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March 31, 1967

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FROM - **BOGOTA**

SUBJECT - **Monthly Report - Public Safety Division February 1967**

REFERENCE -

**I. SITUATION**

**A. General**

1. There was a pronounced deterioration in the rural violence situation in Colombia culminating in one of the most effectively organized and directed bandit-guerrilla attacks yet mounted in Colombia - Vijigual, Department of Santander, 27 February. The number of attacks on fincas rose sharply as did their seriousness. There was also a rising continuation of urban gangster activity, especially in Bogotá and Medellín where mobs directed their activities against concentrations of currency and valuables. There was an increase in the number of kidnappings with an accompanying wave of apprehension and tension among the population.

2. Efforts of the GOC Administration to curb the anti-social, anti-government activities were determined and effective to a point limited by material and human resources of the authorities. There was evidence of unprecedented cooperation among the National Police, DAS, and the Military Forces.

3. The President on February 14 signed a decree establishing delineation of investigative responsibilities between DAS and the National Police. For a broader explanation of the decree and its ramifications, see Embassy Airgram A-501, March 10, 1967 describing Decree No. 271.

OTHER AGENCY

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OFFICE

Public Safety

PHONE NO. DATE

3/27/67

APPROVED BY:

Herbert O. Hardin, Chief PDS Adviser

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES

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NO ACTION NECESSARY

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B. Incidents Reports

4. Incidents	This Month	Monthly Aver. This Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year
Demonstrations, riots	8	6	12	11
Attacks against police	10	9.5	19	2
Attacks against police buildings, posts	2	1	2	0
Attacks by organized bands against other than police	91	63	126	30
Bombings and attempts	1	.5	1.	4
Kidnappings	5	3.5	7	2
Sabotage	5	3.5	7	10
<b>Total Incidents</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>59</b>

5. Persons Arrested, killed, wounded

	Arrested	Monthly Average This Yr.	Killed	Monthly Average This yr.	Wounded	Monthly Average This yr.	Total This yr to date.
<u>Rural</u>							
Civilian	xx	xx	79	70	24	22.5	185
Criminal	70	60	36	27.5	6	8	91
Police	xx	xx	9	5	10	10	30
Subversive	9	6.5	0	0	0	0	13
<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>124</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>419</b>
<u>Urban</u>							
Civilian	16	8	15	11	5	3.5	45
Criminal	76	46.5	8	5	9	6.5	116
Police	xx	xx	0	0	6	6.5	13
<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>92</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>174</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>171</b>		<b>147</b>		<b>60</b>		<b>593</b>

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C. Rural Violence

6. The attack on Vijigual came at 6:00 a.m. on February 27 when the townspeople were still mostly around their homes going about their morning chores. Five of the eight National Police assigned to the post were in the building. Another, who had been standing guard outside, had just entered the post to ask for his relief when the attack came. Two agents were patrolling in the village. An estimate 30 to 40 attacked the post from all sides. Two grenades were tossed in, followed by heavy gunfire from rifles, submachine guns, and revolvers. Four National Police Agents were killed in the initial attack and the sergeant in command of the post was wounded. However, before the post was overrun, the police personnel killed at least two of the attackers and wounded several. It was later learned that the two ELN dead were carried off and buried at Sitionuevo by their comrades. The sergeant and one wounded agent escaped through a skylight. The agent died after evacuation.

After wiping out the police post, the attackers rounded up the townspeople, herding them into the soccer field where they harrangued them for about 2 1/2 hours on the repressiveness of the oligarchy, the police, the army, and yankee imperialism, and promising them people better jobs, wages, education, homes, etc., after the "liberation". They sacked the police post of 3 USAID-provided carbines, some ammunition, and police uniforms and equipment. They also visited a laundress in the village and took 35 Colombian army uniforms.

In the meantime, one National Police Agent on patrol, being unable to reach the post, ran to a river landing where he was able to board a river boat just getting underway. After a short time, he commandeered a powered dugout canoe which was faster and reached the National Police Post at Guayabo where there was a USAID-provided rural tactical radio unit over which word of the attack was flashed to the Department Capital of Bucaramanga, passed to Army Brigade Headquarters, and to Bogotá. The army battalion in the area of the attack was notified simultaneously.

