Dominican Republic Country Handbook

1. This handbook provides basic reference information on the Dominican Republic, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Dominican Republic.

2. This product is published under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program (DoDIPP) with the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity designated as the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on Dominican Republic.

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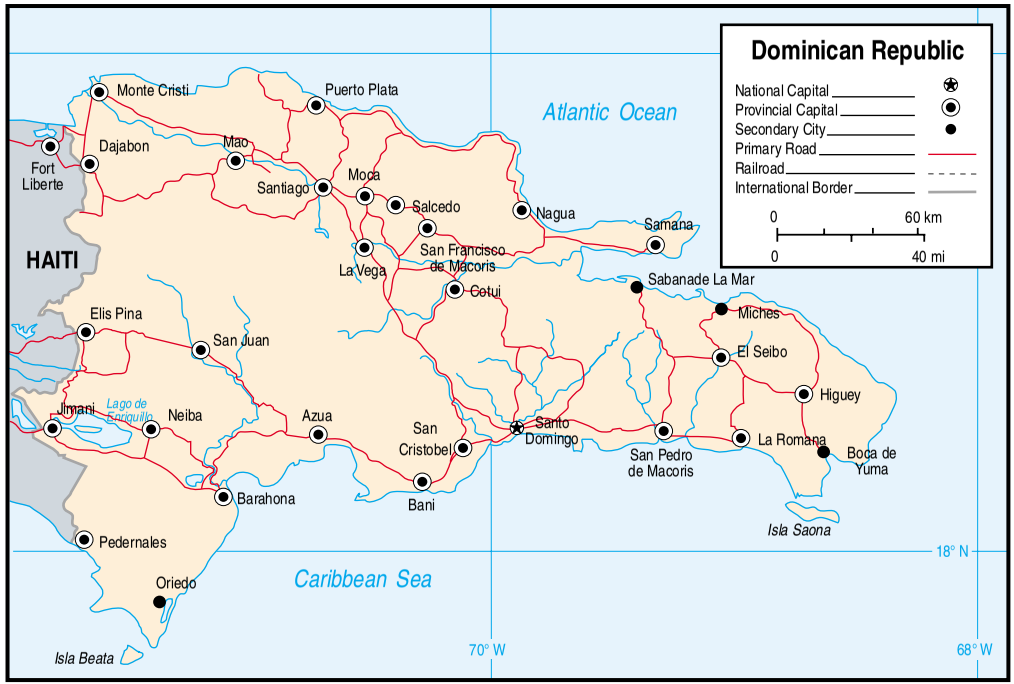


Dominican Republic

KEY FACTS

Official Name. Dominican Republic (*Republica Dominicana*)

Flag. A white cross divides the flag into four, equal red and blue rectangles (blue over red on the hoist side, and red over blue on the fly side); a small coat of arms is centered on the cross.

Head of State. President Hipolito Mejia (August 2000)

Capital. Santo Domingo

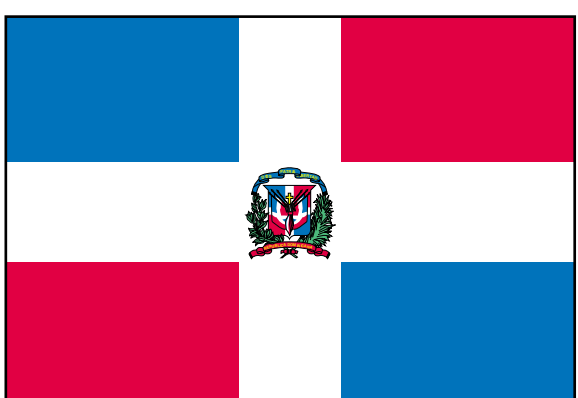
Time. UTC (formerly GMT) -4

National Arms Seal

Languages. Spanish is the official language; English is widely spoken, particularly in tourist areas.

Currency. Dominican Republic peso (RD$)

Exchange Rate. 1 Dominican Republic peso (RD$) = 100 centavos. US$1 = RD$16.30 (2001). The exchange rate fluctuates regularly.



National Flag

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

Ambassador	Hans H. Hertell
Chief of Mission	Ms. Janice Jacobs
Location	Calle (Street) Cesar Nicolas Penson and Calle Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo
Mailing Address	Unit 5542 APO AA 34041-0008
Embassy Telephone	(809) 221-2171
Consular Telephone	(809) 221-5511
Fax	(809) 686-7437

U.S. Consulate

Location	1715 22d Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008
Telephone	(202) 332-6280
Web Address	http://www.domrep.org

The U.S. Consulate consists of the following sections:

- American Citizens Section [(809) 221-5511].
- Commercial Section [(809) 221-2171, extension 359].
- Consular Section [(809) 221-5511].
- Foreign Agricultural Service [(809) 688-8090].
- Public Affairs Section [(809) 541-3030].

Other government agencies represented in the Embassy include the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Health and Human Services, International Development Agency, Department of Commerce, and the Peace Corps.

U.S. Embassy, Santo Domingo

Entry Requirements

Passport and Visa Requirements

A valid passport, a certificate of naturalization or citizenship, or U.S. birth certificate and photo identification are required for entry and exit. Tourist cards allow for up to a 2-month stay and are available from the Consulate or airlines that serve the Dominican Republic. Those under 13 years-old traveling alone or with anyone other than a parent must present written parental authorization notarized at a Dominican Consulate.

For further information concerning entry and exit requirements, travelers may contact the Embassy of the Dominican Republic.

Customs

The following goods may be imported into the Dominican Republic duty-free: 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars and 454 grams of tobacco, 2 sealed bottles of alcohol, and a reasonable amount of perfume. Prohibited items include perishable items such as food, animal products, and plants.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geography

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with Haiti. Hispaniola is 1,100 kilometers (685 miles) southeast of the southern tip of Florida. Covering 48,730 square kilometers (18,815 square miles), the Dominican Republic is approximately twice the size of New Hampshire. The country has a wide variety of terrain and vegetation, ranging from deserts in the southwest to alpine forests in the central mountains. Sugarcane fields are prevalent in the coastal plains in the north and east, and banana plantations occupy most of the tropical peninsula of Samana. The southern coast features pebbled beaches and rocky cliffs.

The border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti follows an irregular line from north to south, but the relief features of Hispaniola are oriented on a northwest-southeast axis. As a result, the two countries share the principal mountain ranges and intervening valleys. The mountains cause internal communications difficulties, and numerous streams and rivers impede cross-country movement. The valleys between the Dominican Republic and Haiti enable unrestricted movement, leading to border incidents and illegal crossings.

Caribbean Region

Topography

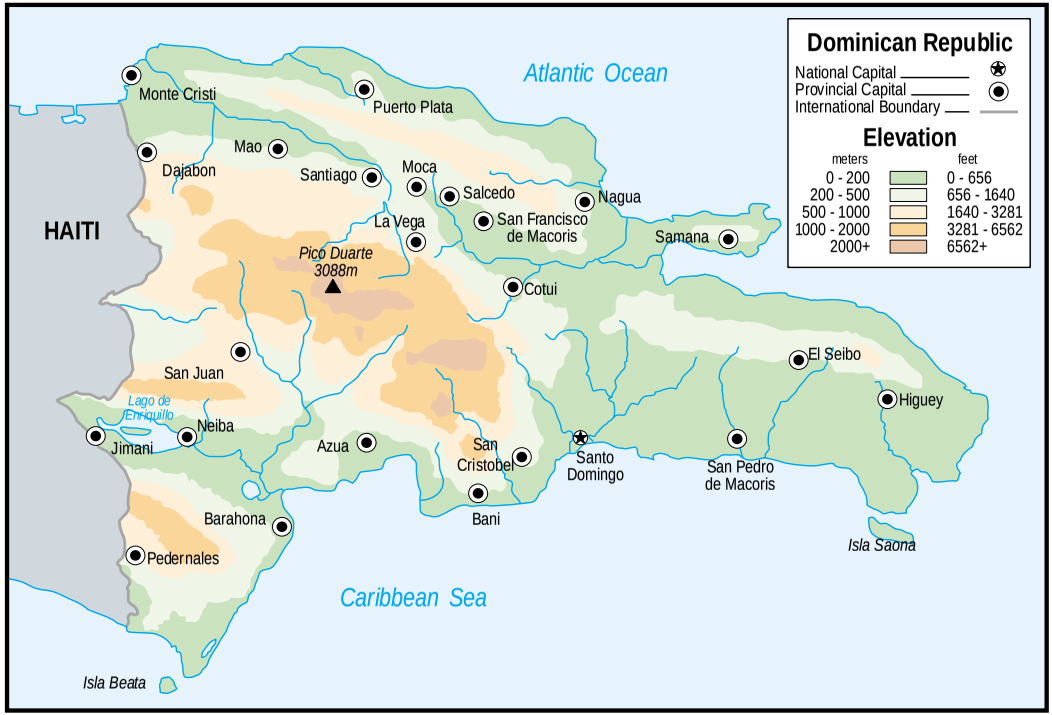
The Dominican Republic has extensive, rugged highlands separated by parallel valleys. A narrow, coastal plain widens to the southeast. The highest mountains in the Caribbean are in the Dominican Republic. Three of the four primary ranges are oriented northwest-to-southeast. These mountains and the single east-west oriented range are all located in the central region. Together they comprise 65 percent of the national area.

Cordillera Central is the island's main geographic feature. It extends from the central southern coast near Santo Domingo northwest into Haiti; the northern limit is the Valle del Cibao. Cordillera Central constitutes the Dominican Republic's principal watershed — its ridges crest at 1,524 to 2,438 meters (5,000 to 7,999 feet), but individual peaks can rise to greater heights. Slopes have gradients as steep as 40 percent.

Streams in Cordillera Central have created canyons and rocky gulches that restrict transit in many places. Most of the highland streams have winding courses that contain numerous rapids and low waterfalls. Stream banks are usually high and steep, and water levels rise rapidly during tropical storms. Flash flooding is another problem, resulting from deforestation and erosion.

Coniferous forest and scrub cover most of the Cordillera Central, except in less rugged areas and mountain valleys, where there is also pasture and croplands.

South of the Cordillera Central are two parallel mountain ranges: the Nieba Mountains (Sierra de Neiba) and the Baoruco Mountains (Sierra de Baoruco). These ranges begin as steep coastal slopes on Neiba Bay (Bahia de Neiba) in the southwest and continue northwest and across the border into Haiti. Both crest at elevations between 914 and 1,219 meters (2,998 and 3,999 feet), with peaks as high as 1,828 meters (5,997 feet). The Rio Yaque del Sur separates the eastern part of the Neiba Mountains (referred to as Sierra de Martin Garcia) from the remainder of the



Topography and Drainage

range. The forests in the southernmost ranges consist of spiny brush, mixed deciduous trees, and broad leaf evergreens.

The Enriquillo Basin is a relatively broad, interior lowland plain separating the Neiba Mountains from the Baoruco Mountains. This plain is approximately 1,206 square kilometers- (466 square miles-) long and mostly below sea level; it extends from Neiba Bay to the Haitian border, where it merges with the region known as the Cul-De-Sac (dead end). The area is semiarid to arid, distinguished by saltwater lakes and a series of terraces on both sides of the valley.

The Neiba Mountains and the Cordillera Central parallel each other and are separated by a highland valley, the Valle de San Juan, which extends across the Haitian border, where it is known as the Central Plateau. Elevations are generally below 152 meters (499 feet) in the eastern section and 304 meters (997 feet) or more in the west.

The Cordillera Oriental is a narrow band of hills east of Cordillera Central. It extends east-to-west 137 kilometers (85 miles) from the Atlantic Coast along the southern shore of Samana Bay (Bahia de Samana) to the foothills of the Cordillera Central, north of Santo Domingo. Elevations in the Cordillera Oriental are typically less than 300 meters (984 feet), except in the extreme east where some peaks rise to higher than 609 meters (1,998 feet).

Dominican Republic Beaches

Cross-Country Mobility

The Dominican Republic's terrain features high, rugged mountains; highland regions; some extensive lowlands; and multiple isolated valleys and basins. The eastern lowlands region is a flat-to-rolling, cultivated plain in the southeast. The northern highlands area is a mountain range containing steep slopes and deep valleys. The central and southern highlands are divided by several mountain ranges and mountain streams, which flow through deep canyons. The rugged terrain impedes ground transport, particularly north-south movement.

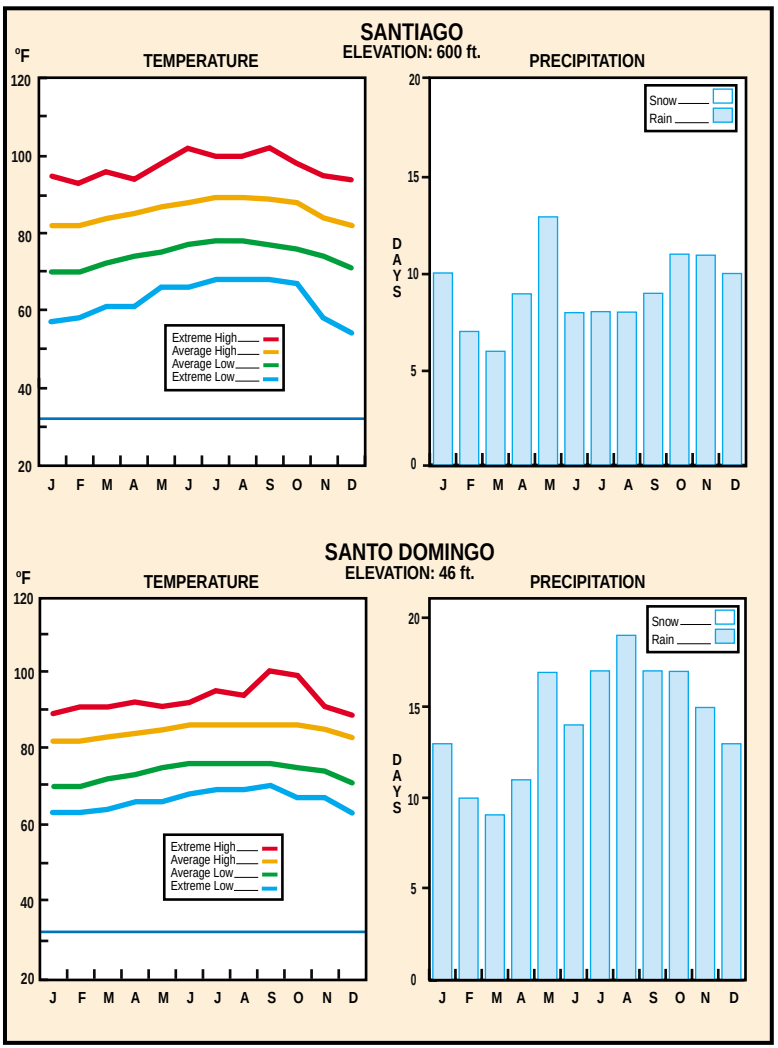
Tactical, tracked vehicles, light armored vehicles, or foot travel are efficient in the lowlands. However, maneuverability is limited in the western interior highlands, particularly in urban or heavily forested areas.

