excerpt from statement made by Dr. Francisco Pastor, Professor of Arequipa University, on August 30, 1946:

"I cannot express what it means to have us all here, Americans, Bolivians, and Peruvians, planning for the future of the Indians, as brothers, believing in their intelligence and potentialities. To you, representing the United States, I can only say: You have brought us great hopes. The Soul of Peru thanks you."

## URUGUAY

Excerpt from Petition from San Jose Health Center dated April 5, 1948 to Director of the Servicio:

"In consideration of the above, and conscious of the very important mission which the Servicio has in the whole of America, we desire to call attention to the sanitary status of San Jose, with the objective of interesting you in establishing in this city a Center similar to those existing in Fray Bentos and Treinta y Tres, which will successfully fulfill the mission for which it is created."

Excerpt from letter of Dr. H. Jackson Davis, Institute's Chief of Field Party, dated May 5, 1948:

".....a delegation of about 40 representative citizens from the interior city of San Jose, hired a bus and personally brought a signed petition to the Servicio office, in their desire to have a Demonstration Health Center established in their community....."

## VENEZUELA

Excerpt from letter of Acting Minister of Public Health E. Fernandez M. to the American Ambassador, May 10, 1946:

"The work performed up to the present in Venezuela has been valuable not only from the point of view of improving the sanitation of our country; but the benefits resulting from contact and collaboration between the technical personnel of the OCISP and the Venezuelan experts and specialists are self-evident, and the advantages derived from working for the noble common cause of an international war against disease are mutual. We have had the immense satisfaction of proving that North Americans and Venezuelans can work together in an efficient manner in their service of the cause of sanitation and progress, which is so important for both countries."

Excerpt from "LA ESFERA", Caracas, Editorial, dated February 23, 1948:

"The Inter-American Office of Cooperative Public Health has just completed five years of intensive work in our midst. This agency, of vast social scope, is supported by the joint efforts of the Governments of the United States and Venezuela. The work accomplished in this five-year period covers a wide field, from individual comprehensive surveys of towns to construction of water supply systems, anti-malaria projects and an extensive network of sanitation installations in the more remote communities."

APPENDIX 7

ATTITUDES OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADORS

On August 25, 1948, the Department of State wrote to the American Ambassadors to the sixteen republics in which the Institute is operating programs, in an effort to secure from the Ambassadors an expression of their opinion of the value to the United States of the programs being conducted by the Institute, and to secure, also, their recommendations for the future program of the Institute.

The letter from the Department of State read, in full, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1948

PROGRAM PLANNING OF INSTITUTE OF  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

To

Certain American Diplomatic Officers in the Other  
American Republics.

Sirs:

Attached for your information is a copy of a memorandum which the President of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs is sending to each Chief of Field Party and Special Representative of the Institute stationed in any of the other American republics.

The Act of Congress under which The Institute of Inter-American Affairs is now operating provides that its activities shall continue until August 5, 1950. The Institute and the Department of State are now considering the recommendations they are to make to the President and to the Congress next year on whether legislation should be requested to extend the programs of the Institute beyond that date. In the accompanying memorandum the President of the Institute is asking for the recommendations on this subject of his principal field representatives. These representatives will probably discuss their problems and proposed recommendations with you, and you are requested to give them such assistance as you can.

In addition, it is requested that you consider this entire problem carefully and submit your conclusions and recommendations. The Department would like to have your estimate of the value of the Institute's activities to the Republic, your judgment as to whether the programs of the Institute are building good will for the United States, your opinion on the question whether and how the Institute's programs assist materially in implementing the foreign policy of the United States in the Republic to which you are accredited, and your opinion as to the approximate length of time for which the Institute's programs should be carried on.

While your reply to this letter need not follow the outline given in the attached Institute memorandum, it would be helpful if your reply were to indicate how you would answer the questions raised in the various subsections of Item 2 of that memorandum.

