

**AIRGRAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

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TO - AID/W

TOAID A 393 X

USCINCSO ATTN POLAD

USAID A 8 X

DECLASS. U

Arnold H. Dadian *WA. M.*  
AID/OPA *10/2/80*

*OP/LA*  
001792  
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DATE SENT

November 4, 1966

*11-2-66-1015*

**BOGOTA**

FROM

**BOGOTA**

SUBJECT - **Monthly Report - Public Safety Division**  
**September 1966**

REFERENCE

**I. SITUATION**

1. A union of the communist oriented bandit gangs in the southern part of Colombia marked a new wave of rural violence in that region, mostly directed against government forces and citizens who dared collaborate with them. The number of citizen deaths in rural violence was somewhat above the level of last month. The Minister of Defense ordered the National Police into the fight against the bandit forces in the south, and the police scored heavily, both by themselves, and in mixed (army-police) patrols, in captures and kills, coming out with relatively light casualties. Rural high-jacks were up sharply, mostly because of one gang operating in western Tolima. Major urban crime continued at about the same level. Civil turbulence was at a lower level than at any time in the past two years, with President Lleras' firm stand against the radical student element being credited with breaking the back of their efforts. Acts of terrorism dropped with no bombings reported during the month.

2. President Lleras indicated his intention of placing increased reliance on the National Police and DAS in maintaining law and order among the civilian population outside the hard core violence zones and appointed a new Chief of DAS. He ordered implementation of long-standing AID recommendations concerning reallocation and delineation of responsibilities between the National Police and DAS.

3. National Police Daily Intelligence Bulletins were the source of the following figures and incidents of note:

*OPS/LA FILE MATERIAL*  
*Please return to room*  
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PAGE 1 OF 10 PAGES

*att. to OPS 11-8*

DRAFTED BY  
**HHardin:edg**

OFFICE  
**Public Safety**

PHONE NO. DATE  
**10/19/66**

APPROVED BY:  
**Herbert O. Hardin, Chief, PSD**

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES  
**FDFisher/ADIR**  
**SComiskey/EMB/POL**  
**ROKROKRO**

**GP-3 Downgraded at 3-year intervals.**

cc: **The Ambassador CRHarkins/ADP**  
**Ch/USMILGRP Col Studer/MA**  
**BSampson/EMB/POL FDiLucia/IA**  
**Col Anderson/NAVATT**  
**March/PO**

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Rural Violence

Citizens murdered by bandits -----	44
Citizens wounded by bandits -----	6
National Police murdered by bandits -----	6
DAS personnel murdered by bandits -----	1
National Police wounded by bandits -----	10
Bandits captured by National Police -----	70
Bandits killed by National Police -----	21
Bandits wounded by National Police -----	4
Bandits murdered by bandits -----	1
Bandits killed by citizens -----	6
Bandits wounded by citizens -----	2
National Police Patrols attacked -----	4
Fincas attacked -----	12
MI-jack (busses, trucks, other conveyances)---	36
Kidnap -----	2

4. On September 4, Municipality of Ortega, Department of Tolima, a mixed National Police-Army Patrol made contact with a group of about 35 bandits and killed two. One soldier was killed and the gang fled.

5. On the same date in the Municipality of Anaima, a National Police patrol made contact with the communist oriented gang of Jesus Maria Pava Rodriguez, alias "Pepe" and captured five members. Army elements joined the police in pursuing the remainder of the gang. Several days later the police found that the gang had split into two parts, each going in a different direction. The gang was next heard from on September 29 when at about 5:30 p.m. nine subjects under the command of "Pepe" and dressed in military uniforms and civilian clothes stopped twenty vehicles on the main highway from Cali to Bogotá in the Department of Tolima between the towns of Calarcá and Cajamarca and relieved the occupants of their valuables. There was some speculation as to whether "Pepe" gang had affiliated itself with the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - see attached report ) had been invited to do so, or had intention of joining.

6. On September 27 at noon in a canyon near the municipality of Tello in the Department of Huila, a small group of National Police Carabineros attacked a gang of about 30 FARC personnel. The group fled, abandoning a quantity of food ammunition supplies and ~~drugs~~ and one rifle to the Carabineros who suffered no casualties.

7. On October 5, City of Neiva, Department of Huila, National Police captured a known communist as he was delivering a quantity of printed propaganda to a point in the city. He had in his possession 4,000 Colombian pesos with which he was to purchase supplies for the FARC.