Climate

The ocean, trade winds, and the terrain's high elevation provide temperate conditions. Mountain areas are cool; the plains and valleys are warmer and more humid. The average annual temperature in the Dominican Republic is 24ºC (75ºF). The mean annual temperature along the coastal plain is 26°C (78°F), while the mean annual temperature in the Central Cordillera is 20°C (68°F). There is relatively little seasonal change, except for variations in rainfall.

Relative humidity remains uniform throughout the year at 80 percent. Rainfall is moderate except on the Samana Peninsula in the northeastern part of the Dominican Republic and in the mountains around Santiago, where as much as 2,640 millimeters (100 inches) falls per year. Most rain falls during May through November, producing an annual mean rainfall of 1,390 millimeters (955 inches).

Northeast trade winds, tropical cyclones, easterly waves, and fronts affect the climate year-round. Hurricanes are a significant threat in the Dominican Republic, particularly from mid-July through October. An average of eight hurricanes per year strikes the Caribbean region.



Santiago and Santo Domingo Weather

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation

Public transportation options include passenger travel on motorcycles, local and long distance trips in economical vans or buses (*gau-gaus*), and travel on larger buses. Travel to and from rural villages is often by pickup truck or small vans that carry passengers, animals, and cargo together. Local urban travel is also possible by public cars (*carros publicos*) or taxis that follow defined routes.

Roads

The Dominican road network consists of 12,000 kilometers (7,456 miles) of roadway, of which 5,800 kilometers (3,604 miles) is

Typical Dominican Republic Roadways

Transportation Network

paved; 5,600 kilometers (3,480 miles) is gravel and improved earth; and 600 kilometers (373 miles) is unimproved. Main roads are paved and heavily traveled. Rural roads are rarely paved and may be impassable during the rainy season.

The main highway system has three primary roads that originate in Santo Domingo:

- The Duarte Highway (National Highway 1) traverses the Cibao Valley. It is a two-lane highway paved with asphalt or concrete, but it is in poor condition.
- The Sanchez Highway (National Highway 2) runs westward from the capital along the coast through San Cristobal, Bani, and Azua to Elias Pina on the Haitian border. From Santo Domingo to El Croce, it is two-lane and asphalt; its quality deteriorates toward the border, due to its asphalt and gravel surfaces and its path through rugged terrain.
- The Mella Highway (National Highway 3) extends eastward from Santo Domingo and links to San Pedro de Macoris, Hato Mayor del Rey, El Seibo, and Higuey. An extension connects this road to the ports of San Pedro de Macoris and La Romana.

Secondary roads connect towns located away from the main routes. A two-lane, asphalt road along the coast links Puerto Plata and Samana; another connector links Santiago with Nagua on the north coast.

Many rural communities lack access roads and depend on cart tracks, which are mostly single-lane and have dirt or gravel surfaces.

Rail

The country has 1,655 kilometers (1,028 miles) of track in five gauges. The tracks are used almost exclusively to transport sugarcane from the fields to the sugar mills. These railroads are short, single-track lines and do not comprise a countrywide system. The use of different gauge tracks limits rail functionality; lines are poorly maintained and subject to disruption due to bed erosion.

Airports

The Dominican Republic has 36 airfields, of which 30 are usable. The primary civil airfields are De Las Americas International, Puerto Plata International, Herrera, and La Romana. The two major joint civil/military airfields are Cibao International, and Constanza. La Union International, serving the north coast near La Plata, is relatively new.

Dominican Republic Major Airfields					
Airfield	**Location**	**Runway L x W (Ft)**	**Composition**	**Elevation (Ft)**	**Capacity**
Cibao International	1828N 07041W	5,200x110	Asphalt	597	C-130
Constanza	1854N 07043W	6,600x120	Asphalt	3,931	C-130
De Las Americas	1825N 06940W	11,002x197	Concrete	58	C-17 C-5
Herrera	1828N 06958W	3,859x82	Asphalt	216	NA
La Romana	1824N 06856W	6,214x85	Asphalt	27	C-130
La Union International	ua	3,048x45	NA	NA	B-747
Maria Montez International	1815N 07015W	11,483xNA	NA	NA	Large Commercial Jets
Puerto Plata International	1945N 07034W	10,105x151	Concrete	16	C-17 C-5
San Isidro Air Base	1830N 06945W	7,000x200	Asphalt	111	C-17 C-5

Waterways

Because they are shallow and subject to wide seasonal changes in flow, most of the Dominican Republic's rivers are not used for transportation.

De las Americas Airport (top) and La Romana Airport (bottom)

The mouths of several rivers are used as harbors, but the rivers themselves are navigable only by small craft for short distances.

The Rio Ozama is navigable for approximately 5 kilometers (3 miles), from its mouth at the Port of Santo Domingo to its junction with the Rio Isabela. From this point, the Rio Isabela is navigable west approximately 2 kilometers (1 mile) to the highway bridge and a cement plant, which has a private dock. Depths along the channel range from 7 meters (23 feet) to as few as 3 meters (10 feet) and are affected by variations in seasonal flow.

The Dominican Republic operates as many as 15 seaports; 9 are engaged in international commerce, while 6 are limited to internal trade. The four major seaports include Haina, Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, and Barahona.

Haina Port. Haina port is located at the mouth of the Haina River, 16 kilometers from Santo Domingo on the southern coast of the Dominican Republic. The port of Haina was formerly an expansion of Santo Domingo; however, new container equipment has made Haina one of the most modern ports in the Caribbean. Haina port has replaced Santo Domingo and Boca Chica as Dominican Republic's central shipping facility.

Haina Port has berthing facilities for break-bulk, bulk, liquid, roll-on/roll-off (RO/RO) cargo, and containers. Up to 85 percent of the island's import traffic is handled through Santo Domingo and Haina. Export at Haina includes sugar, molasses, grain, fuel oil, and general cargo.

Puerto Plata. Puerto Plata is a small, open, roadstead port. It is the principal port on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic. This port serves an agricultural area and is a transshipment center for tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, and rum; it also serves the tourist trade.

Puerto Plata is accessible from the northeast between Punta Fortaleza on the west and Punta Cafemba on the east. Harbor entry may be difficult between October and May, when high swells from the north/northeast are frequent. Deepwater anchorage is available outside the port. Puerto Plata links to Cibao Valley via a two-lane, bituminous coal highway that extends southwesterly 44 kilometers (27 miles) to National Route 1.

Santo Domingo Port. Santo Domingo, a natural river port, lies at the mouth of the Rio Ozama. Situated on both banks of the river, the port of Santo Domingo serves as a transshipment point for sugar, coffee, and tropical fruit export. Berths for the discharge of break-bulk, dry and liquid bulk cargo, and containers are available at the port. A cruise ship quay contributes to port traffic.

Santo Domingo Port can accommodate vessels up to break-bulk class E, container class C-F, RO/RO class R-D, bulk class BC-D, and naval class N-D. No fixed heavy lift cranes are available at the port, and vessels must use ship's gear during cargo handling operations. Anchorage is available approximately 1 kilometer west-southwest of Santo Domingo at depths of 9 meters. Pilotage is compulsory. The commander of the port and collector of customs have authority over port operations.

Barahona Port. Barahona is a natural coastal port, on the southwest shore of the Bahia de Neiba. Berths at the port are suited principally for the export of dry bulk cargo, but break-bulk cargo is also accommodated. No fixed, heavy-lift cranes are available at the port for break-bulk, and ship gear must be used for cargo discharge. The port can accommodate the following vessels:

Type	Length (m/ft)	Draft (m/ft)
Break-bulk-Class E	105/345	6.5/21
Bulk-Class BC-D	130/427	8.0/26
Naval-Class N-D	160/525	8.0/26

Anchorage is available in good holding grounds, just outside of the port entrance, at depths of 12.8 to 14.6 meters (42 to 48 feet).

Barahona Port is both road- and rail-served. The rail line extends inland to the mining area or sugar fields and is not used for port clearance. Clearance of the port occurs by way of a one- to two-lane bituminous coal highway south to the Haitian border. Pilotage is compulsory. The commander of the port and collector of customs have authority over port operations.

Dominican Republic Major Ports

Port	Geo-Coords	Harbor Size	Channel Depth (m)	Anchor Depth (m)	Pier Depth (m)	Vessel Size (m)
Punta Palenque	1813N 07010W	Large	17-18	unk	unk	150+
Cabo Rojo	1755N 07139W	Small	9-11	12-14	9-11	150+

Dominican Republic Major Ports						
Port	Geo-Coords	Harbor Size	Channel Depth (m)	Anchor Depth (m)	Pier Depth (m)	Vessel Size (m)
Puerto De Haina (Haina Port)	1825N 07001W	Small	11-12	unk	11-12	150+
Santa Cruz De Barahona	1812N 07105W	Small	9-11	12-14	9-11	150+
Santo Domingo	1828N 06954W	Small	9-11	11-12	9-11	150+

Communication

The Dominican Republic may have the most advanced telecommunications system of all Latin American nations. The principal telecommunications companies market the latest industry technologies. As a result, the public has access to a variety of telecommunications devices and services, including mobile cellular phones, beepers, data transmission, wireless internet, and web-based television.

The Dominican Republic has 700,000 telephone lines; 235 AM and FM radio stations; 35 television stations served through cable television via satellite, as well as 7 VHF and 14 UHF channels; 6 short-wave stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and PANSAT earth stations; and a microwave link to Puerto Rico.

Radio and Television

Of the country's 235 radio stations, two are government stations; the rest are commercial. The three major radio stations are Radio Supra FM, Empresas Radiofonicas, and Radio CNT. In the north coast area, Radio Fantasia (90.5 FM) plays only American music.

The Dominican Republic has one cable television station that broadcasts in English. Major television stations include Color Television, Circuito Independencia, Canal 6, Telesinema Dominicano, Teleantillas,

Rahintel, and Radio Television Dominicana (government-owned). Private radio and television stations broadcast regionally and nationally.

Telecommunication

The Dominican Republic has one of the highest telephone-use rates in the world. The country is eighth in minutes talked between persons in the U.S. and the Dominican Republic. Telephone service is available throughout the country; middle- and upper-class families have phones at home. The country's telephone service is one of the best in the Caribbean. The national phone company is CODETEL.

Phone boxes (pay phones) operate with 25-centavos coins. The cost of a 3-minute phone call to the United States is US$7.85; to Europe US$8.50; to Australia US$9.60; and to Argentina US$14.80.

The country emergency number is 911 and information is 1411. Bilingual operators are available by dialing zero. CODETEL publishes the *Dominican Republic Tourist Guide*, a Spanish/English business telephone directory.

Commercial cellular telephone service was first offered in the Dominican Republic in 1987. Three cellular networks operate in the country and serve approximately 180,000 cellular service subscribers.

Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers are independent and diverse; however, they are subject to government pressure because advertising revenues are not allowed, and imported newsprint is taxed.

Nationwide, there are 10 daily newspapers. Seven are published in the morning, and three are published in the afternoon. These newspapers include the *Listin Diario, La Noticia, El Caribe, El Nuevo Diario, El Siglo, Hoy, La Nacion, El Nacional, Ultima Hora,* and *Santo Domingo News*, which is published in English. *Touring* is a multilingual newspaper with articles and advertisements in English, German, French, Spanish, and Italian.

Satellites

Although no specific licensing arrangements have been announced, it is likely that the international mobile satellite systems will be permitted to offer satellite-based communication systems in the country.

Postal Services

The Dominican Republic postal service is the least expensive way to send and receive international mail. Mail to and from the Dominican Republic is delivered at least once per week. For each 10 grams of mail, the cost to North America, Venezuela, Central America, and the Caribbean is 50 centavos; to Europe RD$1; to Africa, Australia, Asia, and Oceania RD$1.50; and elsewhere in the Americas and Spain 70 centavos.

The postal service has express-mail, which is more expensive than standard postal service. A variety of companies provide private international mail service, which is faster and more expensive than regular mail.

The main post office (*Correo Central*) in Santo Domingo is in the Old City at Las Damas and Calle Tejera. It is open Monday through Friday from 0700 to 1330 and Saturday from 0700 to 1200.

CULTURE

Customs and institutions in the Dominican Republic have a strong Spanish influence. European, Latin, and American influences are also present in Dominican culture. American influence on Dominican culture is likely due to the large Dominican population (estimated at 1 million) that resides in the United States. These U.S. residents visit the Dominican Republic frequently, bringing with them U.S. consumer goods and cultural influences. Baseball is the country's national sport.

The racial composition in the Dominican Republic is homogenous: 73 percent of the population descends from intermarriage between

Dominican Republic Housing

Europeans and Africans, 16 percent is of European descent, and 11 percent is of African descent.

Although Dominicans share many cultural attributes, social and economic status, lifestyle, ethnic heritage, education, skin color, and appearance contribute heavily to social status.

In Santo Domingo and Santiago, there is a further distinction between families of the first and second ranks of the wealthiest class. Those of the first rank venerate their ancestry and claim to be part of the 100 families that are referred to locally as the *tutumpote* (totem pole). Those of the second rank include descendants of successful immigrants and businessmen who married into established families.

The middle class represents a third of the population, concentrated in the ranks of government professionals and the private sector. This middle class struggles to maintain its economic standing, expand its political participation, and gain social acceptance and economic prosperity. Members of this group have no independent source of wealth and are affected by changes in economic conditions. There is limited upward mobility for those in the middle class.

Dominicans perceive themselves to be cultured, particularly compared to neighboring Haitians. Generally, Dominicans can be characterized as friendly and gregarious.

Low pay and employment rates define life for most urban Dominicans. Although the shantytowns or barrios around Santo Domingo rarely have electricity, streets, running water, or sewage facilities, city life is preferable to conditions in impoverished rural areas (*campo*). However, 39 percent of the population lives in the *campo* as peasants, tenant farmers, or sharecroppers, producing enough food to subsist on without having to travel to the city, where food is expensive.

Population Patterns

Population	8.5 million (July 2001)
0-14 years	34 percent
15-64 years	61 percent
65 years and over	5 percent
Religions	
Roman Catholic	95 percent
Other	5 percent

Education and Literacy Rates

Seventy-five percent of the Dominican population is poorly educated. However, because Dominicans of all social classes believe education is essential for economic improvement, they often make financial sacrifices to hire tutors for their children.

The country provides tuition-free public education through the high school level. Attendance is mandatory through sixth grade, but many children cannot attend or do not complete school for various reasons. Scarce funding results in limited resources and understaffed facilities. Parents and teachers must provide basic supplies, including pencils and paper. Textbooks and other materials are scarce. Many urban families send their children to private schools called *colegios*. University education is available, and trade schools provide technical training.

In 2001, the overall literacy rate in the Dominican Republic was 82.1 percent. However, literacy in the *campo* has been estimated to be as low as 20 percent.

Religion

Although 95 percent of Dominicans is Catholic, a smaller percentage regularly attends church or strictly follows doctrine. Many poor people practice the Haitian-based voodoo (*voudon*) but also attend Catholic mass on Sunday. The Roman Catholic Church in the Dominican Republic is not as influential or prevalent as it is in other Latin American countries; dissension over various social and political issues affects it. Unlike other Latin churches, the Dominican Catholic church has no large landholding or industrial interests.