It is important that your reply to this request be received in Washington by September 20, if possible.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

PAUL C. DANIELS  
Director for  
American Republic Affairs"

The foregoing letter was sent to the American Ambassadors to the following republics: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Replies have been received from each of these Ambassadors.

Every Ambassador has recommended the extension of every program operating in his republic.\*

The complete text of each reply is on file, both in the Department of State and in The Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Because of their length, they are not reproduced here in full. Extracts appear below from each reply.

\*One reply contained a qualification on the recommendation. The Ambassador to Venezuela, Walter J. Donnelly, stated that he believed that adequate publicity was not being given within Venezuela to the contribution of the United States to the cooperative program, and that the United States should not commit itself to continuing the program beyond 1950 unless assurances were given that adequate publicity would be given in the future. Arrangements are being made by the Institute to secure such publicity.

## BOLIVIA

Ambassador Joseph Flack, September 17, 1948:

"My own estimate of the value of the Institute's activities is a high one . . . .the President and Cabinet Ministers of the Bolivian Government have voluntarily expressed to me their great appreciation of the cooperation which the United States has accorded to Bolivia in the development of its educational program and in dealing with the country's health problems. . . ."

"The presence in Bolivia of American technical personnel. . . .has gained a most desirable response and has broadened. . . .Bolivia's acquaintance with the United States. . . ."

" . . . .the favorable impression engendered by the assistance aids in creating a background in which the foreign policy of the United States is more readily implemented since the activity of the Institute's branches leaves the impression that our relationship with the country is not merely one of official interchanges but demonstrates our deep and gratuitous interest in the development of health and education in the Western Hemisphere. . . ."

" . . . .it is my opinion that these program should be continued for at least ten years. . . .I consider that the programs. . . .are helpful and that they are necessary in developing the mode of life that we desire to have in the Western Hemisphere. . . ."

## CHILE

Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, October 19, 1948:

"I have the honor to give my complete approval to the report by Dr. Gandy Institute's Chief of Field Party on the superb work accomplished in Chile by the Institute. . . .the work done by this organization has made a greater contribution to the development of good relations and understanding between the United States and Chile than has been made by any other organization, great as these have been."

"The Health authorities here. . . .including the medical profession. . . .have been enthusiastic collaborators. . . ."

" . . . .This work has convinced the masses. . . .that the United States is sincerely interested in the amelioration of the health conditions of the mass of the people, especially the poor. . . .It is a monument to our humanity and our spirit of fraternity with the nations of South America."

"I earnestly urge that the work be continued until it is actually completed and until Chile, with adequate trained personnel, can carry on and through."

## COLOMBIA

Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac, September 14, 1948:

"I continue to attach great importance to the programs of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs. . . ."

"I consider that. . . .the United States. . . .should never offer to send a military mission anywhere without offering, at the same time, to send a health mission and an agricultural mission, and a vocational education mission, assuming, of course, that there appears to be a fair chance that such missions might succeed . . . ."

*\*For the extracts from the report of the American Ambassador to Brazil, see page following Venezuela, page 7-10.*

".....in the case of many Latin American countries.....our health and sanitation work plus our agricultural work can be of greater military value to us in case of trouble than the purely military cooperation we are giving....."

"The health and sanitation program in Colombia.....is effective in a quiet way, as judged by the Colombian Government's wish that it be continued and its willingness to defray an increasingly high percentage of the total cost of the program. I believe the program in Colombia is helpful in implementing the foreign policy of the United States....."

#### COSTA RICA

Andrew E. Donovan, First Secretary, October 27, 1948:

".....the present program fills a basic need, does not impinge upon the activities of Costa Rican government agencies, and has had such popular acceptance as to warrant its continuation.....consideration be given to an attempt to continue the program for an additional period of ten years. It is believed that this ten year period should allow the program to become so well organized as to become an integral part of the day to day activities of a wide sector of the population and to be so well established that its effects would be permanent rather than transitory and not dependent upon changes in the political scene.