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8. In the area of Southern Tolima and Huila where the FARC is operating the Army and National Police have invoked a curfew and no one is allowed abroad after 7:00 p.m. without permission and all doors must be closed. All traffic must be off the roads by 7:00 p.m. and can resume movement at dawn. Tight resources control has been clamped on all wholesale and retail outlets for food, medicines, and other supplies which might be useful to the bandit gangs. The army has mounted an offensive against the FARC, attempting to catch it in a squeeze between forces advancing from the North and the South. The Minister of Defense ordered the National Police into the operation and the mobile squadron of 150 specially trained (AID support) carabineros was moved from Suba to Neiva where they were assigned various tasks with army units, a number being assigned to hunter-killer teams, some being assigned as guides, some as scouts with their dogs, while others were sent out in small squads. The VI Brigade Army Commander ordered the National Police working with army units into army uniform. Although there was some protest from the police personnel and their immediate commanders, General Bernardo Camacho Leyva, Director General of the National Police, stated that he did not wish to make an issue of it because the main objective was to eliminate the bandits and at least his men would have something to eat and to wear. The Departmental National Police Commander in Tolima refused to go along with the Brigade Commander on changing uniforms.

9. The National Police in Tolima believe that violence is beginning to re-appear in that Department, the northern part of which was declared pacified last April. There are reports of new bands of criminal groups including cattle thieves operating in the department. Some are without political orientation while the FARC are said to be trying to enlist the support of others. National Police are taking measures to break up these gangs before they become established.

10. In the Department of Antioquia two new gangs, believed communist-oriented and affiliated with the ELN are reported operating, one of 6 members led by one Alfonso Jimenez Mora in the Municipality of San Luis, another of 12 members led by one "Viaje Negro" in the vicinity of Cocorná river,

the one of Enrique Leyton, alias "Caizones" is reported to now number forty armed with shotguns and carbines, and has been reported operating in the municipalities of Sagovia and Amalfi where they are attempting to recruit new members.

11. The National Police civil attaché at the Colombian Embassy in Caracas reports that Tulio Bayer, MOEC bandit leader and a medical doctor, has returned from North Korea where he was undergoing training. Bayer is said to be an alcoholic. He was last known to be in La Guajira where he had been operating a free medical outpatient clinic at Mscaco and disseminating communist propaganda. He then closed the clinic and moved to a finca where strange movements were reported. Subsequently he was reported to have been granted political asylum in the Mexican Embassy here and nothing more was heard of him by the police.

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This was about two years ago.

12. One communist leader by the name of Diego Montaña Cuellar was reported to have left Bogotá on September 8 to visit East Germany and other iron curtain countries to seek financial assistance for the FARC and to invite delegates and visitors to the first FARC congress to be held in the Sumapaz region on an unannounced date.

Urban Crime

Citizens murdered by gangsters -----	2
Citizens wounded by gangsters -----	2
National Police murdered by gangsters -----	2
National Police wounded by gangsters -----	3
Gangsters captured by National Police -----	4
Gangsters killed by National Police -----	3
Gangsters wounded by National Police -----	1
Gangsters murdered by gangsters -----	1
Banks, financial institutions robbed -----	1
Hi-jack urban -----	7
Jailbreak -----	8

Civil Turbulence

Demonstrations and manifestations -----	2
Riots -----	1
Strikes -----	15
National Police injured in riots -----	10

13. The strike led by leftwing extremist elements at the University of Antioquia in Medellín ended on September 4, believed largely as the result of the firm stand taken by President Carlos Lleras Restrepo who went on radio and television on the evening of August 31 in an address to the nation in which he expressed the determination of the Government of Colombia to suppress guerrilla activity in the rural areas and agitation by student extremist groups. He went on to say that the GOC would not negotiate with the leftist controlled Federation of National University Students (FUN) nor listen to their demands and ultimatums. Shortly thereafter the Governor of the Department of Antioquia stated that registration at the University of Antioquia could begin September 12 if the radical element of students holding some of the campus installations would yield their occupancy. The moderate majority of students, feeling that they now had some backing, ousted the radical elements. The president also signed a decree enabling mayors of municipalities to refuse rights of assembly to extremist groups and to levy severe penalties against violators.

14. On September 9 in the municipality of Villeta, Department of Cundinamarca, five students from the University of Antioquia were arrested by National

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Police as they were enroute to Bogotá to seek political asylum at the Mexican Embassy. The five were transported to Bogotá where they were held for authorities of Medellín. It was assumed that they were extremist leaders in the disturbances which had just ended there.

Terrorism

Arson ----- 3  
Terrorists arrested by National Police ----- 5  
Subversive persons arrested by National Police 6

15. There was a conspicuous absence of bombings in the country during the month of September and there were reports that the perpetrators of the August bombing of the Bi-national Center in Bogotá had fled to Venezuela.