The other agent on patrol in Vijigual was on the hill overlooking the village when he sighted a force estimated at 60 to 70 bandit guerrillas. He worked his way to within firing distance and delivered harrassing fire until his ammunition supply was exhausted and he was wounded twice, whereupon he made his way to a house adjoining the police post where he encountered the wounded sergeant.

The attackers, estimated in official National Police reports to number 200 (estimated number reduced to upward of 100 by succeeding reports) were said to have been attired in the usual Fidel Castro type green fatigue uniforms and caps and wearing ELN insignia. They shouted "Viva Camilo Torres" "Viva Fidel Castro" "Viva el ELN!" as they attacked. According to the surviving witnesses, they appeared well disciplined and trained. They were accompanied by a woman, said to be "Mariela," the woman who machinegunned the policemen in the Simacota attack January 7, 1965 and who wore the pink jeans in the ambush on the army patrol February 15, 1966 where Camilo Torres was killed leading the attack.

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The attack was said to have been called "Operation Alejandro" and was planned and led by Ricardo LARA Prada and Mario Hernandez. Some of the forces are believed to have come from the vicinity of Puerto Wilches while the other are believed to have come from an ELN training camp in the vicinity of Simiti, across the Magdalena river in the Department of Bolivar. The forces apparently congregated at a location not far from Vijigual the preceding day and night. They are known to have started taking up positions around the village at 3:00 a.m. The village was infiltrated by "scouts" the previous evening. It is alleged that the police inspector there (a political appointee, something akin to a justice of the peace) had knowledge of these movements, but failed to notify the National Police. Police intelligence reports reveal that the ELN forces had first approached the village on February 14 with the plan of mounting an attack the next day, anniversary of Camilo Torres' death, but became discouraged because National Police had reinforced all posts in that area in anticipation of such an attack, but withdrew the reinforcements on February 24 after the threat appeared to have subsided.

3 The object of the attack was well chosen. It is deep in a gorge of the Magdalena River and is most easily reached from the river. The USAID-provided rural tactical radio equipment is not capable of sending or receiving a signal from this location and USAID technicians had been attempting to locate equipment which would work in such a location. The National Police from the Post at San Pablo on the Department of Bolivar side of the river were able to reach the location by boat, and evacuated the wounded policemen as well as one dead agent, taking them four hours down the river to Puerto Wilches, and taking the sergeant two hours further to Barrancabermeja.

7. On February 3, Department of Santander, jurisdiction of Cucutilla, a National Police Patrol made contact with the gang of Rodrigo Sandoval. The circumstances and terrain gave the gang an opportunity to flee, leaving one rifle behind. National Police claim that the gang is not politically oriented. On February 7, National Police received an unconfirmed report that Sandoval had been seriously wounded in the exchange.

8. On February 4, Department of Tolima, municipality of Icononzo, the Chief of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement (MRL), faction not indicated, was assassinated, apparently for political motives.

9. On February 5, Department of Antioquia, Municipality of Betania, National Police captured Luis Alberto GALEANO Escobar, alias Captain Reflejo, bodyguard for Tiro Fijo, whom campesinos in the region reported seeing. Although there were other such reports, none of them were actually confirmed.

10. On February 6, Department of Cundinamarca, Municipality of San Bernardo, a leader in the Laureano Gomez faction of the Conservative Party was assassinated for political reasons.

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11. On February 7, at 10:00 p.m., Department of Santander, municipality of Cerrito on the main road near the top of a mountain pass almost always shrouded in fog and mist, 10 armed men hi-jacked fifteen vehicles travelling the route, making off with the money and valuables of the occupants. There were no casualties. On February 15, National Police arrested two suspects near Málaga with some of the loot in their possession, and two more on February 21.