"The program as discussed and as contemplated by the Field Party includes matters of basic importance;....."

"There seems little doubt from information available to the Embassy at this point, that the program in the past has been successful and that its future activities should meet with equal or even greater approval. Through agricultural extension service the program reaches a large number of persons whose knowledge of American methods and indirectly of American policies would otherwise remain slight.....It is felt that this combination will be effective in establishing the work of the IIAA on a solid basis and will prove an effective and highly productive means of bringing before a complete entire cross section of Costa Rica a realization of the aims and purposes of our government."

#### EQUADOR

Ambassador John F. Simmons, September 18, 1948:

"The potential value of the activities carried on by the Institute.....in Ecuador is considered to be almost immeasurable.....the carrying on of such a program.....cannot help but build good will toward the United States....."

".....The benefits to United States Foreign Policy to be derived from cooperative programs of this nature.....would seem to transcend any benefits that normally might accrue from loans, diplomacy, treaties, or virtually any other method of international assistance.

".....The Servicio form of operation.....makes the Ecuadorans feel that they are an integral part of the program and that they are not merely recipients of foreign loans or charity.

"It is believed that.....the activities.....in which the assistance of the Institute is most needed are health and sanitation, education, and agricultural and economic development.

".....the Institute should plan to continue.....in Ecuador for a minimum of five years, with the probability that ten or even twenty years.....would be more than amply justified.

"It is believed that the Ecuadoran Government is fully disposed to give enthusiastic cooperation to the work of the Institute.....All of the major political parties are aware of the good work being done and are desirous of seeing it carried on."

#### EL SALVADOR

Ambassador Albert F. Nufer, September 16, 1948:

"I believe the Institute's work is of distinct value to El Salvador. The health and sanitation program continues to build good will for the United States, and the education program.....contributed to a better understanding of the United States. Both programs have assisted materially 'in implementing the foreign policy of the United States' in this republic.

"The broad field of activities should remain the same and the education program should be resumed as soon as possible.

"To round out the program, it is still necessary to provide more training, more administrative guidance, new equipment and in some places, additional construction.

"I believe the Institute should plan the health and education programs for at least five years each.

"El Salvador has demonstrated complete cooperation with the Institute.

".....I am wholly in favor of the programs.

"So far as the public in El Salvador knows of the projects it is thoroughly in support of them. Many persons realize that improvements in health and sanitation and education are indispensable for this country and they realize that these improvements will not be effective without the help of the United States Government."

#### GUATEMALA

Milton K. Wells, Charge d' Affaires ad interim, September 17, 1948:

"The projects and activities of the Education Division seem to be well oriented at the present time.....The Government is now deeply interested in the program and seems to be making every effort to lend it all aid possible.

"The Health and Sanitation Division projects.....are considered to be especially valuable.....they elicit excellent publicity and comment which the Embassy feels furthers the development of a friendlier, more understanding attitude toward the United States.

"Insofar as the attitude of the Government of Guatemala toward the Institute's cooperative programs, the Embassy is happy to point out that this Government has made known its desire to cooperate.....and has appropriated its share of funds to support the activities."

## HAITI

Robert H. McBride, Charge d' affaires ad interim, September 2, 1948:

".....the Embassy would like to record its wholehearted support of the Food and Sanitary Missions' work in Haiti and to express its hope that continuation of both will be possible for an appreciable length of time.....

"Both the Food and Sanitary Missions are performing work of profound and long-term benefit to Haiti. No other agency of our Government or the Haitian Government either is doing such significant work for the progress of Haiti.....

"Press encomiums of the two Missions have been frequent and the President has, on occasion had high praise for both.....

".....The two programs.....are eminently practical, eschew the theoretical, and do much to prevent the 'disease and unrest' conditions which our policy wishes to avoid.....

".....it is the opinion of the Embassy that a period of at least six to eight years would be required for a reasonable guarantee that the excellent work done would be properly carried on.