16. In early September President Lleras appointed General Luis Estilio Leyva (retired) as Chief of DAS to replace Colonel Alfonso Rojas Martinez (retired) who was appointed Consul General in San Francisco, California. General Leyva is about 53 years old and is a veteran of the Korean War. He speaks excellent English and is very energetic. He has been to the United States on various occasions. He is said to have retired along with seven other generals when Alberto Ruiz Novoa was appointed Minister of War under the Valencia administration. He has since been in the cattle-raising business in the Llanos Orientales (Eastern Plains). He is close to President Lleras and is well respected by the military hierarchy. Concurrent with the appointment of General Leyva, the President ordered DAS to divest itself of responsibility for investigation of common crimes, performance of bodyguard services except for the President, and the issuance of the "pasesalvo" or certificate of good conduct, ordering the National Police to assume first two functions. He had several meetings with General Leyva and with General Bernardo Comacho Leyva separately. The two generals then met and discussed details of the transfer of functions. From all indications, the relationship between the two organizations promises to be harmonious with a high level of cooperation. General Comacho speaks well of General Leyva and the latter has indicated that the two see eye-to-eye. General Leyva has also ordered a reorganization of the foreigner control section and has requested assistance of an AID consultant. He has requested resignations from all key personnel and accepted those he wanted. Others have been transferred to different positions and other parts of the country. The new chief of operations is Col. Enrique Millan Perdomo (retired) an IPA graduate and graduate of U.S. Army General Staff and Command School, formerly Chief of DAS in the Department of Huila. Other Division Chiefs named are:

Administration	- Dr. Saul Amezcuita Cardenas
Foreigner Control	- Sr. Epaminondas Gordillo Perilla
General Services	- Major Manuel Guillermo Pachon de la Torre
Public Relations	- Sr. Antonio Vidal Leon
Evaluation & Analysis	- Dr. Guillermo Escobar Zapata

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17. The reallocation of function between DAS and the National Police was in keeping with recommendations made as the result of a 1963 AID survey of the National Police and DAS, and a subsequent study in depth of DAS made by the investigations advisor shortly after the inception of the Public Safety Project here in 1964. Strong support was received from the Embassy in bringing about the presidential order.

18. Vague rumors of pending changes in leadership in National Police have subsided. On September 1st General Camacho returned from Lima where he had taken an active part in organizing the Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police - see attachment containing constitution and by-laws.

## II. OPERATIONS

1. The second course of training in "Human Communications" given by a local organization under USAID contract was completed September 30, 1966. Fifteen National Police Officers and Non-commissioned Officers at the School for Non-commissioned Officers in Bogotá. On the same date the Chief Public Safety Advisor and the Training Advisor engaged in a critique conference with the Director of the Colombian Civic Organization for Alphabetization (OCCA), the organization giving the training, during which the Director made observations similar to those of the USAID Public Safety Advisors regarding training deficiencies and agreed on the need for language adapted to the level of the student; upgrading of the quality of instructors, especially the non-police types; need for discussion and question time following each lecture; need for more practical instruction geared to helping the policeman do his job. Public Safety Advisors have devoted considerable time to overcoming these faults and considerable progress has been made. However, there still remain large gaps.

2. Twenty-five Majors, Captains and Lieutenants began training in the Judicial Police Instructors' course on September 5 and are scheduled to complete it on October 22, 1966. The training will include 256 hours of classroom instruction in background, organization and procedures for judicial police, technical criminal investigation subjects, and supervision of criminal investigation, reporting, and police ethics. About 28 additional hours will be spent in the laboratory of the School for Police Officers and Cadets in Bogotá on criminalistics for the purpose of familiarizing the student with the capabilities of the laboratory and the importance of physical evidence.

3. During the month of September, the Public Safety Training Advisor conducted inspection trips in the Departments of Huila, Quindío, Caldas and Antioquia for the purpose of evaluating the distribution of the firearms (cal. 30 M-1 carbine and 12 gauge shotgun) and to determine each department's degree of readiness to proceed with the second phase of the training - the rank and file. As a result of the findings, the National Police coordinator will write a directive for the signature of General Camacho to order expediting the

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second phase and re-emphasizing the circular order issued by the General on May 5, 1966.

4. Another result of the above mentioned inspection was issuance by General Camacho of an order to his F-4 to arrange for the sighting-in of each carbine prior to its issue to the department. Upon the advice of the Public Safety Technicians, the F-4 has agreed to assign ten officers having skills with firearms to this task; distribution of carbines, except those sent to Huila on an emergency basis, will be held up pending arrival of ammunition.