Customs

Most Dominicans believe neighbors should assist each other in times of need. City families, both wealthy and poor, maintain ties with their kin in the countryside and provide assistance. Family members who have made the transition from urban life assist new urban migrants.

Individuality, particularly among Dominican males, is highly valued. Because personal dignity and honor are placed above responsibilities to a group, it is sometimes difficult to establish a common effort toward a goal. Machismo, or an exaggerated perception of masculinity, is also a prevailing attitude among Dominicans, particularly in rural areas.

Trust is highly valued and not quickly or easily gained by outsiders. Dominicans are normally generous and helpful toward those they trust. Friends and relationships are more important than schedules. Family loyalties are considered paramount, as the family represents the primary source of social identity.

Dress

Dominicans take pride in their personal appearance and place importance on dressing well. Jeans and short skirts are acceptable for women in urban areas, but dresses or skirts and blouses are more common in the countryside. Dominicans always dress well for special events.

Except when they are at beaches or when performing manual labor, men wear long pants and stylish shirts. Professional men wear business suits or the traditional *chacabana*, a white shirt worn over dark trousers.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel

Food- or Waterborne Diseases

Diarrheal diseases caused by bacteria, protozoa, and viruses are the greatest risk to deployed forces. Risk from hepatitis A, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever is countrywide and year-round.

Insect-, Tick-, and Miteborne Diseases

Dengue fever is the greatest risk, primarily from March through October. Other insect- and tickborne disease risks include malaria (primarily falciparum), eastern equine encephalitis, and leishmaniasis.

Animal-associated Diseases

Leptospirosis, spread mainly by rat urine; brucellosis; and rabies are risks.

Respiratory Diseases

Acute respiratory infections are a risk, particularly in crowded living conditions. Tuberculosis incidence increased during the early- to mid-1990s, with drug resistance reported. Meningococcal meningitis occurs year-round and countrywide, with group C organisms predominating.

Sexually Transmitted and/or Bloodborne Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases including gonorrhea, hepatitis B/D and C, syphilis, and HIV/AIDS are risks. Reported incidence of HIV/AIDS increased during the 1990s, with 80 percent of AIDS cases attributed to heterosexual transmission.

Other Diseases

Schistosomiasis, contacted by swimming or wading in infected bodies of water, occurs in the eastern lowlands. Transmission is year-round; however, levels are reportedly declining.

Medical Capabilities

Public health capabilities are inadequate. The best health care services are in the capital, Santo Domingo. The quality of physician training is poor. Few physicians have received specialty training in the United States. Some personnel, generally in the better private facilities, speak English.

Public hospitals are old and in poor condition. Most equipment is poorly maintained. Secondary and tertiary care facilities are concentrated in major urban areas, leaving rural inhabitants with limited access to medical services. Private sector facilities provide diagnostic and treatment services similar in quality to those in the United States; however, nursing care is below acceptable U.S. levels. Capabilities of the better private clinics are equivalent to those of a small, public hospital in the United States.

The Dominican Republic has minimal disaster and emergency response capabilities.

More than 75 percent of the pharmaceuticals used in the Dominican Republic are imported. Blood banks are unregulated, and testing for HIV and other bloodborne pathogens is inconsistent.

Key Medical Facilities

Clinica Abreu

Coordinates	18-28-01N 069-53-44W
Location	Independencia and Calle Beller, No. 42
City	Santo Domingo
Telephone	682-2040
Type	Private
Beds	76

Capabilities	Neurology, urology, radiology, gastroenterology, neurosurgery, orthopedic surgery, 24-hour emergency room, intensive care, burn unit, cardiac monitors, sonograph.
Comments	Frequently used by U.S. Embassy personnel.

Dr. Dario Contreras Hospital

Coordinates	18-29-06N 069-51-48W
Location	Avenida Las Americas, near intersection of Avenida Sarbana Larga
City	Santo Domingo
Telephone	596-3686, 594-3604, and 596-2214
Type	Government
Beds	287
Capabilities	Cardiology, neurology, endocrinology, orthopedic surgery, plastic surgery, thoracic surgery, anesthesiology, radiology, 24-hour emergency room, trauma unit, intensive care unit, burn unit, 8 operating rooms, CT scanning, x-ray, laboratory (pathology, hematology, blood chemistry, bacteriology, hematology, parasitology, virology), pharmacy, blood bank.

HISTORY

Columbus' discovery of Hispaniola in 1492 brought not only Europeans to the new world, but slavery and disease that decimated the native population within decades. With the dwindling Indian work force came the importation of West African slaves to provide inexpensive labor for the mines, sugar plantations, and cattle farms. The present day capital, Santo Domingo, was founded in 1493 and became the seat of Spanish power in the New World.

In 1664, the French began to colonize the western portion of Hispaniola, and intermittent warfare between French and Spanish settlers culminated in the 1697 cession of western Hispaniola (then called Saint-Domingue, now Haiti) to France. In 1795, Spain ceded the rest of the

Fort San Diego

island to France, and Toussaint L'Overture, who had let Haitian slaves in revolt against French colonial rule, was named governor. Toussaint and his forces occupied Santo Domingo, but the colonists revolted and reestablished Spanish rule in 1809.

Declaring that Hispaniola was indivisible, Haitians invaded Santo Domingo, which they occupied from 1822 to 1844. This Haitian occupation, which prompted the tension that still exists between the two countries, ended when Juan Pablo Duarte successfully led a Dominican rebellion. During the next 20 years, Dominican leaders approached various countries, including Great Britain and the United States, about accepting Santo Domingo as a protectorate.

In the mid-1860s, the Dominican Republic experienced another rebellion when the country returned to Spanish rule. From 1865 to 1882, seven revolutions occurred, followed by Ulises Hereaux's 17-year dictatorship. Hereaux was assassinated in 1899 and was succeeded by Ramon Caceres, who attempted to save the country from its foreign debt and ruined national treasury.

In 1911, Caceres was assassinated. His murder prompted a sporadic civil war, and the U.S. intervened with Marines and military governance from 1916 to 1924. The Marines fought Dominican insurgents called *gavilleros* from 1917 to 1921. The U.S. occupation force built roads and sanitation systems, restored order, balanced the national budget, and reduced the national debt. The United States, under increasing domestic pressure, negotiated elections for a provisional government and departed in 1924.

Rafael Leonidas Trullijo, who rose through the ranks of the armed police force (the National Guard) established by the United States, used his control of the National Guard to become president in 1930; he ruled for 30 years.

Trullijo's persecution of Haitians contributed to the list of grievances dividing the two countries. In 1937, he ordered the army to massacre thousands of Haitians. Trullijo also murdered domestic opponents, outlawed opposition parties, manipulated government institutions, and appointed unqualified political supporters to office.

Despite its poor relations with Haiti, the Dominican Republic experienced relative prosperity during Trujillo's reign. However, the Organization of American States (OAS) isolated and condemned Trujillo after he attempted to have Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt assassinated for publicly criticizing him. This assassination attempt resulted in Trujillo's own assassination in 1961 by a group of high ranking military officers and civilians.

Even after his assassination, many who abhorred Trujillo's repression admired his economic accomplishments and his ability to impose order on an often unruly country. Without his influence, the army split and civilian unrest ensued; a political revolt and a series of coups followed.

By 1965, the country was engaged in a civil war. U.S. President Lyndon Johnson intervened, sending U.S. Marine and Army units, as well as a

small OAS peacekeeping element, into the country. U.S. forces established order, and elections were held in 1966.

Joaquin Balaguer, a political figurehead during the Trujillo regime and leader of the conservative Reformist Party (PR), became president in 1966 and was reelected in 1970 and 1974.

Antonio Guzman Fernandez, who led the left-wing Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), won the 1978 election. Guzman, died mysteriously in 1982 and was succeeded by the PRD's Jorge Blanco. Blanco's administration was marked by economic problems and civil unrest.

Balaguer returned to power in 1986. In 1994, he was narrowly elected to his seventh term as president. On 16 May 1996, Leonel Fernandez Reyna was elected president, with Balaguer's support. At age 94, Balaguer ran for president in the 2000 election, but he was defeated by Hipolito Mejia. Balaguer retired to his home in Santo Domingo, where he is still active in politics.

Chronology

1844	Dominican Republic is established after citizens rebel against Haitian occupation.
1865	Second rebellion results in Spanish rule.
1865-1882	Country undergoes seven revolutions to regain independence.
1930	Military coup establishes dictatorship of General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina.
1961	President Trujillo is assassinated.
1965	Civil war outbreak causes U.S. Marines to intervene to restore order and protect foreign nationals.
1966	PR party leader Joaquin Balageur is elected president.
1978	Antonio Guzman Fernandez elected president.
1982	Guzman dies mysteriously; Jorge Blanco is elected president.
1986	President Balaguer is reelected.
1996	Leonel Fernandez Reyna is elected president.
2000	Hipolito Mejia is elected president.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government

National Level

The Dominican government is based on the French system of top-down rule and strong central authority. Both houses of the bicameral congress are elected every 4 years. The upper house (senate) has 30 members, and the lower house (chamber of deputies) has 149 members.

The Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) has 24 senators and 73 deputies. Of the opposition parties, the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) has 4 senators and 49 deputies, and the Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC) has 2 senators and 17 deputies. There are 10 independent deputies.

Executive Branch. The constitution vests executive power in a president, who is elected by direct popular vote and whose term of office is 4 years. The constitution requires that presidential candidates be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, at least 30 years-old, and in possession of all political and civil rights. A candidate cannot have been a member of the military or the police for at least 1 year prior to election.

President Hipolito Mejia

Vice presidential candidates must meet the same qualifications as presidential candidates. The vice president may assume the office of president when the chief executive is ill, outside the country, or otherwise unable to perform his duties and serve until the next scheduled election.

Legislative Branch. The legislative branch is run by the Congress of the Republic. It is composed of a senate and a chamber of deputies; the senators and deputies are elected by direct vote. One senator is elected from each of the country's provinces and from the national district of Santo Domingo.

The positions of senator and deputy are incompatible with any other function or post of the public administration. Deputies and senators must be Dominican citizens and be at least 25 years-old, with full civil and political rights. Additionally, they must have been residents of the province they wish to represent for at least 5 years.

The powers of the senate include electing the president and other members of the central electoral board and their substitutes; electing the members of the chamber of accounts; and approving or rejecting the appointments of diplomatic officials deriving from the executive branch.

Judicial Branch. The judicial branch consists of the supreme court of justice and other courts of the judicial order created by the constitution and the laws. This branch is endowed with administrative and budgetary autonomy.

The supreme court of justice is headquartered in Santo Domingo. It is composed of 11 judges who are designated by the national magistrate's council. Supreme court justices must be Dominican citizens by birth or parentage, at least 35 years-old and have full political and civil rights. They are required to have law degrees and to have practiced law or held judicial office for at least 12 years.

The supreme court of justice presides over penal suits against the president and vice president of the republic; the senators, deputies, and judges of the Supreme Court of Justice; the secretaries and undersecretaries of state; motions of abrogation; and suits whose hearings in first circuit are incumbent on the courts of appeal. In accordance with the law of judicial career, the court also elects judges of the courts of appeal, the land court, the courts of first circuit, the grand jury, and any

other courts of the judicial order. Local justices cover 72 municipalities and 18 municipal districts. Each province acts as a judicial district.

Key Government Officials

President	Rafael Hipolito Mejia Dominguez
Vice President	Milagros Ortiz Bosch
Sec. of State for the Armed Forces	Jose Miguel Soto, Jimenez
Sec. of State for Finance	Fernando Alvarez Bogaert
Sec. of State for Foreign Relations	Hugo Tolentino Dipp
Sec. of State for Interior & Police	Rafael Subervi Bonilla
Sec. of State for the Presidency	Sergio Grullon
Attorney General	Virgilio Bello Rosa

Local Government

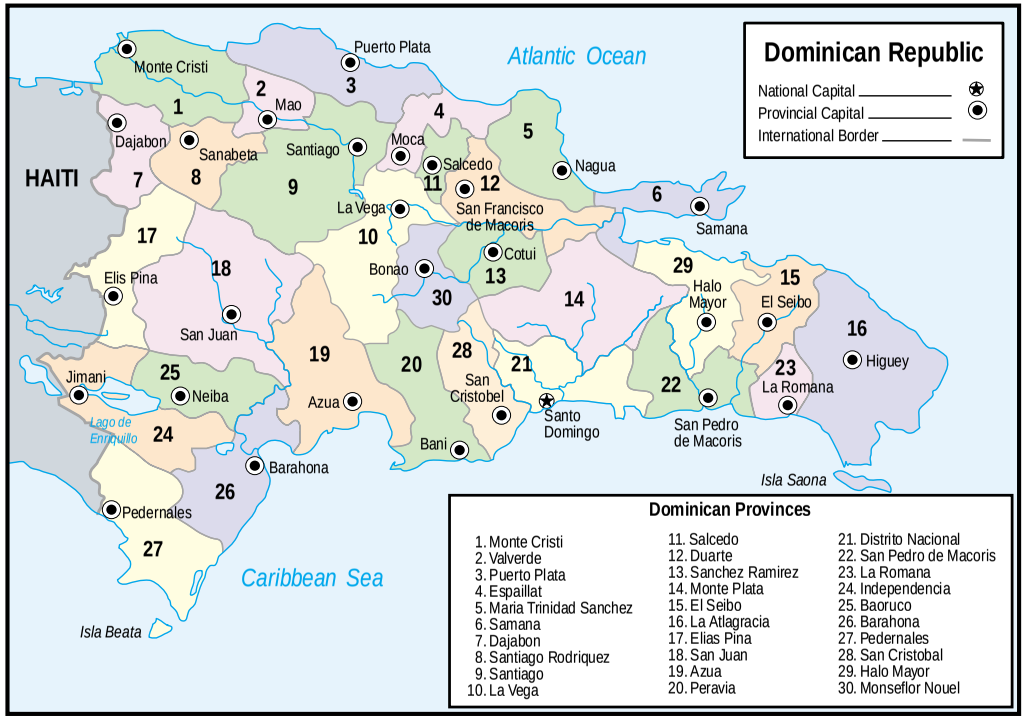
The country is divided into 29 provinces, as well as the national district of Santo Domingo. The provinces, in turn, are further divided into 77 municipalities (or counties). Each municipality has its own council. The size of the councils depends on the size of the municipality, but each is required to have at least five members.

The president appoints a governor to be in charge of the government of each province. The governor must be a Dominican citizen, at least 25 years-old, and in full possession of civil and political rights. Mayors and municipal councils elected to 4-year terms govern cities and the national district. Naturalized citizens can hold municipal office, provided they have lived in the community at least 10 years.

Politics

Elections

The president of the republic heads public administration and commands all armed forces of the republic, as well as the police corps. The president and the vice president of the republic swear the oath of office on 16 August after their election.



Administrative Districts

Hipolito Mejia was elected president during the 16 May 2000 elections. His PRD has a strong position in congress, holds a majority in the senate, and has 73 of the 149 seats in the chamber of deputies. The next presidential and parliamentary elections are scheduled for May 2004.