12. On February 13, at 6:00 a.m. Department of Cundinamarca, on the road from Caparrapito to Dindal, a group of eight or ten armed bandits blocked the road with two automobiles which they had stopped earlier, killing the drivers, and ordered all occupants of the bus to dismount. Upon finding one army sergeant and a National Police corporal, both unarmed, among the passengers, they ordered the two to kneel face down, in which position the two were decapitated with machetes. Three other bus passengers were murdered, bringing the total to seven. The uniforms of the soldier and policeman were stolen. This zone is quite popular as a recreational area for Americans, Colombians and others. On February 17 National Police arrested 4 men suspected of involvement in the massacre.

13. On February 11, Department of Guajira, municipality of Uribia, one Indian led a group of followers against an element of a rival tribe, killing 3 and wounding one. These casualties are not included in the statistics in B. 5. above.

14. On February 15, Department of Cauca, rural area of Popyan, National Police found a flag of the ELN. The same day they encountered a quantity of ELN propaganda in the city and arrested its possessor, also believed to be the custodian of the banner.

15. On February 15 in various parts of the country memorial observances were held for Camilo Torres, defrocked priest who had joined the ELN and was killed while leading an ambush on an army patrol in Santander February 15, 1966. Rites were held by some religious and moderate political groups, while some groups of the extreme left attempted to mark the event with distribution of propaganda and harangues. In Cali 13 students carrying inflammatory posters and blocking the streets were arrested.

16. On February 16, the city of Cúcuta, Department of Northern Santander, three suspected subversives were arrested by the National Police when caught in the act of painting huge ELN letters on walls. In the possession of one was found a letter treating of communist activities. The three were turned over to DAS for further investigation.

17. On February 19, Department of Cundinamarca, main highway between Villeta and Utica, five armed, masked subjects stopped a truck and relieved the driver and eight passengers of their money and valuables. There was no report of casualties. This incident is probably related to the one described in paragraph 12. above.

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18. On February 9, Department of Meta, DAS arrested the vice committee-man of the MRL for the area of Villavicencio with a quantity of subversive communist propaganda.

19. On February 21, Department of Cundinamarca, near the municipality of Guaduas, on the main highway from Villeta there was found the body of a man who had been shot to death. The body was later identified as that of the owner and driver of a large truck which was stolen by the assailants and later located minus its load in the Department of Valle. There is possible relation between this incident and the ones described in Nos. 17 and 12 above.

20. On February 26, Department of Cundinamarca, municipality of Sesquile, National Police engaged in a gunfight with a gang which had been preying on motorists passing through the area, wounding one of the gang and capturing three more. A taxi which was being used in the hi-jackings was seized. This is a popular recreational area for Americans as well as Colombians and others.

21. On February 27, Department of Tolima, city of Ibague, National Police used a hand grenade and a cal..30 carbine bullet directed through the head to ultimate José María RODRIGUEZ Pava, alias "Pepe", communist oriented bandit operating along the main highway in the region of the boundary between the Departments of Quindío and Tolima, terrorizing and robbing farmers in the region, and hi-jacking vehicles crossing the foggy pass on the main highway from Bogotá to Cali, considerably impeding commerce. Unable to gain financial support from the inhabitants of the region, and being harrassed by heavy National Police and Army patrol operations in the area, he went to Ibague where he shot down a merchant and took 2,000 pesos from the body. He paid a taxi driver 1,000 pesos to drive him to Bogotá where he had stated he was going to pull some big stick-ups to gain working capital. He was stopped at a National Police reten on the outskirts of Ibague and fired three ineffective shots at a police lieutenant while the cab spun around and headed back to Ibague. The vehicle was spotted at a house of diversion and delight fourblocks from police headquarters. National Police, upon entering, first sighted the driver, and while they were arresting him, Pepe fired on the police from the kitchen, again missing. The police obliged him by tossing a grenade into the kitchen and closing the door. Upon peering through the window, they saw Pepe wounded but ready with his weapon. At that time they canceled him out with a shot. (See attached photos.) The police did not know the identity of their quarry until after his death. Pepe was a native of Chapparral, one of the toughest parts of Tolima, 25 years of age and unmarried. Among his alleged offenses were:

- a. Participation in numerous crimes, including murder, assault and cattle theft.
- b. Mar 2, 1966 kidnapping of a rancher in Tolima and collecting 60,000 pesos for his release.
- c. July 9, 1966 Municipality of Rovira, massacred a woman and her three sons.
- d. September 29, 1966 Municipality of Cajamarca, hi-jacked a large number of vehicles on the main highway.
- e. October 13, 1966 Municipality of Rovira, assaulted a National Police Patrol, wounding one agent.