2 5. The Public Safety Training Advisor also visited the National Police Schools for Recruit Agents at Medellin, Manizales, and Espinal. None of the schools is able to recruit its full quota of agents. ✓

6. The Public Safety Rural Advisor made several trips to the Departments of Huila and Tolima to make an overall appraisal of the situation (see attached report) and to offer advice and training. In both Departments he gave advice, training, and demonstration on patrolling against guerrilla forces, avoiding ambushes, operating counter-ambushes, infiltrating bandit gangs, and interrogation of prisoners. He also gave advice on logistical support of police in guerrilla areas. # 2

7. The Municipal Public Safety Advisor held a meeting with the F-4 of the National Police during which it was decided to expedite the installation of sixty shotgun locks in patrol cars in Bogotá in order that one shotgun be carried in each car. The municipal advisor followed up by showing maintenance personnel in detail how to install the devices.

8. The Municipal Public Safety Advisor met several times during the month with F-2 and F-4 personnel to determine distribution and use of investigative equipment provided to the National Police by USAID. It was ultimately decided that the USAID advisor would coordinate the control over distribution of the materials and that all distribution lists would be checked by the F-3 and then submitted directly to the F-4 for immediate distribution, with an information copy going to the Director General.

9. The Municipal Public Safety Advisor visited Medellin from Sept 13 through Sept 16 to further promote the capability of the F-2 there in criminal investigation. Space was provided for two new interrogation rooms and a lineup room, and also a larger and newer office for the F-2 and his staff. Designs for these rooms were agreed upon for the rooms and the National Police there agreed to attempt to find \$5,000 pesos to pay for the remodeling. When the materials are available, the advisor is to return and monitor the construction, design, and the placement of AID-provided investigative equipment. The placement of an FM city radio net for the Task Force of the

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National Police and F-2 was also agreed upon. The eight FM units previously given the police there on an emergency basis will be tied into the urban net through installation of two base 5-watt FM units.

10. The Municipal Public Safety Advisor visited Ibague, capital of the Department of Tolima, and Armenia, Capital of the new Department of Quindio. In Ibague, the advisor studied and discussed the feasibility of enlarging and equipping the F-2 unit as its capabilities are increased. The Unit has grown from 8 to 18 men in the past two months. However, its capabilities, especially in the technical field are limited. In Armenia, the National Police command for the Department is in the process of being organized. The command is understaffed, including the F-2 and has no adequate headquarters building. However, one is under construction and may be completed within a year. The National Police have 3 cars for patrol in the city and no radio net.

11. During the latter part of the month, the Municipal Public Safety Advisor devoted considerable time to planning the security and crowd control measures for the projected October 9 visit of the NASA group including two men who had flown in space orbit. He participated in several schedule and program planning sessions with country team elements and subsequently worked with the Bogotá command of the National Police in working out the necessary measures in detail.

12. In early September the Chief Public Safety Advisor, the Chief Communications Advisor and the contract assistant held a conference with the Director General of National Police during which it was decided to jump up the priority on installation of the rural tactical communications systems to Huila and Tolima, preceding the Department of Antioquia which had been next in line. Per agreement at the meeting, the Communications Advisor and the contract assistant traveled to the Department of Huila to determine exact installation sites. The equipment was dispatched by Colombian Air Force plane subsequent to the advisor's return, and installation is currently in process. All of the equipment has been pre-tested.

13. Installation of the tactical system in the Department of La Guajira is now completed except for the single-sideband sets which are scheduled to arrive in the country soon.

14. A familiarization visit was made by the Chief Communications Advisor to the Department of Magdalena and to inspect and evaluate recently installed urban and tactical nets. The nets were found to be giving excellent results.

15. Equipment for determining frequencies and instruction in its use has been provided to National Police communication laboratories in Bogotá and outlying capitals, thus adding substantially to their capabilities.

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16. A general item inventory of communications equipment and supplies is underway by the Public Safety Division's Communications Branch.

17. On September 12 the Chief Public Safety Advisor and the Chief Public Safety Investigations Advisor held a lengthy meeting with DAS Chief, General Luis Etilio Leyva, and his staff. The advisors were assured by General Leyva of an unconditional intention to work with the USAID Public Safety Project and its staff for the benefit of both governments. The General has demonstrated a genuine desire to receive U. S. guidance, and has specifically requested the following:

- a. Immigration Advisor to assist in reorganizing the foreigner control division.
- b. Assistance in assessing and reorganizing the communications system.
- c. A transportation and maintenance specialist - to reorganize and streamline the vehicle fleet and its maintenance.
- d. Review of the curriculum at the DAS Agents' School at Suba with a view to shortening the course, eliminating extraneous material, and injecting material more applicable to DAS operation.
- e. Improve proficiency of DAS detectives in various areas of specialization.
- f. Give specialized training in interrogating and interviewing to 23 DAS detectives from various parts of the country.