Party	Leader
Alliance for Democracy Party (APD)	Maximilano Rabelais Puig Miller
Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union (UPA)	Ignacio Rodriguez Chiappini
Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD)	Elias Wessin Chavez
Democratic Union (UD)	Fernando Alvarez Bogaert
Dominican Communist Party (PCD)	Narciso Isa Conde
Dominican Liberation Party (PLD)	Jose Tomas Perez
Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD)	Hatuey De Camps
Dominican Worker's Party (PTD)	Ivan Rodriguez
Liberal Party Dominican Republic (PLRD)	Andres Van Der Horst
National Progressive Force (FNP)	Pelegrin Castillo
National Veterans/Civilian Party (PNVC)	Juan Rene Beauchamps
Popular Christian Party (PPC)	Rogelio Delgado Bogaert
Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC)	Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo

Foreign Relations

The Dominican Republic has accredited diplomatic missions in most western hemisphere countries and in principal European capitals. It belongs to the UN and many of its specialized and related agencies, including the World Bank, International Labor Organization, and International Civil Aviation Organization. It is also a member of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and INTELSAT.

United States. The Dominican Republic has a close relationship with the United States. In 2000, the Dominican Republic government renewed an

overflight agreement permitting U.S. aircraft to fly through Dominican Republic airspace through the year 2004 in pursuit of smuggler aircraft. The Dominican Republic government supports U.S. counterterrorism efforts.

Cuba. Full diplomatic relations were established with Cuba in 1998; there is contact in fields such as commerce, culture, and sports.

Haiti. Although the Dominican Republic shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, the two countries have a history of terse relations. A sizable Haitian migrant community resides in the Dominican Republic. Haiti's political instability and the growing number of emigrants has prompted the Dominican Republic to examine relations with its neighbor. The two nations came close to war several times in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1986, the Dominican Republic closed its border with Haiti for more than a year due to civil unrest.

The Dominican Republic's military capabilities surpass Haiti's, but the Dominicans are aware of Haiti's ability to raise large armies. Consequently, the Dominican Republic's conventional military planning has focused on border security and protection of the valleys that provide entry from Haiti.

ECONOMY

The Dominican Republic is a middle-income, developing country primarily dependent on agriculture, trade, and services such as tourism.

Statistics

Gross Domestic Product	US$21.1 billion (2001)
Inflation Rate/Consumer Price Index	6.5 percent
Unemployment Rate	13.8 percent
Per Capita Income	US$1,927

Balance of Trade	
*Imports (*US$3.9 billion)	Tourism, Oil, Petroleum Products, Cotton And Fabrics, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals
*Exports (*US$4.6 billion)	Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Rice, Fruit, Silver, Gold, Nickel, Clothing
Exchange Rate	US$1=16.30 peso (2001)
Natural resources	Hydropower
Minerals	Ferronickel, Bauxite, modest quantities of Gold and Silver.

Agriculture

Agriculture remains the most important sector in terms of domestic consumption and ranks second in export earnings. The principal commercial crop is sugar cane, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. The primary meat products are beef and veal, chicken, lamb, and pork. Non-traditional farming crops such as winter vegetables and fruits (avocados, mangoes, papayas, passion fruit, bananas, pineapple, limes, and strawberries) are gaining importance to the agricultural sector. Other crops include rice, corn, potatoes, tubers, beans, spices, peanuts, cashews, almonds, coconuts, plantains, and citrus fruits.

Manufacturing/Industry

The Dominican Republic has more than 31 industrial-free zones throughout the country. Domestic industry is based on agricultural product processing, oil, refining, minerals, and chemicals. Major industries include apparel, footwear, electronics, sporting goods, pharmaceuticals, furniture, data entry, and other service operations.

THREAT

The Dominican armed forces is active in domestic politics and wary of potential insurgent activity. However, except for a few, easily contained guerrilla operations in the mountains, the Dominican Republic has been

free of insurgency problems for more than 20 years. Instability resulting from poor economic conditions is a greater threat. In recent years, the country has experienced a series of strikes and violent demonstrations by labor unions and student organizations.

Crime

Street crime in the Dominican Republic is frequent, particularly in Santo Domingo. Valuables left unattended in parked automobiles, on beaches, and in other public places are often stolen. Burglaries of private residences have increased, as have crimes of violence. Criminals do not specifically target U.S. citizens, but some violent crime has involved foreign residents and tourists, including U.S. citizens. Violent crime rarely affects the larger, better-known resort complexes that use private security services.

Given the potential to become victims of crime, U.S. personnel should anticipate the theft of portable items. Travelers should avoid carrying large sums of money, and portable items in parked cars should be stored from view. Valuables should be kept in a hotel safe, and a receipt should be obtained for all deposited items.

Police assistance is often ineffective. The police are poorly paid, equipped and trained. Few police officers speak English.

Terrorism

The terrorism threat to U.S. personnel, assets, and interests in the Dominican Republic is low. No known terrorist groups are active in the country. Minor acts of violence such as rock throwing and burning tires in the streets are common during public demonstrations. Such violence tends to occur during the weeks leading up to elections, and often takes place at Santo Domingo University or during labor union activities.

Insurgency

Several Haitian groups, including the Reunited Militant Front (FMR), the Combined Revolutionary Movement for the Protection of the National Territory (KMB), and violent elements of the Revolutionary Front for the Advancement of the Haitian People (FRAPH) reportedly operate from clandestine facilities within the Dominican Republic.

Political Instability

Despite political stability since 1965, Dominican politics remain volatile, particularly during elections. Left-wing political extremism continues. Partisans of all parties are capable of violence and corruption at election time, but no group is known to be planning a government overthrow. Sporadic periods of political unrest will likely continue. Although the reduced capabilities of the military limit effectiveness in maintaining order, demonstrations are not expected to affect government stability.

Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking in the Dominican Republic is a result of the country's geographic position in the Caribbean and structured criminal organizations that operate in Santo Domingo. The Dominican Republic is used as a transshipment point for cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and other drugs into the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Europe. Increasing amounts of other drugs, such as ecstasy, are being moved through the country from Europe to the United States and Puerto Rico.

Commercial and non-commercial maritime vessels are the preferred mode of drug transport, but there have also been significant illegal substance seizures at Dominican airports. Small boats bring drugs in through unprotected coastline areas or drop drugs near the shore for pickup and onward shipment. Smaller quantities of drugs are carried on cruise ships or commercial airlines. When drug shipments enter the

country, they are sent to the destination market via export containers, speedboats, mail, courier, or mules.

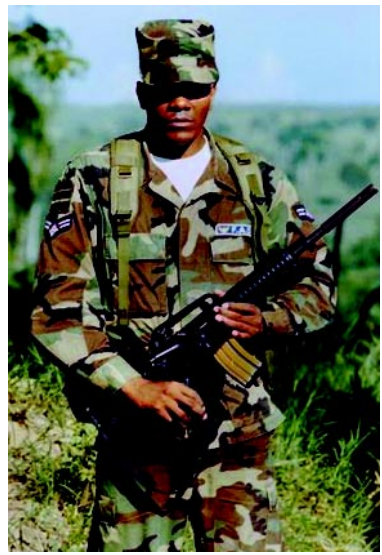
The Directorate for National Drug Control (DNCD) and the Dominican military have established special units of military personnel that are supervised by the DNCD and supported by the U.S. government to protect the country's border with Haiti and its coastline.

In 2000, three special land-control units were added to the four units already on the Haiti border. Three units were also established on the coastline to prevent speed boat landings. The DNCD also has 15 drug-detection dogs.

ARMED FORCES

Defense Organization

The president is the commander-in-chief of the Dominican Republic armed forces. The secretary of state for the armed forces, who is a cabinet member, oversees the military. The armed forces are made up of army, navy, and air force personnel. The army's dominance has led to lower funding and readiness for the navy and air force.



Member of Dominican Republic Security Forces

The Dominican Republic spends approximately US$180 million (1 percent of the GDP) on its armed forces. With a limited arms manufacturing capability, the country depends on imports to meet most of its equipment needs. The Dominican Republic relies on U.S. military aid to bolster Dominican counterdrug capabilities.

Mission

The primary mission of the Dominican armed forces is the territorial defense of the nation. The secondary mission is to aid the national police during civil disturbances. Duties also include interdicting narcotics, controlling the entrance of illegal immigrants, and assisting in domestic civic action programs.

Key Military Personnel

Commander-in-Chief	President Hipolito Mejia
Secretary of State for the Armed Forces	Gen Jose Soto Jimenez
Army Chief of Staff	Maj Gen Manuel Polanco Salvador
Air Force Chief of Staff	Maj Gen Rafael Bueno Vasquez
Navy Chief of Staff	Vice Admiral Luis Humeau Hidalgo

Conscription

Service in the Dominican Republic Armed Forces is voluntary. Dominican Republic citizens are eligible for military service at age 18.

Military Education

The Dominican Republic has three military institutes: the Institute for Advanced Studies in Defense and National Security, the Gregorio Luperon Program for Professional Education and Training, and the Military Institute for Human Rights. These institutes were inaugurated in September 2000 and are headed by a general officer. Their purpose is to transform the military's structure by improving the intellect and efficiency of the soldier, and improving the military's ability to address threats such as the trafficking of drugs, arms, and undocumented immigrants.

Military Industry

The San Cristobal Arsenal, established by Rafael Trujillo after World War II, developed three indigenous submachineguns, an automatic rifle, and an assault rifle, but only the Cristobal M2 submachinegun was produced in large quantities. Development was also initiated for mortars and antitank weapons but not to the point of production. For the last several decades, the San Cristobal facility has been used to produce small arms ammunition and maintain a variety of army ordnance.

Army

Organization

The Dominican Army is composed of:

- 10 infantry battalions;
- 1 presidential guard battalion;
- 1 special forces battalion;
- 1 armored battalion;
- 1 armored reconnaissance squadron;
- 3 motorized reconnaissance troops;
- 2 artillery battalions;
- 3 independent howitzer batteries; and
- Engineer, signals, ordnance and transport battalions.

The Dominican Army is organized around the country into three defensive zones:

- The Southern Defense Zone, headquartered in Santo Domingo, covers the area between San Cristobal and the Mona Passage, encompassing the provinces of Peravia, San Cristobal, El Seibo, San Pedro de Macoris, La Romana, La Altagracia, and the national district of Santo Domingo.
- The Northern Defense Zone, which is headquartered in Santiago de los Caballeros, covers the area extending from Santiago to the Samana peninsula, encompassing the provinces of Puerto Plata, Santiago, La Vega, Espaillat, Salcedo, Duarte, Sanchez Ramirez, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, and Samana.
- The Western Defense Zone, headquartered in San Juan de la Maguana, covers the area adjoining the Haitian frontier and the area extending from Valverde in the north to Azua in the south. This zone encompasses the provinces of Azua, Dajabon, Montecristi, Santiago Rodriguez, La Estrelleta, San Juan, Bahoruco, Independencia, Pedernales, and Barahona.

Mission

The primary role of the Dominican Army is national defense against external enemies and internal security.

Personnel

The Dominican army has a strength of 15,000 active personnel. No military reserves exist, but the paramilitary national police are trained to supplement military forces if necessary, including special operations forces.

Dominican Republic Soldiers

Training

The enlisted personnel receive both basic and specialist training at the Armed Forces Training Center at San Isidro air base. The Cazadores de la Montana Battalion trains troops in mountain and jungle warfare at Constanza. The Military School (Escuela Militar) at Haina offers a 4-year course for aspiring army officers. The Army conducts a 6-month course for company commanders and a 10-month course for battalion commanders. In addition, under an agreement made in 1962, the U.S. offers command and staff courses to officers of the three Dominican Armed Forces, either within the U.S. or the Panama Canal Zone. At Bani, the Vocational School of the Armed Forces and National Police trains enlisted men in manual skills prior to their retirement.

Deployment

Individual brigades are assigned a defense zone. Brigade headquarters are in Santo Domingo (1st), Santiago de los Caballeros (2nd), and Barahona (3rd). One infantry battalion is garrisoned in the same municipality as the brigade headquarters, while the others are deployed at the company and platoon level throughout the brigade area.

Equipment

Armor/Armored Personnel Carrier

Type	Role	Qty
AMX-13	Light Tank	12
M-41A1	Light Tank	12
V-150 Commando	Armored Fighting Vehicle	8
M2/M3 Half Track	Armored Personnel Carrier	20
M113 A1	Light Tank (U.S.)	unk
AML	Armored Car (FR)	unk
Lynx	Landsverk (SE)	8
M3 A1	Scout Car (U.S.)	20
M35 A2	Trucks	94

Artillery

Type	Role	Qty
105-mm L/22 (SP)	Howitzer	12
105-mm M101/M2A1	Howitzer	21
75-mm M02/33 (GE)	Howitzer	12
20-mm Antiaircraft	Gun	4
120-mm ECIA	Mortar	24
81-mm	Mortar	unk

Antiaircraft Artillery

Type	Role	Qty
12.7 M2 HB HMG	Heavy Machinegun	unk

Antitank Weapons

Type	Role	Qty
106-mm M40A1	Recoilless Rifle	unk

Infantry Weapons

Type	Role	Qty
7.62-mm FN FAL	Rifle	unk
7.62-mm CETME	Rifle	unk
5.56-mm M16	Rifle	6,000
7.62-mm G3	Heckler/Koch Rifles	unk
7.62-mm M14	Rifle (U.S.)	1,650
40-mm M79	Grenade Launcher (U.S.)	121
9-mm Uzi	Submachinegun (IS)	425
30 cal San Cristobal Mk 3	Submachinegun (DR)	unk
9-mm Model 38/49	Submachinegun	unk
9-mm Christobal Mk 1/2/3	Submachinegun (DR)	unk
9-mm MAC M10	Submachinegun (DR)	unk
7.62-mm FN MAG	General-Purpose Machinegun	unk
7.62-mm M60A1	General-Purpose Machinegun	unk
30 cal M1917A1	Medium Machinegun	unk
30 cal M1919	Machinegun	unk
30 cal M1918A2 BAR	Machinegun	unk
30 cal Browning (US)	Machinegun	unk
106-mm M40A1	Recoilless Rifle (U.S.)	unk
45 cal Colt M1911 A1	Pistol (U.S.)	unk
9-mm FN Browning HP	Pistol (BE)	unk
38 cal Smith & Wesson	Pistol (U.S.)	unk

Air Force

Organization

The Dominican Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Dominicana, or FAD) is a small force with little combat capability. The FAD is organized into at least four commands, with the air command, maintenance command,

support command, and base defense command located at San Isidro air base. The FAD has no night-flying capability.

Personnel

Air force strength is 5,500 personnel, including one airborne company (also referred to as a special forces unit) and an air defense battalion armed with four 20-mm guns. The Dominican Air Force has no reserve personnel.

Mission

The Dominican Air Force is a counterinsurgency, transport, and training force. Its primary mission is transport and logistic support of the land forces, with secondary missions including observation patrols and search-and-rescue (SAR).

Training

Air force cadets pursue the first 2 of their 4-year course at the Military Academy at Haina before transferring to the Military Aviation School (Escuela de Aviacion Militar) at San Isidro air base for specialist training.

Deployment

Major bases are located at Azua, Barahona, La Romana, La Vega, Monte Cristi, Puerta Plata, Saibo, San Isidro (Santo Domingo), and Santiago. The air force divides the country into two air zones: the southern air zone is headquartered at San Isidro, and the northern air zone is headquartered at Santiago de los Caballeros.