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- f. October 25, 1966, Municipality of Ortega, murder of two citizens.  
 g. December 16, 1966 Municipality of Cajamarca, assaulted a National Police patrol, wounding one agent.

Among the heirs to the leadership of the gang may contend: Arcenio Torres, alias Faenza, Larueano Garcia, alias El Chivo, Libardo (last name not known) alias Arrebal, Manuel Timotes, alias El Mico, or Erasmo Reyes Agudelo, alias El Tigre.

22. On February 27, Department of Santander, Municipality of Sucre, a gang led by one Honorio Santoyo, alias Pata Chica, swooped down on a finca and butchered the couple who owned the place. The following day, the same band committed a similar act.

23. On February 27, in the Department of Quindío, Municipality of Córdoba, elements of the Eighth Army Brigade made contact with the gang of Ciro Castaño Trujillo, formerly communist kingfish of Rio Chiquito, killing one member and capturing arms, ammunition, guerrilla equipment, foodstuffs, bombs, and communist propaganda. The following day, army elements captured four more of the gang in the same area and captured larger quantities of the same items.

#### Urban Crime

24. On February 3 in Bogotá, a gang of six armed holdups assaulted the warehouse of a large department store, bound five employees, and made off with a large truck-load of merchandise valued at 300,000 pesos.

25. On February 10, on the outskirts of Bogotá, an armed gang of five robbed a bank branch of 160,000 pesos.

26. On the same day in the more prosperous north end of Bogotá, a man in a National Police Officer's uniform entered an exclusive jewelry store which is always secured with a barred door. Stating that he wanted to select a gift for his wife, he induced the owner to open the vault and bring out a tray of gems. At that moment, three "gentlemen" in civilian clothes happened to pass, greeting the "officer", who invited them in to see what he was buying for his wife. Upon entering, the three "gentlemen" produced submachineguns from under overcoats carried over their arms. They departed with 500,000 pesos worth of jewels. The "police officer" was identified as a criminal from Antioquia with more than twenty major crimes to his credit.

27. On February 12, a Sunday, in the center of Bogotá, National Police at 4:30 p.m. surprised a gang which had entered the largest jewelry company in the country and was busy opening the safes. The burglar alarms had been

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neutralized except one which had been installed more recently. The watchman, suspected of being an accomplice, was bound and gagged. The police arrived as the last alarm was going off. The hoodlums fled from the building and engaged in a running gunfight with the police. One of them seized a person, at first believed by the police to be a "poor old beggarman", and used him as a shield. The "mendicant" was killed and the other was wounded. The deceased was later identified as one of the gang's lookouts. The burglars had been in the building since midnight. One National Police agent was wounded. As a key suspect, police were seeking an electrician who had wired the place with alarms before being sent to prison for some unknown offense. The additional alarm was installed during his absence and he apparently was ignorant of it.

28. On February 15, Department of Atlantico, City of Barranquilla, a gang of ten hoodlums armed with revolvers and submachineguns, held up two money exchanges and made off in a stationwagon, later abandoned, with 300,000 pesos. The National Police had only nine patrol vehicles in working condition and six were without functioning radios (these are Swiss Audiphons). On February 21, National Police F-2 agents and DAS personnel, working in close cooperation, rounded up seven suspects of the two robberies.

29. On February 15, near the center of Bogotá, an unknown number of masked hoodlums held up a bank branch and fled with 80,000 pesos. The stolen station wagon with false plates broke down and they took a taxi, which they later left. Police were questioning the driver.

30. On February 17, in southwest Bogotá, a flying squad of DAS encountered an armed mob of hoodlums in a car. In a running battle, one of the DAS agents scored a kill with an AID-provided shotgun.