18. A request to AID/W for an immigration advisor on TDY has been made. The U.S. Milgroup in Bogotá has agreed to make a transportation specialist available on a half-day basis for about two weeks.

19. Ten International Scout Vehicles provided by AID were received on September 26 by DAS and were distributed per agreement between them and USAID. ✓

20. Ten DAS participants departed September 29 for the 25th IPA General Course.

21. The USAID Public Safety Division has been tentatively reorganized into three branches: (See attached chart.)

Communications Branch  
National Police Advisory Branch  
DAS Advisory Branch

22. Mr. Carlos Casavantes, Public Safety Training Advisor, was assigned to work with DAS and a SPAR was sent to AID/W requesting establishment of a second investigations advisor position and Mr. Casavantes'

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transfer to that position.

23. The Chief Public Safety Advisor returned September 2 from home leave, consultation and training in the United States. Return was delayed 12 hours by weather conditions.

### III. EVALUATION

There appears to be reason for concern over the union of communist oriented bandit forces (FARC) in the south of Colombia as well as the possibility of their joining with the ELN and other extremist bands in the central and northern parts of the country. There is also evidence of the return of the traditional bandit gangs in the south. On the other hand, GOC security forces are making determined efforts to deal with the situation, and are showing some results. The strong indication by President Lleras that he will maintain law and order has served to bolster the morale of the National Police and DAS, and has appeared to have a dampening effect on the tendency of disruptive elements to create strife.

### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

(3) That the arrival of a qualified TDY Immigration Consultant be expedited. ✓

CARLSON

#### Attachments

1. Monthly Training Report DAS
2. Situation Report Huila
3. First Interamerican Congress of Uniformed Police
4. Organization Chart USAID Public Safety Division

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ATTACHMENT #1

MONTHLY TRAINING REPORT  
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY (DAS)  
ANNEX I (B) SEPTEMBER 1966

Place, Type of Training, Duration	Entered Tng. This Month	Total in Training	Returned This Month	This Year to Date	Cum. Total to Date
<u>U.S. TRAINING</u>					
IPA, 12 WEEKS SENIOR COURSE					1
IPA/WASHINGTON 16 WKS GENERAL COURSE	10	20		3	123
U.S. POST OFFICE(X) GRAPHOLOGY, 6 MONTHS	1	1			1
TELETYPE MAINTENANCE, 5 WKS CHICAGO					(1)
INTERNAL SECURITY SUPERVISORY WASHINGTON - 10 WKS					1
IAPA/PANAMA - 12 WKS GENERAL COURSE					41
IAPA/PANAMA - 1 WK BOMB DISPOSAL COURSE					7
IAPA/PANAMA - 5 WKS INTERNAL SECURITY COURSE					30
<u>LOCAL TRAINING</u>					
20 HR. REVOLVER TNG FBI-PPC COURSE					311
SENA, SSB RADIO COURSE, 6 MO. MEDELLIN & BOG		3			6
RURAL SECURITY SCHOOL, AGUA AZUL					93
INTERNAL SECURITY COURSE BOGOTA					24
DAS ACADEMY, SUBA NEW AGENTS - 6 MOS					
IN-SERVICE - 3 MOS		122			315
TECHNICAL CRIMINOLOGY 4 MONTHS					182
CONFERENCES IN FIELD OFFICE BY IAPA GRADUATES					630

(X) U.S. Post Office  
Inspectors Course  
4 Months

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MONTHLY TRAINING REPORT  
NATIONAL POLICE  
ANNEX I (A) SEPTEMBER 1966