Most aircraft are based at San Isidro. Only San Isidro, Santiago, and Barahona have permanently deployed operational units. San Isidro has seven T-34Bs, four 0-2As, eight A-37s, five UH-1H helicopters, and one Queen Air prop aircraft. Aircraft readiness at San Isidro is at 40 percent.

Equipment

Fixed-Wing Aircraft

Type	Role	Qty	In Service
A-37B	Light Strike	8	4
C-47	Transport	unk	unk
Commander 680	Transport	unk	unk
Queen Air 80	Liaison	unk	unk
King Air	Liaison	1	1
PA-31 Navajo 300	Liaison	1	1
Cessna 210N	Pressurized Liaison	1	1
Cessna 404 Titan	Liaison	unk	unk
Beech 60 Duke	Liaison	unk	unk
T-41D Mescalero	Trainer	1	1
T-34B Mentor	Trainer	4	4
AT-6G	Trainer	unk	unk

Rotary-Wing Aircraft

Type	Role	Qty	In Service
Bell UH-1H/205A	Utility	8	8
SA-318C	Utility	2	2
Aerospatiale SA365C VIP Transport	VIP Transport	1	1
Hughes OH-6A	Observation	1	1

Air Defense Systems

Type	Role	Qty	In Service
40-mm M1	Antiaircraft Gun	18	18

Navy

Established in 1873, the navy consists of some 3,800 personnel, including a small naval infantry unit and a frogman/SEAL unit. There are three naval zones: Northern, Southern, and Santo Domingo. Bases are at Santo Domingo (HQ and Supply Base), Las Calderas at Bani (principal naval base, naval dockyard with 700-ton synchrolift, naval academy, training

center, and supply base), and Haina (dockyard facility and supply base) just west of Santo Domingo. There is also a small naval base at Puerto Plata on the northern coast that is the headquarters for the Northern Zone.

Equipment

Many of the Dominican Republic's naval vessels date to World War II. Vessels in the inventory include:

Class	Unit Name	Type	Qty
Admirable	Tortuguero, Prestol Botello	PG	2
Balsam	Almirante Juan Alejandro	PS	1
Cohoes	Calderas, Cambiaso, Sepracion	PG	3
PGM 71	Betelgeuse	PC	1
Sewart 85-FT	Procion, Belatrix, Capella, Aldeoarg	PB	4
Sotoyomo	Enriquillo	ATA	1
Swiftship 110-FT	Canopus, Renamed Cristobal Colors	PC	2
USCG Point	"A," "C," and "D" Series	WPB	3

Deployment

Naval bases are at Santo Domingo (also known as 27 de Febrero Naval Base), Las Calderas, and Haina. Santo Domingo is the Naval Chief of Staff's headquarters. The principal base is at Haina, which has three dry docks. Las Calderas, which has a 700-ton synchrolift, is also the primary naval training center and functions as a supply base. Rudimentary facilities exist at Barahona and Puerto Plata.

Organization

The Dominican Navy (DRN), established in 1873, is divided into three zones: northern, eastern, and southern. Each zone commander reports to the navy chief of staff through the operations officer of the navy general staff in a highly centralized command structure.

Naval bases are located at Santo Domingo (27 de Febrero Naval Base), Las Calderas, Haina, and Puerto Plata. Santo Domingo is the only base

capable of accommodating a U.S. destroyer or frigate-sized vessel. It is the headquarters for the naval chief of staff. The principal base is at Haina, which has three dry docks. Las Calderas, which has a 700-ton synchrolift, is also the primary naval training center and functions as a supply base. Rudimentary naval facilities exist at Barahona and Puerto Plata.

Mission

The Navy's primary mission is to maintain the country's maritime territorial integrity. It is also responsible for maritime SAR missions and illegal narcotics and migration interdiction.

Personnel

The DRN has approximately 3,800 personnel, including naval infantry. Thirty percent performs non-traditional tasks, such as guard duty and manual labor, for government agencies and the private sector. There is no reserve unit for the naval forces.

Training

Naval enlisted personnel are trained at Las Calderas. The Naval Academy at Las Calderas offers a 4-year course to aspiring officers.

Naval Infantry (Marines)

Size and Organization. The Dominican Republic Naval Infantry is a branch of the Navy whose members are considered armed sailors. Its size is equivalent to a single, undersized battalion of U.S. Marines. It is deployed at company- and platoon-strength for base security at naval shore installations. Dominican naval infantrymen are organized into one security unit and one probable commando unit.

Mission. The naval infantry's mission is to provide base security at naval installations around the country.

Training. Naval infantry enlisted personnel are trained where most naval facilities are located. The Naval Academy at Las Calderas offers a

4-year course to aspiring officers. The naval infantry trains according to a modified U.S. mechanized infantry doctrine, using wheeled APCs and stressing combat in built-up areas. It has not been observed employing this doctrine in a tactical situation. Unit training, while infrequent, is conducted more regularly than other branches of the armed forces. Anti-riot training is also conducted. Prior to joining the naval infantry, personnel undergo regular naval training.

Basing and Locations. Naval Base 27 de Febrero at Santo Domingo is the headquarters of the chief of naval staff and functions as a secondary supply base. The principal naval base is Al Haina, which has three dry docks of up to 10,000-ton capacity. Las Calderas, which has a 700-ton synchrolift, functions as a secondary supply base and is the major naval training center. There are also rudimentary base facilities at Al Barahona and Puerto Plata.

Major Equipment. The naval infantry has the same small arms infantry weapons as the Dominican Army.

Rifles
M-16, FN FAL
CETME (copy of M-1 Garand)
Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR)

Submachineguns/Machineguns
Thompson, Beretta 38/49
San Cristobal MK
Madsen (light)
M1919 (light)
M1917A1 (medium)
Browning M2 (heavy)
FN MAG General-purpose
M60A1 General-purpose Machinegun
81-mm Mortar

National Police Force

Dominican National Police (DNP) strength is approximately 15,000. The DNP performs normal police functions and cooperates with the armed forces to suppress low-level, rural guerrilla activities.

The country is divided into four police regions with headquarters in Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Barahona.

DNP personnel are armed with light infantry weapons and normal police equipment. They are under the overall direction of an army officer or director general, who is directly subordinate to the minister of the interior. DNP command structure consists of three sections: administration and support, police operations, and special operations. An assistant director general heads each section.

Above - National Police Station, La Cumbre

Right - National Police Shoulder Patch and Flash

Special Forces (Black Helmets or Cascos Negros)

The special operations unit, a special forces group called Cascos Negros, has 1,000 personnel. This government-controlled unit surveils domestic or foreign groups suspected of espionage or inciting internal disorder. This unit also cooperates with the National Department of Investigations (DNI), which is under the direct control of the president. DNI has investigative but not arrest authority.

APPENDIX A:
Equipment Recognition

INFANTRY WEAPONS

.38 Smith and Wesson Police

Maximum Effective Range	40 m.
Caliber	.38
System of Operation	Double-action revolver.
Overall Length	235 mm.
Feed Device	6-round cylinder.
Weight (Empty)	865 g.

.45 M1911A1

Maximum Effective Range	40 m.
Caliber	.45
System of Operation	Short recoil, self-loading.
Overall Length	219 mm.
Feed Device	7-rd detachable box magazine.
Weight (Empty)	1.13 kg.

.45 M3A1

Maximum Effective Range	200 m
Caliber	.45 caliber
System of Operation	Blowback, automatic
Overall Length	757 mm (stock extended)
Feed Device	30-rd detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	3.63 kg

Note: Image is M3 SMG; essentially the same weapon but the M3A1 has a small hole in the bolt for cocking vice a cocking handle as depicted.

5.56-mm M16A1

Caliber	5.56-mm.
System of Operation	Gas direct action, selective fire.
Overall Length	990 mm.
Feed Device	20- or 30-rd detachable box magiazines.
Weight (Loaded)	3.68 kg (20-rd magazine).

FN FAL 7.62-mm

Maximum Effective Range	800 m
Caliber	7.62-mm
System of Operation	Gas
Overall Length	1,020 mm
Magazine Capacity	20-rd detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	9.06 lbs

M1919

Maximum Effective Range	1000 m
Caliber	.30 caliber or 7.62-mm
System of Operation	Automatic
Feed	Belt

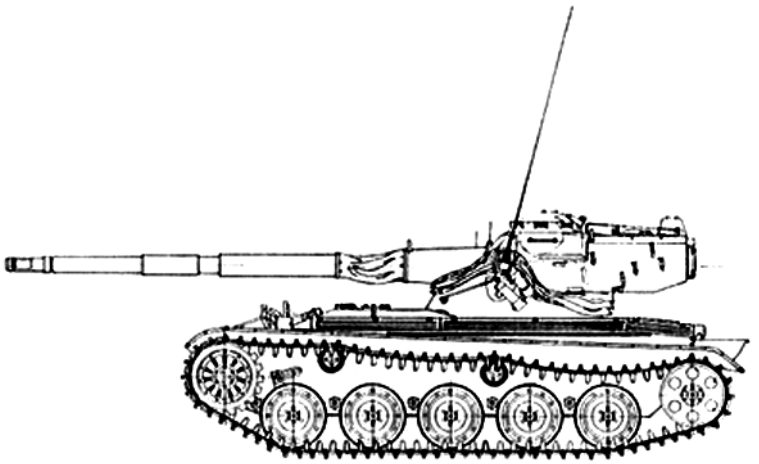
7.62-mm FN MAG

Maximum Effective Range	1,500 m
Caliber	7.62-mm x 51 NATO
System of Operation	Gas, automatic
Overall Length	1.26 m
Feed Device	Belt
Weight (Loaded)	13.92 kg (with butt stock and bipod)

.50 cal. Browning M2HB

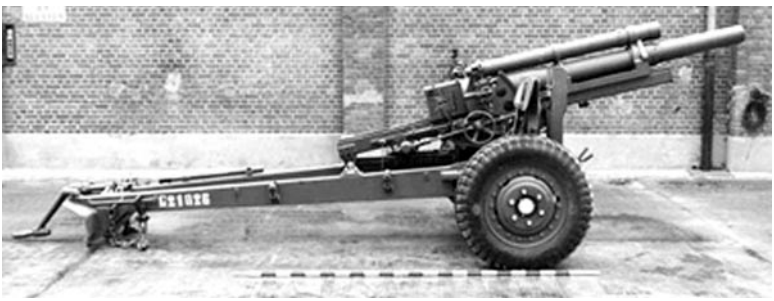
Maximum Effective Range	1,500 m (effective)
Caliber	.50 caliber Browning (12.7-mm x 99)
System of Operation	Short recoil
Overall Length	1.651 m
Feed Device	100-rd disintegrating link belt
Weight (Loaded)	38 kg

AMX-13 Light Tank



Crew	3
Configuration	4 x 4
Armament	
Main	1 x 90-mm gun w/32 rds
Coaxial	1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,000 rds
Night Vision	Optional
NBC Capable	Optional
Maximum Road Range	400 km
Maximum Road Speed	60 km/h
Fuel Capacity	156 liters
Fording	0.6 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.65 m
Trench	1.6 m
Combat Weight	15,000 kg
Height	2.3 m
Length	6.36 m (gun forward)
Width	2.51 m

M101



Crew	8
Maximum Range	11,270 m
Rate of Fire	10 rds/min
Combat Weight	2,030 kg
Length	5.991 m
Width	3.65 m
Height	3.124 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6

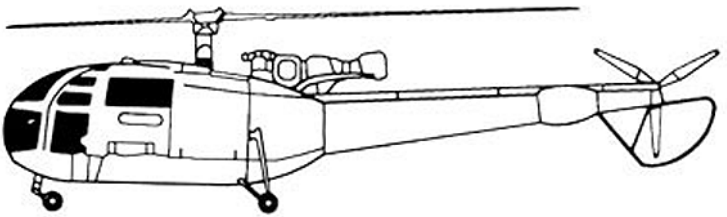
106-mm M40A1 Towed Recoilless Rifle

Caliber	106-mm
Maximum Range	6.9 km
Maximum Rate of Fire	5 rds/min
Elevation	+22 to –17 degrees
Traverse	360 degrees
Weight	113.9 kg (combat order)

M67 90-mm

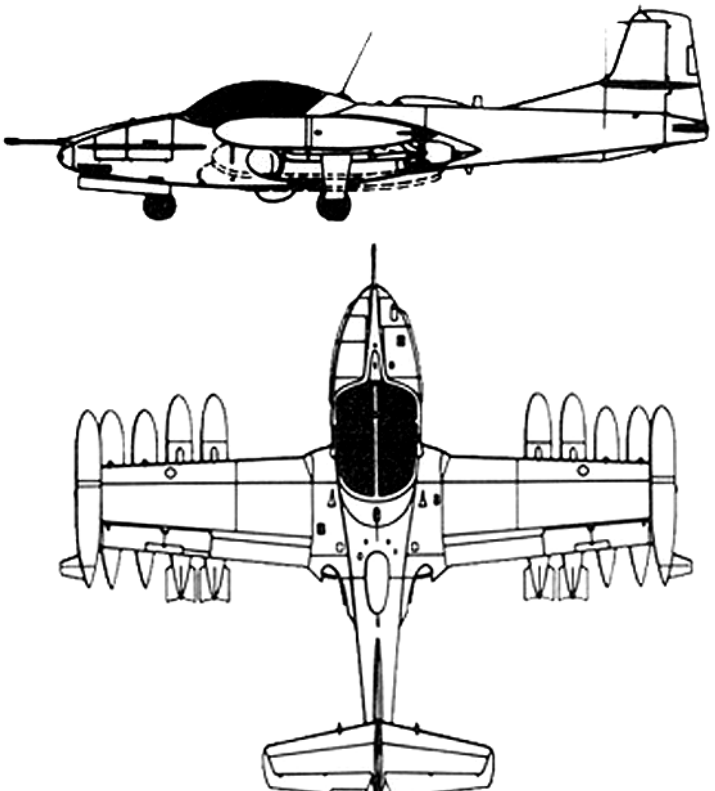
Crew	2
Maximum Range	2,100 m
Effective Range	450 m
Length	1.3 m

SA-319 Alouette III



Crew	1 or 2
Armament	Assorted guns, missiles, or rockets
Maximum Speed	118 kt
Maximum Range	340 nm
Length	12.84 m

Cessna A-37 Dragonfly



Armament	1 x GAU 2B/A 7.62-mm minigun in forward fuselage 1,786 kg external combat load
Maximum Speed (kts)	440
Maximum Range (nm)	878
Wingspan	10.93 m
Height	2.70 m
Length	8.62 m

CANOPUS-Class

Complement	19 (3 officers).
Armament	1 x Bofors 40-mm/60 Mk 3. 2 x 12.7-mm MGs.
Maximum Speed (kts)	23.
Displacement (t)	93.5 full load.
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	33.5 x 7.3 x 1.8 (109.9 x 23.9 x 5.9)

COHOES-Class

Complement	64 (5 officers).
Armament	1 x 76-mm/50 Mk 26 guns. 3 x Oerlikon 20-mm guns.
Maximum Speed (kts)	12.
Displacement (t)	855 full load.
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	49.5 x 10.3 x 3.6 (162.3 x 33.8 x 11.7).