31. On February 16, Department of Valle, Airport of Cali, National Police recognized and arrested a member of the Bogotá gang of La Pesada (The Heavyweight), a group of stickup men considered the most dangerous in Bogotá and suspected in a number of the most recent stickups in the capital. The man was carrying a heavy suitcase, which yielded two .45 automatics, one Remington automatic, a 9 mm submachinegun, and a large quantity of ammunition. Also found was a large knife. The traveler expressed surprise at such things being found in his suitcase, and was turned over to DAS.

32. On February 18 in the Bogotá area, two hoodlums were arrested for cracking a safe on a train enroute from the city and stealing more than 18,000 pesos.

33. On February 22, Department of Antioquia, City of Medellin, National Police interrupted the stickup of a restaurant by four armed thugs, who after

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robbing the business itself, lined up the customers and were in the process of relieving them of their possessions. A gun battle broke out when the police arrived, and one thug was killed while two were wounded and captured. One escaped.

34. On February 24 in the south of Bogotá, National Police jumped a mob of known gangsters and a gunfight ensued. One uniformed agent was wounded and an F-2 agent moved in with a USAID-provided shotgun with which he dropped a well known, dangerous hoodlum; another was captured on February 27.

35. On February 28 in the south part of Bogotá, National Police in uniform and their F-2 agents jumped another mob of 20 gangsters. After ten minutes of gunfire between the two sides, the leader was killed with an USAID-provided shotgun and the other 19 surrendered after witnessing the spectacle.

#### Urban Terrorism

36. Terrorists have been lying low for the time being. However, National Police and DAS believe that it is because of attempts being made by the European block countries to establish commercial and diplomatic relations with Colombia, and that terrorism in its various forms will resume at an opportune time, better directed and financed than before.

#### Civil Turbulence

37. Demonstrations, manifestations, and riots were of a minor nature. A new type of disruption confronting authorities appears to be the Go-Go (also called Ye-Ye locally) cult imported from the U.S. without the necessity of technical assistance, grants, loans, or participant training. The long-haired, radically dressed, often unwashed characters of both sexes are being seen with increasing frequency. On February 11, types from Medellin, Cali, and Bogotá staged a parade down one of the principal commercial streets of Bogotá to the north edge of the business district where they held a manifestation protesting attempts by authorities to control their activities. The sight was such as to urge liberal application of the shears as well as donations of old clothes to provide sufficient covering.

National Police in the larger cities have taken steps to moderate activities in the numerous discotheques which have sprung up, and to curb impromptu automobile racing in densely populated areas of the cities. Mass arrests have been made and automobiles impounded on several occasions. In Bogotá the municipality is placing "dead soldiers" or asphalt humps in key locations to discourage the racing.

#### D. National Police

38. Issuance of Decree No. 271 has appeared to bolster the morale and

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enthusiasm within the National Police. The Director General has ordered an across-the-board assignment of ten percent of existing police personnel to the investigative units. The new, younger Departmental Commanders are demonstrating much more enthusiasm and vigor than their older predecessors, and many are trying out new ideas.

39. With the new wave of rural violence, mainly directed at police and army personnel, General Bernardo Camacho Leyva, the Director General of National Police, is expressing grave concern over the lack of sufficient personnel and mobility, as well as budgetary resources. He states that National Police personnel, although thinly spread, fall far short of the number needed to provide adequate coverage for the country. Citing mobility as another serious and aggravating deficiency, making existing manpower more static, he recently stated that between 400 and 500 of his fleet of ~~vehicles~~ <sup>slightly more</sup> than 900 vehicles are out of service for lack of spare parts, none of which can be imported at this time, and many of which could not be bought anyway because the vintage of many National Police vehicles dates back 17 years. Another fault which he may someday acknowledge is the centralization of all maintenance beyond first echelon in Bogotá, thus making it necessary to haul vehicles by rail, truck, or wrecker, from outlying parts of the country to the capital, with the end result that once a vehicle breaks down, it usually sits for months or years in headquarters parking area, further deteriorating, and perhaps being cannibalized in the meantime.