ATTACHMENT #1

Place, Type of Training, Duration	Entered Tng. This Month	Total in Training	Returned This Month	This Year to Date	Cum. Total to Date
<u>U.S. TRAINING</u>					
IPA/WASHINGTON 16 WKS GENERAL COURSE		6		16	68
IAPA/PANAMA 12 WKS GENERAL COURSE					2
IAPA/PANAMA 1 WK BOMB DISPOSAL COURSE					2
<u>THIRD COUNTRY</u>					
CRIMINALISTICS TRAINING, CARACAS					1
<u>LOCAL TRAINING</u>					
USE OF THE BATON					18,000
1 HR CRIMINAL INVEST.					335
PATROL METHODS 1 WK					4,404
DRIVER TRAINING 2 WKS					450
REVOLVER REFRESHER TNG 2 HRS					4,470
FBI-PPC REVOLVER TNG 20 HRS					213
AUDIO-VISUAL 2 WKS					24
COUNTER-BANDIT TNG 12 WKS		18	18	36	192
PUBLIC RELATIONS TNG 2 WKS					21
COUNTER-BANDIT TNG 3 WKS					450
COMMUNICATIONS TECH. 9 MO.		12		12	20
COMMUNICATIONS RADIO OPERATOR 3 MONTHS					42
PUBLIC RELATIONS ENGLISH SPEAKING 3 MOS.	21	21		49	86
CRIMINAL INVEST. 3 WKS					50
INSTRUCTOR TNG 3 HRS					13
RIOT CONTROL TNG. 1 MO.				2,849	2,849
<u>POLICE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</u>					
220 HRS				25	25
FIREARMS TNG. FOR INSTRUCTORS 16 HRS				289	289
HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS			17	33	33
FUNDAMENTALS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION 72 HRS				25	25
LEADERSHIP SUPERVISION 56 HRS 70		70	70	70	46
SUPERVISION OF CRIMINAL INVEST. 256 HRS	22	22			

ABOVE TRAINING IS IN ADDITION TO TRAINING CONDUCTED BY NINE SCHOOLS IN NINE POLICE COMMANDS IN THE COUNTRY AND THE OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL "GENERAL SANTANDER"

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ATTACHMENT #1

ANNEX II (A)  
NATIONAL POLICE

PIO/C	Item Numbers Received	Value	Condition	Disposition	Organization
0-50075-98	1-2	100.00	Good	Being Distrib.	National Police
5-60073	16	13,500.00	Good	Being Distrib.	National Police
5-60073	3-(6A-1), (6A-2)	60,000.00	Good	Being Distrib.	National Police

ANNEX II (A)  
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY (DAS)

NONE

ANNEX II (B)  
DELINQUENT PIO/C'S NATIONAL POLICE

0-50091 Items 3,5,6,14

ANNEX II (B)  
DELINQUENT PIO/C'S ADMINISTRATIVE  
DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY (DAS)

5-50101 Automobiles - 10 Jeeps enroute

ANNEX II (C)  
PIO/C'S ISSUED THIS MONTH-NATIONAL POLICE

NONE

ANNEX II (C)  
PIO/C'S ISSUED THIS MONTH-ADMINISTRATIVE  
DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY (DAS)

5-69158 Shotguns 1,535.00

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ATTACHMENT #2SITUATION REPORT  
HUILA

Based on information received from the National Police in Huila.

On April 25-May 1, 1966, the II Revolutionary Congress was held in the Población of Sumapaz, Cundinamarca for the purpose of unifying all independent guerrilla forces in what the communists call the BLOQUE SUR, an area that takes in the departments of Huila, Cundinamarca, Tolima, Meta and the Intendencia del Caquetá. These are the departments where the so called REPUBLICAS INDEPENDIENTES have existed for several years. They have been communist oriented where the communal, collectivized system of government was practiced.

Attending the congress were the different leaders of these republicas, PEDRO ANTONIO MARIN (alias TIRO FIJO) from MARQUETALIA, CIRO CASTAÑO TRUJILLO (alias MAYOR CIRO), from GUAYABERO, POMPILIO VERA (alias MANOLETE) from EL PATO and others with their base of operation there.

For the purpose of unification, it was necessary to find a new type of organization. There emerged the FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DE COLOMBIA (FARC). The banner under which would be carried the fight against the legally constituted government of Colombia. To simplify the command channel, the BLOQUE SUR was divided into three BLOQUES or sectors. These sectors would be jurisdictional zones of operations commanded by experienced communist oriented bandit leaders.

Named as the man to head the unified command was PEDRO ANTONIO MARIN (alias TIRO FIJO) with long years of experience in banditry and more recently guerrilla warfare. As Commander in Chief of all the bands, he would also be the CHIEF OF STAFF. Along with the above duties he was given command of the first sector. POMPILIO VERA (alias MANOLETE) the second sector, and CIRO TRUJILLO CASTAÑO (alias MAYOR CIRO) the third sector. The sectors were subdivided in smaller areas of operations to be commanded by experienced minor bandit leaders. SEE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

Shortly, after the 2nd congress recessed a joint statement was released to the effect that henceforth, FARC had graduated into a regular force and could and would be capable of confrontation with another regular force. Ever since, these bands have become more aggressive. Example: Two weeks ago, an army patrol composed of 50 soldiers was ambushed and engaged in a firefight. Results 15 soldiers killed and 15 wounded. On September 6, the Compañia Pantera, a tough mixed unit of Army non-coms and Police Carabineros numbering 120 was ambushed in Jaramillo, Huila. Result: two soldiers and two civilian guides were killed and one Carabinero was wounded.