PGM-71-Class PC

Complement	15
Armament	1 x Bofors 40-mm gun 4 x Oerlikon 20-mm guns (2 twin mounts) 2 x 12.7-mm MGs
Maximum Speed (kts)	21
Displacement (t)	146
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	30.9 x 6.4 x 1.5 (101.5 x 21 x 5)

SOTOYOMO-Class

Complement	45.
Armament	1 x US 76-mm/50 Mk 26. 2 x Oerlikon 20-mm.
Maximum Speed (kts)	13.
Displacement (t)	860 full load.
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	43.6 x 10.3 x 4 (143 x 33.9 x 13).

ADMIRABLE-Class

Complement	90 (8 officers).
Armament	1 x 76-mm/50 Mk 26 gun. 2 x Bofors 40-mm/60 guns. 6 x Oerlikon 20-mm guns.
Maximum Speed (kts)	15.
Displacement (t)	905 full load.
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	56.3 x 10.1 x 4.4 (184.5 x 33 x 14.4).

BALSAM-Class

Complement	54 (4 officers).
Armament	2 x 12.7-mm MGs.
Maximum Speed (kts)	13.
Displacement (t)	1,034 full load.
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	54.9 x 11.3 x 3.8 (180 x 37 x 12).

SWIFTSHIPS-Class PBR

Complement	4
Maximum Speed (kts)	22
Armament	2 M2HB 12.7-mm MGs 2 x M60D 7.62-mm MGs
Displacement (t)	17
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	13.9 x 3.6 x 0.6 (45.5 x 11.8 x 1.8)

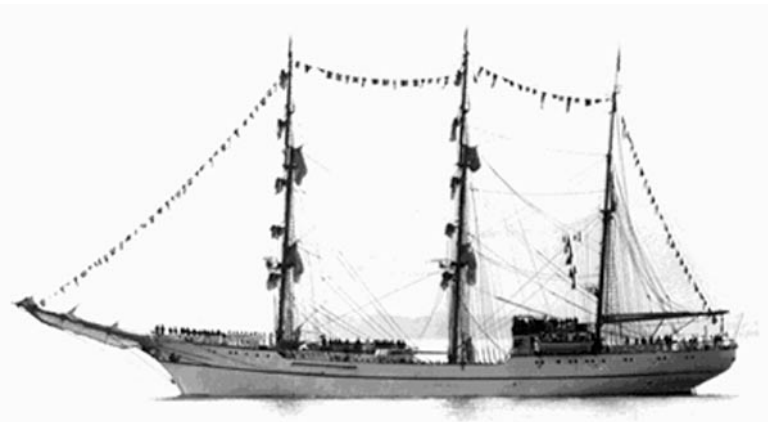
WATER-Class (Water Tanker)

Complement	8
Maximum Speed (kts)	11
Displacement (t)	285
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	40.1 x 7.5 x 2.4 (131.5 x 24.8 x 8)

Survey Ship AGS/AGOR

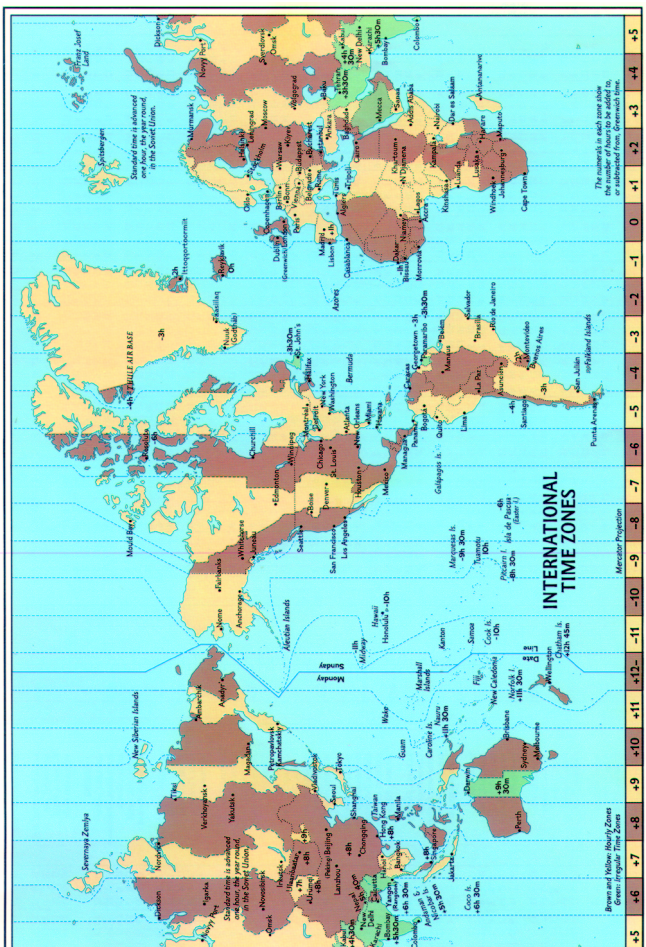
Complement	45 (plus 6 officers and 14 civilians)
Maximum Speed (kts)	12.6
Maximum Range, Miles	6,000 @ 12 kt
Displacement (t)	1,105 gross
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	64.2 x 10.7 x 3.6 (210.6 x 35.1 x 11.8)

GUYAS Sail Training Ship



Complement	6
Armament	2 x 12.7-mm MGs 2 x 7.62-mm MGs
Maximum Speed (kts)	15.0 full power
Displacement (t)	45
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	21.5 x 4.6 x 1.6; (64.7 x 14 x 5)

APPENDIX B:
International Time Zones



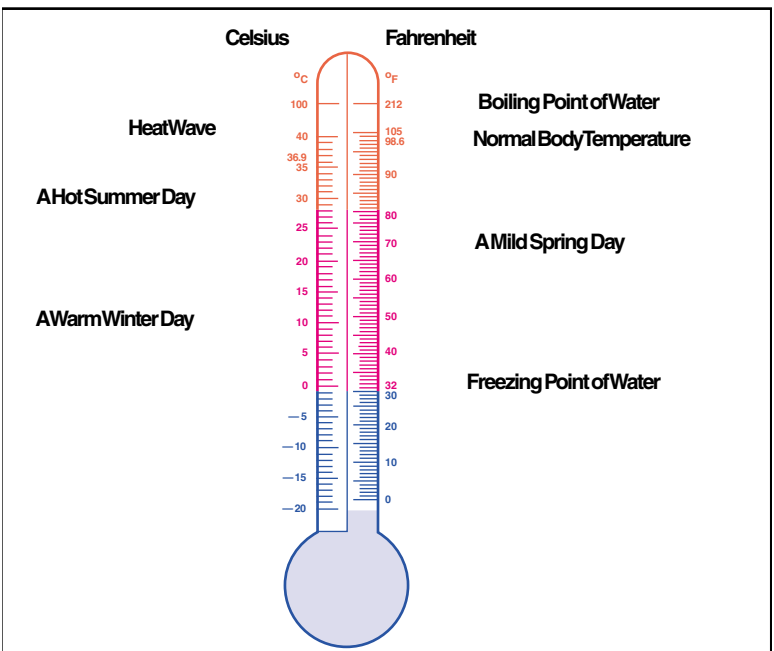
APPENDIX C:
Conversion Charts

When You Know Units of Length	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers
Units of Area		
Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares
Units of Mass and Weight		
Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

Units of Volume	Multiply by	To find
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters
Units of Speed		
Miles per Hour	1.61	Km per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart

APPENDIX D:
Holidays

Date	Event
1 January	New Years Day
6 January	Epiphany
21 January	Our Lady of Altagracia
26 January	Duarte's Day
27 February	Independence Day
March/April	Good Friday
March/April	Easter
1 May	Labor Day
May/June	Corpus Christi
August	Dominican Restoration Day
24 September	Feast of Our Lady of Mercy
1 November	All Saints' Day
6 November	Dominican Constitution Day
25 December	Christmas Day

APPENDIX E:
Language

Key Words and Phrases

English	Spanish
Please	Por favor
Stop	Alto
Danger	Peligro
Help	Socorro
Bring help	Traiga ayuda
Come here	Venga aca/aqui
Right away	Pronto
I am an American	Soy Norte Americano
Which way is north?	Donde esta el norte?
Which is the road to . . . ?	Cual es el camino para . . . ?
Draw me a map	Dibujeme un plano
Take me there	Lleveme alla
Take me to a doctor	Lleveme a un medico
How far is it?	A que distancia esta?
Good morning	Buenos dias
Good afternoon	Buenos tardes
Good evening	Buenos noches
Goodbye	Adios
I don't understand	No comprendo
How are you?	Como esta usted?
Where is the U.S. Embassy?	Donde esta la embajada Norte Americana?
Where is the police station?	Donde esta la estacion de policia?
I am hungry	Tengo hambre
I am thirsty	Tengo sed
I want . . .	Quiero . . .

English	Spanish
Bread	pan
Fruit	fruta
Bananas	bananas
Eggs	huevos
Meat	carne
Pork	puerco
Stew	guisado
Soup	sopa
Rice	arroz
Beans	frijoles
Fish	pescado
Beer	cerveza
cup of coffee	una taza de cafe
How much does this cost?	Cuanto cuesta esto?
What is the time?	Que hora es?
What time (does) it start?	A que hora empieza?
the train	el tren
the bus	el autobus
the car	el carro
the aircraft	el avion
Sunday	Domingo
Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miercoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sabado

Military Terms

English	Spanish
Adjutant	Ayudante
Admiral	Almirante
aircraft	avion
airfield	aerodromo

English	Spanish
Air Force	Fuerza Aerea
ammunition	municion
amphibious	anfibio
antiaircraft	anti aereo
Armed Forces	Fuerzas Armadas
armor/armored	blindaje/blindado
armored car	camion blindado
armored personnel carrier	blindado porta-personal
Army	Ejercito
artillery	artilleria
assault	asalto
attack	ataque
aviation	aviacion
barracks	cuartel
base	base, cama
battalion	batallón
battery	batería
battle	batalla
boat	navío
bomber	bombardero
brigade	brigada
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
cadet	cadete; (a Oficial)
cannon	cañon
Captain (army)	Capitan
Captain (naval)	Capitan de Navio
Coast Guard	Servicio de GuardaCostas
Colonel	Coronel
combat	combate
command	comando, mando
Commander	Comandante
Commander (naval)	Capitan de Fragata
Commander-in-Chief	Commandante General
communications	comunicaciones

English	Spanish
company	compañía
conscript	conscripto
Corporal	Cabo
Corps	Cuerpo
corvette	corbeta
counterdrug	contradrogas
crew	dotacion; triplacion
cutter	ancha
defense	defensa
destroyer	destructor de flota
division	division
drugs	drogas
engineer	ingeniero
enlisted man	enlistado, soldado raso
Ensign (naval rank)	Alferez de Fragata (Navio); Subteniente
entrench	atrincherar
equipment	equipo
escort	escolta
field artillery	artilleria de campaña
fighter (aircraft)	(avion de) caza
fighter bomber	caza bombardero
fire control	direccion de tiro
fleet	flota; escuadra
flight	vuelo
footbridge	puente para peatones
ford	vado; vadear
formation	formacion
fortification	fortificacion
fortify	fortificar
forward observer	observador avanzado
foxhole	hoya de tirador
front	frente
front line	linea del frente
fuze	espoleta

English	Spanish
garrison	guarnicion, cuartel
gas/protective mask	mascara antigas
grenade	granada
grenade launcher	lanzagranada
grid azimuth	acimut de cuadriculado
grid coordinates	coordenadas de cuadriculado
G.M. angle	anglo magnetica de cuadriculado
grid north	Norte de cuadriculado
grid square	cuadricula
gunner	apintador de la pieza
gunship	bote armado
halt	detengase, pare
heat exhaustion	aqotamiento por el salor
heatstroke	insolacion
heavy machinegun	ametralladora pesada
helicopter	helicoptero
helmet	casco
high ground	terreno elevado
hill	colina, loma
howitzer	obus
hydrographic chart	carta hidrografica
I.D. card	tarjeta de identificacion
immobilize	immovilizar
indirect fire	fuego indirecto
infantry	infanteria
infiltrate	infiltrarse
information	informacion
installation	instalacion
intelligence	inteligencia
Intelligence Officer	Oficial de inteligencia
intelligence report	informe de inteligencia
interdiction	interdecir, bloquear
internal defense	defensa interna
interrogate	interrogar

English	Spanish
issue	distribuir
joint	conjunto(a)
joint exercise	ejercico conjunto
joint force	fuerza conjunta
joint operation	operacion conjunto
joint training	adiestramiento conjunto
junior leader	jefe subordinado
key terrain	terreno clave
landing craft	embarcacionde desembario
land mine	mina terrestre
leadership	encargado de mando
liaison	enlace
Liaison Officer	Oficial de enlace
Lieutenant	Teniente
light data	datos sobre la claridad
line of sight	linea de mira
listening post	puesto de eschucha
live ammo	municion activa
logistics	logisticia
long range	largo alcance
machinegun	ametralladora
Major	Mayor
Marines	Infanteria de Marina
Master Sergeant	Sargento Maestro
max effective range	alcance eficaz maximo
max rate of fire	cadencia maxima de tiro
max speed	velocidad maxima
mechanized	mecanizado
Medical Officer	Oficial de sanidad
messenger	mensajero
mess hall	comedor
meteorological	meteorologicos
Military Attache	agregado militar
minefield	campo minado

English	Spanish
minimum	minimo
misfire	fallar el tiro
mission	mision
mobile	movil
mobility	movilidad
mortar	mortero
motorized	motorizado
motor pool	centro de vehiculos motorizados
mountain range	cordillera
mounted patrol	patrulla motorizada
munitions	municions
muzzle	boca
night	nocturno
N.C.O.	Clase de Tropa
objective	objectivo
observation	observacion
observation post	puesto de observacion
obstacle	obstaculo
offensive	ofensiva
officer	oficial
off-limits	zona vedada
on site	on posicion
open fire	abrir fuego
operational	operacional
operations	operacions
order	orden
organizational	organico(a)
overwatch	vigilar, vigilancia
pack (noun)	mochila
paramilitary	paramilitar
password	contrasena
patrol	patrulla
patrolling	patrullaje
perimeter	perimetro

English	Spanish
photograph	fotografia
physical security	seguridad fisica
pistol	pistola
platoon	peloton
police	policia
pontoon	pontones
port (direction)	babor
port (installation)	puerto
preplanned	planeado de antemano
prisoner	prisonero
private	soldado raso
Private First Class	Soldado de Primera Clase
public affairs	asuntos publicos
pursuit	persecucion
quadrant	cuadrante
quartermaster	intendencia
rear sight	alza
recoil	retroceso
reconnaissance	reconcimeinto
recruit	recluta
reference	referencia
refugee	refugiado
regulations	reglamentos
reinforce	reforzar
relief	relieve
replacement	remplazo
rescue	rescatar
reserve	reserva
restricted	restringida
resupply	reabastecimiento
retrograde	retrogado
rifle	fusil
rifleman	fusillero
riot control	suprecion de motines

English	Spanish
roadblock	barricada
rocket	cohete
rocky	rocoso (pedregoso)
rough	escabroso
round (ammo)	tiro
safety (weapon)	seguro
sailor	marinero
secondary	secundarios
secret	secreto
sector	sector
security	seguridad
self-propelled	autopropulsado
semiautomatic	semiautomatico(a)
sensor	sensor
sentry	centinela
Sergeant	Sargento
serviceability	utilidad
ship	bote, buque
shore line	litoral
shotgun	escopeta
signal	seòales
situation	situacion
sketch	croquis
small	pequeòo
smoke	fumigena
soldier	soldado
special	especial
squad	escuadra
Staff Sergeant	Sargento de Segunda Clase
starboard	estribor
supply	abastecimientos
support	apoyo
supporting	de apoyo
surveillance	vigilancia

English	Spanish
tactical	tactica(o)
tank	tanque
target	blanco
task	tarea
tear gas	gas lagrimogeno
telecommunications	telecomunicaciones
temporary duty	oficio temporario
tent	tienda de campaòa
terrain	terreno
topographic	topografico
tracer	trazadora
trafficability	transitabilidad
training	instruccion, adiestramiento
transportation	transporte
trench	trinchera
trigger	disparador; gatillo
troops	tropas
true	verdad
turret	torreta
upstream	corriente arriba
vehicle	vehiculo
visibility	visibilidad
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
water supply	abastecimiento de agua
windage	correccion-viento
withdrawal	repligue
zone	zona

APPENDIX F:
International Road Signs

Crossroads

Maximum speed

No through road

Road narrows

Fallen/falling rock

No entry for vehicular traffic

Motorway

Stop and give way

Low flying aircraft or sudden aircraft noise

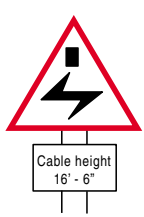
No left turn

One way street

Tourist information point

Traffic signals

No u-turn



Overhead cables, Maximum height

Failure of traffic light signals

Sharp deviation

APPENDIX G:
Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance

DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others will reduce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged "head to toe" to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

Additional Information

Water

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes;
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions;
- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes; or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (such as fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area;
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas;
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water prior to sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water).
- Promptly removing dead rodents. Personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal.
- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms.

Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly;
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin;
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets;
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole;
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals;
- Regularly check for ticks;
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas; and
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots.

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray-can method (reapply after sixth laundering) or with the Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform) will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can method (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure netting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

DoD-approved insect repellents are:

IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237
Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336
DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

Hot Weather

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently;
- Follow work-rest cycles;
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems;
- Wear uniforms properly;
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm;
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation;
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather;
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for sudden drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand.

Sunscreens:

Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336
Non-alcohol lotion base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

WORK/REST TABLE

		EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
Heat Cat	**WBGT Index (^{o} F)**	**Work / Rest**	**Water Intake (Qt/Hr)**	**Work / Rest**	**Water Intake (Qt/Hr)**	**Work / Rest**	**Water Intake (Qt/Hr)**
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
5	> 90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

The work/rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specific heat category. Individual water needs will vary +/- (plus/minus) 1/4 qt/hr. NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be done in shade if possible. **Caution:** Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1 ½ quarts. Daily intake should not exceed 12 quarts. Note: MOPP gear adds 10^{o} to WBGT Index.

Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce or other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages;
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries;
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day;
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night;
- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers;
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss; and
- Remember that loss of sensitivity in any body part requires immediate medical attention.

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																			
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																			
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																			
3 - 6	5	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70
7 - 10	10	30	20	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90	-95
11 - 15	15	25	15	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-80	-85	-90	-100	-105	-110
16 - 19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-25	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-120
20 - 23	25	15	10	0	-5	-15	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-95	-105	-110	-120	-125	-135
24 - 28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-50	-55	-65	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140
29 - 32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-100	-105	-115	-120	-130	-135	-145
33 - 36	40	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-55	-60	-70	-75	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140	-150
Winds Above 40 MPH Have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER					INCREASING DANGER Flesh may freeze within 1 minute						GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds								

First Aid

Basic Lifesaving

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway,
- Ensure the victim is breathing,
- Stop bleeding to support circulation,
- Prevent further disability,
- Place dressing over open wounds,
- Immobilize neck injuries,
- Splint obvious limb deformities, and
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather.

Injuries and Care

Shock

- Symptoms:
  - Confusion
  - Cold, clammy skin
  - Sweating
  - Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
  - Rapid pulse
- Treatment:
  - An open airway should be maintained.
  - Unconscious victims should be placed on their side.
  - Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable.
  - Lower extremities should be elevated.
  - Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible.

Abdominal Wound

- Treatment:
  - Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing.
  - Wound should be secured with bandages.
  - Displaced organs should never be reintroduced to the body.

Bleeding

- Treatment:
  - Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available.
  - Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected.
  - Pressure points may be used to control bleeding.
  - Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings.
- Tourniquet:
  - **NOTE: Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.**
  - A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used.
  - Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter.
  - Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened.
  - The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference.
  - The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter "T" should be written on the casualty's forehead.

Eye Injury

Treatment:

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement.
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

Chest Wound

Symptoms:

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

Treatment:

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card).
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped.
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

Fractures

Symptoms:

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

Treatment:

- Fractured limb should not be straightened.
- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person.
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.
- If not in a chemical environment, remove clothing from injured area.
- Rings should be removed from fingers.
- Check pulse below injury to determine blood flow restrictions.

Spinal, Neck, Head Injury

Symptoms:

- Lack of feeling and/or control below neck

Treatment:

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still.
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head.

- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber).
- Head and neck should be immobilized.

Heat Injuries

Heat Cramps

Symptoms:

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms:

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

Heat Stroke

Symptoms:

- Headache, dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

Treatment:

- Victim should be treated for shock.
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering).
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added).
- Seek medical attention immediately; heat stroke can result in death.

Burns

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (degree of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

Thermal/First Degree

Symptoms:

- Skin reddens
- Painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.

Thermal/Second Degree

Symptoms:

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.
- Blisters should not be broken.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Thermal/Third Degree

Symptoms:

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Electrical Burns

Treatment:

- Power source must be off.
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified.
- Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity.

Chemical Burns

Treatment:

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

Cold Injuries

Hypothermia

Symptoms:

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket.
- Body parts should not be rubbed.
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages.

Frostbite

Symptoms:

- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water).
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing.
- Affected area must not be rubbed.
- Victim must seek medical attention.

Emergency Life-Saving Equipment

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items.

Shirts = Dressings/Bandages
Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages
Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages
Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages
Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints
Blankets = Litters, Splints
Field Jackets = Litters
BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints
Ponchos = Litters/Bandages
Rifle Sling = Bandages
M-16 Heat Guards = Splints

APPENDIX H:
Individual Protective Measures

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
  - Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
  - Photography
  - Search
  - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
  - On the telephone
  - In your room
  - In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
  - ❏ In your room
  - ❏ In the hotel safe
  - ❏ In a locked suitcase or briefcase
  - ❏ In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
  - ❏ Open to photography from the ceiling
  - ❏ In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate "bugs" in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.

- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, Koran, or other religious material for your own personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

  The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence or terrorist/insurgent threat is evident:

  - ❏ Police or military installations and personnel
  - ❏ Bridges
  - ❏ Fortifications
  - ❏ Railroad facilities
  - ❏ Tunnels
  - ❏ Elevated trains
  - ❏ Border areas
  - ❏ Industrial complexes
  - ❏ Port complexes
  - ❏ Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this

phase that the terrorist determines if a target is "hard or soft." A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who's Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijacking suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel on commercial aircraft outside the continental U.S. in uniform.
- Prior to traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents (that is, credit cards, club membership cards, etc.) which would reveal your military affiliation.

  NOTE: Current USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces when on official business. Also, the current I.D. card must be in possession at all times. These requirements include travel to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, the service member must be prepared to remove and

conceal these and any other items which would identify them as military personnel in the event of a skyjacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because it increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower profile you present, the less likely you will become a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and your survivability increases.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control, alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity will ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political,

religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; consequently, you should take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoiding any sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

APPENDIX I:
Dangerous Animals and Plants

Snakes

There are no poisonous snakes in the Dominican Republic.

Arthropods

Scorpions

Although scorpions in the region can inflict a painful sting, only the centruroides are known to be life-threatening.

Spiders

Although there are several spider species found in the region that are capable of inflicting a painful bite, including some very large and physically imposing tarantulas, only the Black widow is known to be life-threatening.

Insects

There is little specific information of medical importance regarding insects. However, nearly all countries have at least one species of moth having venomous/urticating hairs and/or whose larva (caterpillar) has venomous spines. Some caterpillars are very hairy (such as puss moths and flannel moths) and almost unrecognizable as caterpillars, with long silky hairs completely covering venomous spines. Others bear prominent clumps of still, venomous spines on an otherwise smooth body. Contact with these caterpillars can be very painful. Some are brightly colored.

Centipedes

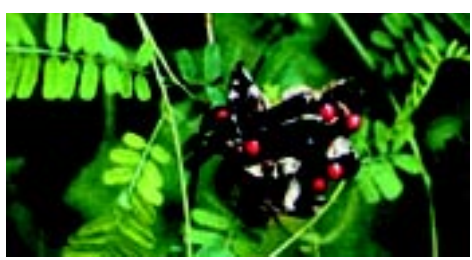
Although area centipedes are capable of inflicting a painful bite, none are known to be life-threatening.

Millipedes

Millipedes do not bite and in general are harmless to humans. However, when handled, some larger millipedes (may be more than 50 millimeters long) secrete a very noxious fluid that can cause severe blistering upon contact; some can squirt this fluid at least 2 feet.

Dangerous Plants

Rosary Pea



Other names:

Precatory bean, coral pea, crab's eyes, lucky beans, Paternoster beans.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains several indole alkaloids such as abrine and abrin (a toxalbumin), which can kill. The unchewed seeds are impervious and will pass through the GI tract without harm. Seeds are attractive and frequently used to make rosaries, necklaces, etc. Poison can be absorbed through breaks in the skin if integrity of the hull is compromised; for example, while stringing beads for a necklace. Onset of toxicity can usually be

seen in 1-3 days. Rosary pea is documented to have a quickly fatal potential (neurotoxin and hemocoagulant), having killed a child who thoroughly chewed one seed. Dermatitis may also occur from wearing a necklace of stringed beads.

Comments:

The genus includes 17 species of slender, twining vines with a woody base supported by other plants or a fence. Fruit is a dehiscent pod; inside the pod are three to five glossy, red and black seeds (used by many as ornaments). Note: Rosary pea seeds are black at the site of attachment (hilum) and are easily confused with the much less toxic Mexican Rhynchosia (piule). The colors are reversed in piule seeds. Symptoms of toxicity include nausea and vomiting with abdominal pains, bloody diarrhea, fever, shock, coma. Used in South America and Africa in folk medicine.

Cohosh/Baneberry

Other names:

White, black, and red cohosh/baneberry, doll's eyes, grapewort, snakeberry, necklace weed.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

All parts contain an innocuous glycoside that is metabolized to form the aglycone protoanemonin, a volatile, irritant oil. As few as six berries have caused severe symptoms (gastroenteritis, hematuria, and occasional circulatory collapse) for many hours. Handling can cause irritant dermatitis with vesiculation, severe eye irritation; ingestion can result in death.

Comments:

These are perennial herbs having a berry-like fruit. They are found in fields, deciduous forests, and roadsides.

Agave

Other names:

Century plant, maguey

Mechanisms of toxicity:

American species are inedible; irritating sap.

Comments:

Many species (family has more than 650, tropical and subtropical, widely cultivated, thick-stemmed plants with confusing, controversial taxonomy). Leaves are long and narrow with spiny edges. Used as cultured ornamentals, medicinals, food sources (edible heart is cooked in tortillas), pulque (a fermented beverage) or mexal (a type of brandy), and as a fiber source in paper.

White Snake Root

Other names:

Fall poison, richwood

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Entire plant is extremely toxic with tremetol (a highly toxic complex alcohol) and several glycosides. "Milk sickness" results from drinking milk from a cow with the weed in its diet. Slow onset of symptoms (less than 24 hours); nausea, vomiting, tremors, jaundice, anuria, prostration. Was a major cause of deaths in the early 1800s. Also know to cause liver and kidney degeneration.

Comments:

A perennial herb of roadsides, fields, open woods, and pastures. There are many similar, white-flowered species and it requires expertise to identify them. Modern milk-processing eliminates danger from consuming milk.

Tung Nut

Other names:

Tung oil, candlenut, varnish tree, lumbang nut, banucalad.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains a milky latex with a toxalbumin and a saponin. The brown drupe has a seed containing a phytotoxin and an irritant ester (a saponin that causes dermatitis). Tung oil has beenmistakenly used as cooking oil, resulting in vomiting and diarrhea. The oil can cause severe contact dermatitis with vesicles and bullae; exposure to eyes has caused blindness.

Comments:

Widely cultivated for commercial use (oil used as a wood preservative).

Blistering Ammania

Photo not available

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Found mostly in wet places; has an extremely acrid sap that produces intense pain and blistering on contact with skin

Comments:

Often confused with loosestrife plants in the primrose family.

Cashew

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The red or yellow fruit has a shell that contains a brown, oily juice. Will blister skin on contact (oils used to mark up skin for tribal rituals), and on ingestion will cause severe gastroenteritis. Fumes resulting from the roasting process are irritating to eyes and face. Tar from the bark causes blistering and is used in poison arrows in Africa.

Comments:

The toxin is removed in a heating process before the nuts are released. Yellow-to-purple fruit is edible.

Crownflower

Other Name:

Milkweed

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Sap extremely irritating to the eyes; also causes an allergic type contact vesicant skin reaction. The active principles include calcium oxalate, a proteolytic enzyme, digitalis-like glycosides, and an unidentified allergen.

Comments:

Flowers are often candied by Chinese in Java. Poisonings have resulted in death. Has been used as arrow poison in Africa. Roots used as chew-sticks in Africa.

Mexican Poppy

Other names:

Prickly pear, Argemony.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The entire plant contains alkaloids - sanguinarine, bergerine, protopine, and various isoquinolone, as well as dihydrosanguinarine alkaloids (those that can be transmitted through milk). Plant has caused "epidemic dropsy" (vomiting, diarrhea, glaucoma, abdominal swelling) in India through the seeds contaminating home-grown grains. Prickles cause skin irritation.

Comments:

Usually found in arid areas.

African Teak

Other names:

Osage Orange, fustic, bow wood.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Benzophenones, xanthones, stilbenes, flavonoids, and tannins known to the genus. Has a milky, bitter sap; yields orange dye that causes dermatitis.

Comments:

12 species found in tropical America, South Africa, and Madagascar.