".....the Institute's basic principles.....are very well suited to the needs of the country.

"The Embassy.....favors an expansion of the Food Mission's work.....the Embassy would also be happy to see the Sanitary Mission undertake.....the improvement and modernization of the hydraulic systems of Port-au-Prince and certain other important Haitian towns.

"All groups in Haiti are united in feeling that the Institute's programs are of the greatest value to the country."

## HONDURAS

Ambassador Herbert S. Bursely, September 16, 1948:

".....the need for our assistance is very great.....most of the national and provincial authorities are alive to the need for improvements and in general, are most appreciative of our cooperation.....The interest of Honduras in the SCISP program is also shown by the large proportion of the costs of Federal projects paid by the Honduran Government, albeit with some difficulty.

"The Institute's program is necessary, beneficial and appreciated. Whether our basic idea is purely humanitarian or selfish or a combination of the two, the results are well worth the expenditure.....Approximately five years from now would seem to be an appropriate time for discontinuance with, perhaps some tapering off during the last year or two.

"It is doubtful that there is any way in which we can help so much and gain so much good will at so little cost, relatively."

## MEXICO

Ambassador Walter Thurston, September 14, 1948:

"There is no question but that the projects of the Institute are building good will for the United States in certain areas, and in this respect are assisting in implementing the foreign policy of the United States.

"From the point of view of direct advantages to American citizens....the majority of the water supply and sewerage projects which have been completed and which are at present under construction are concentrated along the Pan American Highway and in the central valley of Mexico. This fact....makes for greater safety for the many thousands of Americans who travel this highway and tour the central valley.

"....Mexican Treasury Department has, entirely on its own initiative, asked for a sample set of the Institute's books, with a view to studying the advantages of the accounting system employed.

"The Mexican Government has indicated informally its willingness to supply one million dollars a year for this program from its budget....

"The attitude of the Mexican Government has been exceedingly favorable toward the work carried out by the Institute....this favorable attitude might disappear in the event that the Institute's program was restricted to a merely technical advisory capacity and did not involve the expenditure of funds in the various projects."

## PANAMA

Owen R. Hutchinson, Public Affairs Officer, November 4, 1948:

"The length of time the Institute programs should be carried on....should be as long as the Panamanian Government requests them.

".... since the good work of the Servicio and its staff is recognized even by LA HORA, the Embassy believes....that the Institute is building good will in Panama and implementing our Government's foreign policy.

"In the field of health and sanitation, there is need for training of nurses, health education, nutrition, and training of personnel, as well as specific methods of control for various diseases.

".... at least five years would be needed before a point would have been arrived at where the Institute could taper off or terminate its participation.

"The Ministry of Education and other branches of the Panamanian Government such as the Comptroller General's office, heartily approve the program."

## PARAGUAY

Ambassador Fletcher Warren, September 17, 1948:

"I consider that the maintenance and continuance of all three....programs is essential to the development of our foreign policy in this country and that the work they are doing helps this Embassy immeasurably in carrying out its mission here....I believe that the United States....should continue to contribute funds to each of the programs in order that we may continue to be effective active participants rather than just technical advisors without any power.

".....To discontinue any one of these programs now would be to throw away many of the benefits already gained and to lose most of the investments which have been made.....

".....Paraguay cannot hope to overcome its present political and economic problems until the standard of living.....is raised. Our three missions are in a position to help tremendously in achieving this goal.....

".....the 'servicios' have proved to be a stabilizing factor so necessary in this country where political instability is the rule rather than the exception.

".....There is adequate evidence that the value of the servicios is highly appreciated by the Paraguayan Government officials as witnessed by the willingness to increase the proportion of the contributions by the Paraguayan Government.....

"If our programs are to be effective and developed on a sound basis they should be operative here for a very minimum of ten years. Twenty years would be preferable.....Should the programs be eliminated in less than ten years, it can be expected that Paraguay's unstable political situation and the lack of experienced personnel will cause to be lost most of the work accomplished up to that time.