The situation has become serious for the Army and the police to the point where they will have to act fast to counteract the growing power of the bands. The Army and the police recommended that if offensive action was not taken quickly there was a chance that the bands would regain the initiative. An important factor taken into consideration by the Armed Forces was the fact that during their congress session, it was established by the FARC that any guerrilla action would be followed by a socio-economic program. The objective being the establishment of a solid base. That is, cooperation and acceptance of the bands by the campesinado. UNCLASSIFIED

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Quick action was taken UNDER OPERACION COMET, the army will make strenuous effort to eliminate the bands once and for all. The operation went into effect September 11. This operation has the approval of President Lleras, the governors of the departments where this operation will take place, and most important, the Colombian Armed Forces. This Advisor was in the same plane from Huila to Bogota with the Governor of Huila and the Commander of Police, Department of Huila, where the Advisor overheard the following conversation between the Police commander and the Governor that went as follows: "The President has called me to coordinate last minute details with him and the military. The President wants to rid himself of this cancer (Bandits) that is holding back the progress of the country." "If the government does not take this action the country will continue to be plagued by the same problem that has existed for the last 15 years." Attending that meeting were the Governors of Tolima and Huila, the Secretarios de Hacienda of the two departments, the Police commanders of the two departments, the Commander of the VI Brigade, commander of the Batallon Tenerife from Neiva, The Minister of National Defense, The Minister of Hacienda and the commanders of the Armed Forces. SEE COPY OF OPERACION COMET.

#### CIVIC ACTION

In the wake of the mop up troops, the government plans to follow with a civic action program of health, education and road building projects.

#### BOMBINGS

Although several commentaries have appeared in the newspaper (Espacio) charging that indiscriminate bombing runs in Huila have resulted in the killing of innocent campesinos, this Advisor, talked to several police officers in regard to this and all denied it vehemently. (Unless they have been carefully briefed not to divulge information of this type. This is improbable)

There has been bomb runs made by the FAC for the last two months utilizing B-26 Marauders and F-86 from Palanquero Air Force Base. It was reported to this Advisor and also overheard the Army's liaison officer and the Police commander in the police commander's office where advisor was present that the bombings have not been too effective because of two factors: Climatic conditions (cloud covers over the objectives), and the time element (takes close to an hour to get from Palanquero to the objective).

According to information from the Police Carabinero commanders stationed in the area where the bombings have taken place, no village, caserio or municipality has been subjected to bomb attacks. The objective is usually some trail or bivouac area. Capitan Hernan Nieto Linares, Commander of the 1st Carabinero Mobil Station reported to me that after every bombing he has personally inspected the damage and at no time has he found anyone dead or even wounded with the exception of a bandit or two. This type of propagand has apparently been put out by the communists themselves as it would be to their advantage to discredit the armed forces and the government in the eyes of the campesino.

On the other hand, at a time, when the GOC is making strong efforts to regain the confidence of the campesino for his government, it is logical to use care in such operations. The Captain reported to me, that there have been cases of rape, theft, etc by low level personnel but that the Army and police immediately make reparations and take

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disciplinary action. Cases of this sort will occur wherever large bodies of men operate but by and large a strict discipline is imposed on the troops.

### ARMY AND POLICE

It is estimated that at least some 7000 troops will take place in the operation against the bands. That is not including the police commands, where Tolima has approximately 1200 police personnel and Huila 900 .

The Counter-guerrilla battalion stationed in Ibagué is composed of 50% seasoned Army non-coms from Sergeant on up and 50% made up of experienced Police Carabineros. It will probably carry the brunt of the combat in the region as they will be the hunter-killer teams, several battalions of Colombian Army Rangers (Lancers) and the Parachute Battalion at Apizaco will be the combat support elements. Other support forces will be the 1st and 2nd Mobile carabinero squadrons, and a 26 men unit of Granaderos (Police Rangers) of course, an important factor will have to be air support.

### POLICE FORCES IN AREA

Personnel of the Police command "Huila" deployed in all areas of the department, 1st Mobile Carabinero Squadron, commanded by a captain stationed in the first police district with headquarters in Neiva, the 2nd Carabinero Squadron, commanded by a Sub-lieutenant. The 2nd is under direct command of the Tenerife Bn commander and operates jointly with Army troops in reconnaissance and combat patrol duties, is headquartered at Algeciras.

1st Squadron has 190 men, manning 24 outposts from 3 to 15 men each and including some municipalities.

2nd Squadron has 90 men

All personnel belonging to these two squadrons and the Granaderos have been personally trained by USAID Public Safety Advisors in guerrilla warfare tactics at their base at Suba in Bogotá and Espinal in Tolima.