#### E. Administrative Department of Security (DAS)

40. DAS arrested 620 persons during the month of February and seized or recovered property, including automobiles and arms, valued at approximately 1,253,500 pesos. Several armed robberies and burglaries were solved by identifying latent fingerprints left at the crime scenes by the perpetrators.

41. A severe blow was dealt to MOEC (Movement of Workers, Students and Farmers) by the arrest of 3 men by DAS agents and the seizure of a supply of arms, drugs, and a good printing press valued at approximately 100,000 pesos.

42. Mr. Juan J. Buenaventura C., Chief of the Division of Technical Criminalistics and an employee of DAS since 1935, and Mr. Guillermo Pachon, most recently head of the General Services Division, an employee since 1962, were retired from DAS.

## II. OPERATIONS

### A. National Police

43. On February 20, 1967, a shipment of 2,320,000 rounds of cal..30 carbine ammunition arrived in the Fort of Buenaventura. In response to a

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National Police request for USAID assistance in receiving and transporting the material, the two Public Safety Training Advisors accompanied the National Police Armaments Officer to Buenaventura where they loaded the ammunition on three police-provided trucks. Because violence is beginning to break out in previously less affected areas, and because of the urgent need, Public Safety Advisors recommended distribution of ammunition along the way to departmental commands contiguous to the route of transport. As a result, ammunition was distributed along the way to the Departments of Narino, Cauca, Valdas, Valle, Risaralda, Quindio, and Tolima. This eliminated a delay and a backhaul from Bogotá.

44. On February 17, the two Public Safety Training Advisors visited the National Police School in Barranquilla and inspected the school with its new commander, discussing new construction problems, and needs of the school. The progress under the new directorship appears remarkable. Construction near completion includes a clinic, quarters for non-commissioned officers, and five new classrooms. Two residences for officer members of the school staff have just been finished. The school has a cement block manufacturing capability which has also enabled it to provide blocks for construction of new headquarters in Barranquilla.

45. On February 9 and 22, the Senior Public Safety Training Advisor met with the Sub-director of the Special District of Bogotá to discuss progress in the current 5-week course in traffic control and enforcement being attended by 200 agents. The training appears to be making satisfactory progress and will end March 15, to be followed immediately with a similar one for 200 more agents and non-commissioned officers. Five hundred twenty-five manuals and texts in Spanish on various phases of traffic control work were turned over to the National Police by USAID for use in this course.

46. In response to an urgent request from the Commander of the Department of Atlantico in Barranquilla, and because of the Municipal Public Safety Advisor was engaged on another mission, the two Public Safety Training Advisors traveled to Barranquilla to make an operational study of the telecommunications system there. They recommended immediate installation of X the 10 mobile sets, earmarked for Barranquilla, in existing automotive equipment with the understanding that it would be transferred to the new equipment when it arrived. (See item 28) The advisors also discussed with the commander tentative plans for organization and training of his investigative unit. The commander stated that because of the lack of transportation and sparse deployment of his personnel, he has only been able to assign 15 men to the investigative unit, while the number should be forty on the basis of the Director General's order.

47. On February 23, 1967, the Public Safety Training Advisor, the Municipal Advisor and the two Communications Advisors met with the

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Commander of the Special District of Bogotá to discuss progress of the communications and investigations project in the capital. It was agreed that a project officer would be appointed by Col. Rios to work with the Public Safety Advisors on the dispatch center and they would come up with a firm plan within a brief time. Col. Rios hopes to have an investigative unit of 300 to 350 personnel within a year, trained in the USAID supported courses in criminal investigation. He also expressed hope to be able to shuttle suspects from the outlying district stations to central headquarters in the police panel trucks for interrogation, etc., prior to their being turned over to the commissariats. This will not only insure building a stronger case if there is reasonable cause, but it should keep the patrol cars free to perform their primary function. Public Safety Advisors are assisting in establishing fingerprinting and mugging at district station level. Colonel Rios also requested USAID assistance in organizing a uniform arrest and crime reporting system. USAID will provide him with translated copies of standard report forms used by U.S. police agencies, and will work with his staff in preparation of suitable forms for use in Colombia.