".....it is certain that Paraguay would benefit tremendously by programs dealing with (a) transportation, (b) supervised credit.....and (c) assistance on problems of governmental organization and administration.

".....I believe.....that our services can best be utilized by.....an integrated program of the three IIAA missions directed towards the rural areas."

#### PERU.

Ambassador Harold Tittman, September 22, 1948:

".....the programs have built and are continuing to build good will for the United States, and.....this good will is assisting materially in the maintenance of good relations which help to implement our foreign policy in Peru. Officials of the Peruvian Government are unanimous in their support of the cooperative activities, and express frequently their desire for continued participation by the Government of the United States. The Peruvian support is nonpartisan in character, being one of the few subjects on which there is no serious discord between political groups.

".....it appears advisable therefore to carry on the programs for a period of at least several years.

"The evidence appears definite that termination of the programs at the present time would be followed by rapid deterioration in the existing cooperative organizations and projects."

[Ambassador Prentice Cooper, October 8, 1946:

"Far reaching influence of these programs favorably affect economic relations between two countries.....

"They have stimulated cooperation between Peru and neighbor nations, particularly Bolivia, thus stabilizing part of international situation.....

".....Continuation of programs impressive demonstration U.S. belief in Good Neighbor Policy.

".....There is substantial evidence of appreciation of programs of government and people of Peru." ]

#### URUGUAY

Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs, September 20, 1948:

"The Uruguayans are genuinely interested in the program and would like to see it continued.

"The extension of the cooperative program on a year to year basis is inefficient, causes the other American republics to lose interest and prevents constructive long-range planning.....It will take at least five years to complete the present activities of the Institute in Uruguay and the Embassy feels that the continuance of the program for that period is reasonable.....The five year period, however, should be a minimum.

"Barring unforeseen changes in the attitude of the Uruguayan Government, it is believed that it will be willing to make a substantial annual contribution as its share of the program."

[Charge d'Affaires Sparks, October 16, 1946:

"Health and sanitation program.....is effective, is appreciated by Government and people....." ]

#### VENEZUELA

Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly, September 21, 1948:

"I am of the opinion that there exists a need in Venezuela for the Institute's program in health and sanitation.....the program has been beneficial to Venezuela .....The improvement of the health and sanitation conditions of even a portion of the population has indirectly favored the standard of living of all and the social and economic betterment of the country.....the Venezuelan authorities directly connected with the Institute program are anxious that it continue.....

"However, unless adequate recognition is given to the contribution of the United States, which has not been the case to date, it can not be said that the United States would materially benefit from a further extension of the Institute's work in Venezuela.....

"In the light of these considerations,.....I recommend that a decision in the matter be deferred until 1950 and that in the meantime the present program be so designed that it may be terminated by 1950 if adequate recognition of the United States' contribution has not been secured by that date....." \*

\*The Institute of Inter-American Affairs has initiated arrangements to secure appropriate publicity for the contributions being made by the United States.

## BRAZIL

Herschel V. Johnson, Ambassador - December 27, 1948:

"The Institute of Inter-American Affairs activities have been real value to Brazil. By improving conditions over wide areas cooperative health and sanitation program has increased economic productivity, raised living standards and strengthened country's social fabric. It also has laid foundation for further and permanent improvements and has caused to be set new and high standards with respect to Brazilian public health organization and facilities. In field public instruction, cooperative program vocational education is contributing to nation's industrial development by training trade school instructors and organizing trade school administration to meet ever critical need for trained workers.

"These programs, providing as they do, better health conditions for masses and opportunities for common man to acquire skills necessary to securing better jobs deepen understanding, create friendship and build good will for US at rank and file level of population. Programs likewise have created substantial amount good will at 'servico' level where US and Brazilian technicians, work in constant and close cooperation."

CS/R