### WEAPONS

Prior to September 9, the main weapon of that police command was the San Cristobal and the Madsen, and both were in short supply. Some 550 USAID provided M-1 .30 caliber carbines have just been provided to that command. The Police Commander promised that as soon as they arrived in his command he would immediately distribute them to the personnel in the outposts. That is all personnel in the rural sector.

### AMMUNITION

The command has 84,000 rds and more are on the way whereby each police agent will have with him 200 rds.

### OTHER SUPPORT

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OTHER SUPPORT

Undoubtedly the Army will furnish some support, in any case, this were the hopes of the Police commander. It is not likely though.

The Director General promised that he would give him all the support he could. The personnel of that command are in bad need of footwear and clothing.

COMMUNICATIONS

No type of communications exist in the command. The installation of the USAID provided tactical communications equipment is begining immediately. It is hoped that PS/USAID can furnish some type of provisional communications ie, Walkie-talkies.

RATIONS

The command has submitted a requisition for 3000 individual rations (Local) but the commander is making effort to secure U.S. type combat rations. There have been several ptomaine poison cases among police personnel as the result of using local canned rations. The Director General has been advised that U.S. combat rations are no available.

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FIRST INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICEATTACHMENT #3

## CONSIDERING:

That the deliberations of the Congress have affirmed by all those present the belief that the permanent interchange of ideas to better the systems of each Institution with a view to an adequate fight against crime is not only necessary but indispensable.

That it is necessary to stimulate cultural development and professionalism among all of the Police Organizations and the mutual cooperation among them is indispensable for the improvement of the police systems of America.

That it is convenient to give permanent character to these deliberations and effect meetings at least once a year with the objective of making possible the formation of a united front against crime by means of the adoption of uniform procedures, the permanent interchange of information and the strict cooperation among the Police Organizations so that they will give life to the objectives and push their desires for security and peace necessary to the economic and cultural development of our peoples.

That the most adequate means to give permanent character to these fraternal meetings is the formation of an association of all of the police of the Americas, to stimulate the cooperation and toward the understanding necessary to the realization of our aspirations and purposes.

## RESOLVED:

**FIRST:** The Police Organizations in the American Countries will constitute the Inter-American Association of Police with the purpose of strengthening the bond of friendship which unite the peoples of the hemisphere and as a means toward the advancement of combined formation of adequate programs to guarantee the tranquility, the security and the peace in the Americas.

**SECOND:** Constituting the prime objectives of the association are the fight against crime, the study and recommendation to the member countries of the systems, tactics, and methods most adequate for the prevention of crime and assisting the judicial authorities in its repression; the cooperation between the organizations to make the proceedings practical and rapid; the permanent interchange of information, criminal descriptions, and experiences; the assistance with a few to the advancement of the police organizations by means of technical assistance and in general, all that will contribute to the formation of a united front against crime in any of its forms.

**THIRD:** The police organizations of any country members of the Organization of American States may become members of the Interamerican Association of Police Organizations by officially indicating their desire to join.

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FOURTH: The Association will have a permanent secretary whose location will be determined by the Association in its annual meetings.

FIFTH: With the objective of advancing the proceedings of coordination for the constitution of the Association and the preparation of its first meeting, the members of the Congress have selected Lima by acclamation as the headquarters for the secretary, and have charged the worthy Civil Guard of Perú with the responsibility of organizing his duties.

SIXTH: The by-laws of the association will be drawn up by a committee designated by the Congress which must present them to the secretary within ninety days after which they will be referred to the countries which have indicated a desire to participate. The Police Organizations can make objections in writing to the proposed by-laws within the following sixty days, and if this has not been done, they will be considered accepted. In case of comments, the secretary must make them known to the other member organizations for the purpose of having sufficient explanation and the by-laws can be adopted definitely.

SEVENTH: The secretary will send to all of the Police Institutions of the Americas a copy of this resolution, extending those whose countries were not represented in this congress a cordial invitation to join the Association.

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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Director  
(J.R.Fowler)

USAID  
Deputy  
Director  
(F.Fisher)

US Secretary  
(KMartishius)

Chief Public  
Safety Division  
(HOhardin)

Local Administra-  
tive Assistant  
(LPacheco)

Communications B.  
Caston-Mangels-  
Castaneda)

National Police  
Branch (RWDriggers)

Admin. Dept. of  
Security Branch  
(Rogers) (Casayan-  
tes)

Training  
Section  
(Guzman)

Rural  
Section  
(Romero)

Municipal  
Section  
(Hoffey)

ATTACHMENT #4

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