48. Early in February the Public Safety Training Advisor and the Municipal Advisor provided to several officers of the Bogotá investigative unit a demonstration in the use of the .12 gauge police shotgun. They in turn trained 82 existing rank and file personnel. As can be seen by reading items 34 and 35, results were positive.

4 B. Administrative Department of Security (DAS)

49. A bullet comparison microscope was turned over to DAS Feb. 28 for use in their criminalistics laboratory, and the gunpowder ordered for their reloading facility arrived in Port of Buenaventura.

4 50. General Luis Etilfo Leyva, Chief of DAS, has requested a survey of his Narcotics Division. This request is prompted by the responsibility placed on his organization by Decree No. 271.

51. USAID advisors to DAS devoted considerable time to development of projects, holding conferences, and other important details.

52. During the month of February USAID Public Safety Investigations Advisors, in collaboration with U.S. Milgroup, conducted a course in "Interrogation and Interview" for 12 members of the Counter Intelligence Group of the Colombian Brigade for Military Institutes in Bogotá. The course was of two-hour duration each day throughout the month. The class consisted of 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 6 sergeants.

C. Communications

51. The major communications activity during the reporting period was the development of specifications for FY 1967 commodity procurement.

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In addition, the entire tactical radio requirement and maintenance tools for the Department of Cauca were processed through the USAID communications shop and prepared for transport to that Department for installation.

52. Continued assistance was given the USAID customs team through two additional meetings with AID and GOC customs personnel to assist them in development of specifications for their country-wide radio-teletype network; in addition, the Communications advisors are preparing a specifications sheet to be distributed to all interested contractors.

53. The Assistant Public Safety Communications advisor traveled to Santa Marta to lend routine technical guidance and to ~~replace~~ 3 Motorola Motrac Mobile Transceivers from the 7 which had not been installed. The three sets will be used to provide a demonstration for the Director General of National Police and his staff.

54. The Director General of National Police has accepted in principle USAID recommendations for strengthening their countrywide radio-teletype and the new countrywide communications center. Pertinent points were provided in the FY 1967 project agreement.

55. A list of distribution of FM hand portable radio units for use in riot control and other urban tactical situations was approved by the Director General of National Police.

56. Remodeling of the communications warehouse facilities at the National Police transmissions center was completed during the month of February and relocation of stocks is in progress.

57. Recommendations for the new supply and maintenance system were accepted in principle by the Director General of National Police and pertinent points were placed in the FY 1967 project agreement.

58. One week of training was given to the new National Police radio technician assigned to Bucaramanga, capital of Santander, with emphasis on maintenance of the rural tactical radios.

#### D. General

59. Mr. J. Andy Rogers, Senior Public Safety Investigations Advisor, returned February 18 from two weeks' army reserve duty in the Canal Zone. While there he conducted an inspection of excess property at the disposal center there in an effort to locate suitable equipment for use by the National Police and DAS.

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**III. EVALUATION****A. Situation**

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While to a great extent the rural violence in its traditional form has been brought to bay by the combined efforts of the security authorities in Colombia, this type of behavior is apparently symptomatic of deep seated cultural tendencies toward violence and conflict now manifest in a more sophisticated form, in some instances externally directed, organized, disciplined operations by forces trained and piloted toward one specific objective -- that of eventually bringing about the downfall of legally constituted government in Colombia.

**B. Public Safety Program**

The final clearance for implementation of major AID Public Safety recommendations made to the GOC in late 1962 and early 1963 by the issuance of Decree No. 271 mentioned in paragraphs 3, 38, and 50 of this report is regarded as a major breakthrough for the Public Safety Project and promises no lack of work for Division personnel here. Requests for technical advice and training assistance from all levels are reaching an unprecedented level, making careful scheduling and coordinating a must. The USAID Public Safety Division welcomes the changes and is attempting to take full advantage by exploiting fully all opportunities for favorably influencing the development of the civil security agencies in their respective areas.

**IV. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Continuation of effective AID/W backstopping.

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MONTHLY TRAINING REPORT  
NATIONAL POLICE  
ANNEX I (A) FEBRUARY 1967

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		4			72
FBI N.A. COURSE 3 MONTHS	1	1			1
IAPA/PANAMA 12 WKS GENERAL COURSE					2
IAPA/PANAMA 1 WK BOMB DISPOSAL COURSE					2
TOTAL	1	5			79
<u>THIRD COUNTRY LOCAL TRAINING</u>					
CRIMINALISTICS TRAINING, CARACAS					1
<u>USE OF THE BATON</u>					
1 HR CRIMINAL INVEST.					18000
PATROL METHODS 1 WK					335
DRIVER TRAINING 2 WKS	30	30			4204
REVOLVER REFRESHER TNG 2 HRS					480
FBI-PPC REVOLVER TNG 20 HRS					4470
AUDIO-VISUAL 2 WKS					213
COUNTER-BANDIT TNG 12 WKS		19			24
PUBLIC RELATIONS TNG 2 WKS					211
COUNTER-BANDIT TNG 3 WKS					21
COMMUNICATIONS TECH. 9 MO.		12			450
COMMUNICATIONS RADIO OPERATOR 3 MOS					20
PUBLIC RELATIONS-ENGLISH SPEAKING 2 MOS		82			42
CRIMINAL INVEST. 3 WKS					135
INSTRUCTOR TNG 3 HRS					50
RIOT CONTROL TNG. 1 MO					13
POLICE AND PUBLIC ADMIN. 220 HRS		17			2849
FIREARMS TNG. FOR INSTRUCTORS 16 HRS					25
HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS					361
FUNDAMENTALS OF POLICE ADMIN. 72 HRS					33
LEADERSHIP & SUPERVISION 56 HRS					50
SUPERVISION OF CRIMINAL INVEST. 256 HRS					46
PUBLIC RELATIONS-TOURIST					29
POLICE 10 MONTHS	22	22			21
LEGAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES 256 HRS					622
TRAFFIC SUPERVISION 5 WKS		200			
SHOTGUN TRAINING 8 HRS	82	82		82	82
TOTAL	134	464		82	33,116

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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MONTHLY TRAINING REPORT  
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY (DAS)  
ANNEX I (B) FEBRUARY 1967

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	0	3	3	20	143
U.S. POST OFFICE (X) GRAPHOLOGY, 6 MONTHS	0	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-PPG COURSE					311
SENA, SSB RADIO COURSE, 6 MO. MEDELLIN & BOG		2			6
RURAL SECURITY SCHOOL, AGUA AZUL					93
INTERNAL SECURITY COURSE BOGOTA				23	47
DAS ACADEMY, SUBA NEW AGENTS - 6 MOS		120	0	111	436
IN SERVICE - 3 MOS TECHNICAL CRIMINOLOGY 4 MONTHS	0				182
CONFERENCES IN FIELD OFFICE BY IAPA GRADUATES					620
PRESIDENTIAL'S SPECIAL GROUP TRAINING	0	0		49	49
INVESTIGATOR'S ADVANCE COURSES	17	0	17	17	17
(X) U.S. POST OFFICE Inspectors Course 4 Months - 6 Months					41 33 14

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ANNEX II (A)

NONE

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ANNEX II (B)

NONE

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ANNEX II (C)

NONE

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CRIMES UNDER INVESTIGATION BY DAS

Against the existence and security of the State.

Against the Constitutional Regime and against the internal security of the State.

Against Public Administration.

On the association and delinquency incitement and the defense of crime.

Against public faith.

Against health and collective integrity.

Against suffrage.

Against individual freedom and other guarantees.

Theft of cattle.

Traffic of Drugs.

Decree 271 of February 14, 1967 in fulfillment of Law Decrees Nos. 1717 of 1960 (July 13) and 1726 of 1964 (July 17) and Legislative Decree No. 01667 of 1966 (June 30).

CRIMES UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE POLICE

Against the Administration of Justice.

Against Public Morals.

Against Sexual Liberty and Honor.

Against Moral Integrity.

Against the family.

Against life and personal integrity.

Against property.

On antisocial conduct.

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