Freshwater Mangrove

No Photograph Available

Other names:

Putat, bitung, laut

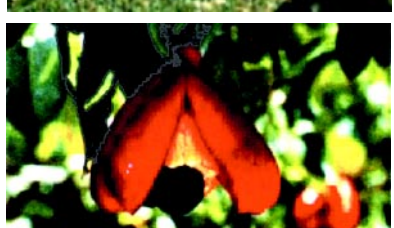
Mechanisms of toxicity:

Saponins and hydrocyanide have been isolated from fruit and seeds. Used as fish poisons in many Pacific islands. Fruit contains a triterpenoid saponin, and the seeds are emetic and have been shown to induce hypoglcemia in rodents.

Comments:

Large tree found growing along shorelines; have large (20-38 centimeters-long, 10-15 centimeters-wide) non-toothed leaves, white to pink flowers (on individual stalks; square in cross section), and one-seeded fruits (9-13 centimeters-long; square in cross-section). Seeds are crushed and used as fish poison by Australian troops and aborigines.

Ackee



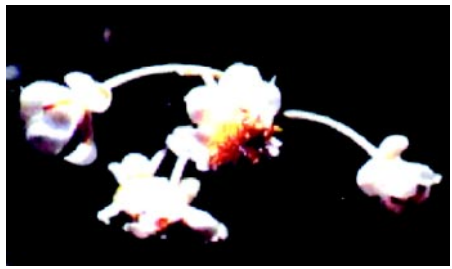
Mechanisms of toxicity:

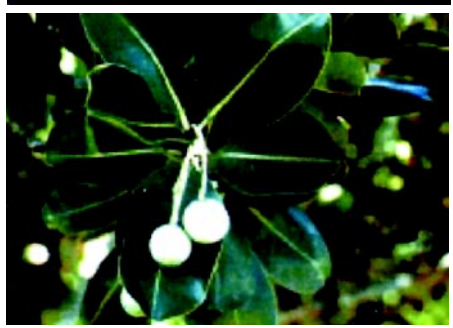
Fruit wall, seeds and immature or spoiled white aril contain hypoglucin A (a water-soluable liver toxin). Inhibits gluconeogenesis. Death has resulted from severe hypoglycemia. Used as a fish poison.

Comments:

Has a tree which grows to 40 feet. Fruit consists of three black seeds imbedded in a white, waxy aril in a reddish pod. Sometimes grown for the mature edible fruit. Red fruit splits at maturity. Ripe fruits used for traditional cooking in Jamacia. Must be properly selected and prepared.

Indian laurel





Other names:

Mastwood, domba oil, pinnay oil

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Cream-colored, resinous sap irritating to the skin and eyes; globose fruit contains one large, poisonous seed. Sap is toxic. Leaves contain cyanide and a saponin.

Comments:

Erect, dense, low-branched tree having leathery smooth leaves (up to 15 centimeters) and white flowers with 4 petals. Native to tropical Asia -- originally from India (a common shade tree in Malaysia) and the Pacific islands. Seeds are dispersed by bats and the sea.

Bitter apple, bitter gourd

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Dried pulp is a drastic purgative that has caused bloody diarrhea, even toxic colitis and death; chemical nature unclear.

Comments:

Has a thick tap-root and numerous coarse, sprawling, branched stems up to 18 feet long. Leaves are longer than they are wide and have stiff hairs on both surfaces. Tend to be most abundant in dry inland areas. Botanical literature frequently confused as to identification; easy to mistake for harmless plants.

Belladonna

Other Name:

Nightshade

Mechanism of toxicity:

Berries, leaves, and roots contain tropane alkaloids that can cause death from anticholinergic poisoning.

Comments:

Perennial plants to 3 feet high. Native to Eurasia and North Africa.

White poisonwood

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Severe dermatitis from the acrid sap.

Comments:

Very limited distribution of this tropical American species.

Guao

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Several species cause contact dermatitis. A member of the Anacardiaceae family with potential allergic manifestations similar to marking nut tree, poison ivy and cashew.

Comments:

There are approximately 20 tropical American species of shrubs or small trees with long-leaf stems and few or no branches. Leaves often spiny and clustered at the ends of the branches; flowers small and greenish.

Elephant's ear

Other names:
Taro, calo, dasheen, eddo, black caladium.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Leaves and roots contain calcium oxalate crystals, or raphides, which boiling renders harmless. Wide variation in concentration from plant to plant. GI irritant; painful stinging and burning of the lops and mouth recedes slowly; accompanied by dysphonia and dysphagia.

Comments:
One of the most commonly cultivated food plants in Polynesia. Young leaves and tubers edible; rich in starch; good substitute for the potato. Used for making poi in Hawaii.

Croton

Other names:
Ciega-vista, purging croton.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Long-lasting vesicular dermatitis results from contact with the toxic resin. The cathartic and purgative properties of the toxins (croton oil, a "phorbol," in leaves, stems, and seeds) causes severe gastroenteritis, even death; 20 drops potentially lethal (the oil applied externally will blister the skin). Many members covered with hundreds of sticky hairs that cling to the skin if contacted. Contact with the eyes can be very serious.

Comments:

Croton is a wooly-haired annual herb, evergreen bush, or small tree with smooth ash-colored bark, yellowish-green leaves, small flowers, and fruit.

Shanshi

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Can cause hallucinogenic effects. Has killed.

Comments:

These deciduous shrubs or small trees have red, yellow or purple/black berry-like fruit. Has five one-seeded nutlets. Bark used for tanning, crushed fruit as a fly poison. Used in folk remedies.

Rattlepod

Other names:

Rattlebox, rattleweed, chillagoe, horse poison.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids (monocrotaline, heliotrine, retrosine); can kill. Low-level ingestions can cause lung damage; high levels will damage the liver. Some species have caused toxicity through the contamination of flour or when incorporated in teas.

Comments:

The fruits are inflated dehiscent legumes (pods) with parchment-like walls; the ripe seeds come loose within the pods and rattle when shaken. The flowers are pea-like. Found in open woods, roadsides, margins, sandy soils, and fields.

Spurge Laurel

Other names:

February daphne, merezon, mezereon.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Entire plant—bark, leaves, and fruit—contains toxic agents. Resin acrid; has been used as pepper substitute, with fatal consequences. Causes vesicular dermatitis on contact (extract used by beggars to induce skin lesions to arouse pity).

Comments:

A very dangerous ornamental. A folk remedy for many symptoms ("dropsy," "neuralgia," snakebite, etc.).

Bulb Yam

No Photograph Available

Other Name:

Air potato, wild yam

Mechanisms of Toxicity:

Bulb yam, air potato, and wild yam have tubers that contain diosgenin, a steroidal saponin, the alkaloid dioscorine, and a norditerpene lactone (diosbulbine). These and other yams are poisonous when eaten raw.

Causes gastroenteritis (nausea, bloody diarrhea). Some eat them after special preparation. Have been used to commit murder.

Comments:

Prickly climber with a cluster of tubers just below the soil surface. Considered the chief “famine-food” of the tropical East. Poisonous unless properly prepared. Other species of this genus are good to eat with no special preparation, such as goa yam and buck yam. Found mainly in the lowlands.

Jimsonweed

Other names:

Thorn-apple, stinkweed, Devil's trumpet.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The entire plant is toxic because of tropane alkaloids. Fragrance from the flowers may cause respiratory irritation, and the sap can cause contact dermatitis. People have been poisoned through consumption of crushed seeds accidentally included in flour. Death also has resulted from attempts to experience a hallucinogenic “high.” In particular, jimsonweed has a quickly fatal potential.

Comments:

Originally called Jamestown weed because of the historic mass poisoning of soldiers sent to quell "Bacon's rebellion" in 1666; they ate the seeds because of a severe food shortage. Jimsonweed is often confused with Angel’s Trumpet.

Black poisonwood

Photograph Not Available

Other names:

Burnwood, guao do costa, chechem.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The sap and smoke from burning the wood of the black poisonwood tree cause blisters and prolonged inflammation (allergic type—symptoms appear a few hours to several days after contact).

Comments:

Known in the West Indies, southern Mexico, Guatemala and Belize.

Pigeonberry

Other name:

Golden dewdrop

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Underground parts contain dioscorine (an alkaloid), diosgenin (a steroidal saponin), diosbulbine (a diterpene lactone). Berries and leaves have a saponin that causes sleepiness, fever, and seizures; child deaths have been recorded. Dermatitis can result through handling.

Comments:

Tree or shrub with many yellow-orange globular juicy fruits and few seeds. Small flowers are light blue or white. Native to tropical America. Grown as an ornamental shrub in tropical and subtropical areas of the world.

Beach Apple

Other names:

Manchineel, manzanillo

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Fruits have been confused with crabapples, resulting in serious poisoning, even death. Symptoms occur 1 to 2 hours after ingesting the fruit or leaves. Oral irritation with subsequent gastroenteritis, bloody diarrhea. Also causes severe dermatitis.

Comments:

A coastal tree cultured as a windbreak.

Mole Plant

Other names:

Caper spurge, Mexican fire plant, milkweed, red spurge, poison spurge, mala mujer, cypress spurge, cat's milk, wartwort, sun spurge, candelabra cactus, Indian spurge tree, pencil tree, pencil cactus, milkwood rubber euphorbia.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Herbs, often with colored or milky sap, containing complex terpenes; irritate the eyes, mouth, and gastrointestinal tract, and many cause dermatitis by direct contact. In some cases rain water dripping from the plant will contain enough toxic principle to produce derma-

titis and keratoconjunctivitis; can blind. Some contain urticating hairs (skin contact breaks off ends and toxic chemicals are injected). The caper spurge has killed those who mistook the fruit for capers. The Mexican fire plant was known for having medicinal properties in the first century and has killed children. Red spurge causes dermatitis. The pencil cactus has an abundant, white, acrid sap extremely irritating to the skin; has caused temporary blindness when accidentally splashed in the eyes, and has killed as a result of severe gastroenteritis after ingestion.

Comments:

Genus consists of approximately 2,000 species of extremely variable form; they may appear as herbs, shrubs or trees — many are cactus-like. Fruit is usually a capsule that opens in three parts, each one seeded; sometimes a drupe.

Heliotrope

Other names:

Cherry pie, scorpion's tail, Indian heliotrope.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Cause of large epidemics (Afghanistan, India) of illness following ingestion of bread made with flour contaminated with members of this genus. The pathologic effects (Budd-Chiari syndrome) take weeks to months, and death comes slowly over years. Chronic copper poisoning has occurred associated with this plant.

Comments:

A large genus of worldwide distribution (250 tropical and temperate trees and shrubs).

Sandbox Tree

Other names:

Huru, bombardier

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The toxins include hurin and huratoxin. Hurin is a plant lecithin and inhibits protein synthesis in the intestinal wall (causes, after a delay of several hours, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea). Huratoxin is presumed to be the irritating agent in the sap, which causes dermatitis and keratoconjunctivitis. Used as a fish poison.

Physic Nut

Other names:

Purging nut, pinon, tempate, Barbados nut.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Quickly fatal potential. Fruit has two or three black, oily, pleasant tasting, poisonous seeds (also toxic roots and leaves) containing a plant lecithin (a toxalbumin called curcin) which, in contrast to many of the toxic lecithins, causes toxicity rapidly (has caused death — severe toxicity can follow ingestion of a single seed); also has intensely cathartic oils (some have used the oil for lamps, etc.); has caused fatal intoxication. Bark has been used as a fish poison. Also a skin irritant (hairs), as are all euphorbs.

Comments:

170 species of warm and tropical northern American trees or shrubs, usually with red flowers. Naturalized worldwide. Fruit is a three-sided capsule in many species.

Dalechampia

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Some species with stinging glands cause irritant dermatitis.

Comments:

A member of the Euphorbeacea family. Common in Mexico.

Mango

Other name:

Indica

Mechanisms of toxicity:

The leaves, stem and fruit's skin on this tree contain urushiol and other similar long-chain phenois. Other allergens are also present. Dermatitis can occur from eating the fruit with the skin intact. Blisters may be confined to the lips and face or generalized. Climbing the tree can result in severe dermatitis. Immediate hypersensitivity recorded in some individuals. Ensuring the fruit is peeled prior to ingestion can prevent the reaction.

Comments:

Genus includes 35 species, usually large trees, primarily in Indomalaysia. Frequently found near human dwellings. These trees grow from 40 to 100 feet, and have lance-shaped leaves. Cultivated varieties have excellent fruit (in some wild-growing plants the fruit is unpleasant) edible raw or cooked. Ground seed is used as a flour; its fruit is used in chutney, pickles, squashes, etc.

Cowitch cherry

Mechanism of toxicity:

Found in tropical America, especially in the Caribbean. Can be tree or shrub, often with stinging hairs.

Comments:

With careful handling, many parts are cooked and eaten.

Buck Thorn

Other names:

Calderonii, tuilldora, coyotillo.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Poisonous; associated with weakness, muscle paralysis. Slow onset; toxins are anthraquinone glycosides in the fruit, which has caused paralysis. Leaves are also poisonous. The fruit is eaten, despite its toxicity.

Comments:

Grows in dry regions, never close to the Atlantic coast. Used as timber.

Tapioca

Other names:

Manioc, cassava, yuca

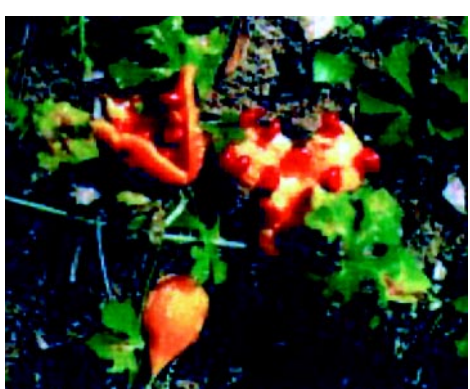
Mechanisms of toxicity:

Several varieties contain a toxin that breaks down in heat. Bitter or sweet casava cannot be distinguished other than by taste. Bitter casava is poisonous when eaten raw. Cooking (with several changes of water) eliminates the toxic principle (requires special preparation).

Comments:

Genus includes almost 100 species (trees, shrubs, and herbs) of tropical and warm Americas; some varieties are very important as a food source. Same subfamily as Croton. Shrubby tree 3-5 feet high. Widely cultivated. Large tuberous roots rich in starch.

Balsam apple



Other names:

Leprosy gourd, bitter gourd, cucumber gourd

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Seeds and outer rind of ripe fruit contain a toxalbumin called momordin; the ripe fruit also has an hypoglycemic agent. Small amounts cause headache, flushing, salivation, dilated pupils, emesis, diarrhea, abdominal pain. Can kill.

Comments:

A slender vine with small yellow flowers. Fruits have a rough outer rind, variable shape but like a gourd, usually yellowish with reddish pulp.

Pokeweed

Other names:

Pokeberry, poke salet.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Plant's mature stems, roots, and berries are poisonous (saponins mostly in foliage and roots). Death possible when not prepared properly.

Comments:

Young shoot tips, less than 6", eaten in many cultures, including Canada; requires proper preparation (boiled with water changes; water contains toxic substances — kills snails that carry bilharzia). Dye from berries used to color ink, wine, sweets.

Velvet Bean

Other names:

Cowitch, cowhage, pica-pica, ox eye bean, horse-eye bean.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Many of the species' pods and flowers are covered with irritant hairs (proteolytic enzymes). Can be dangerous if they become embedded in the eye. Beans tend to be foul tasting, even after boiling, making ingestion unlikely.

Comments:

Many species, widely naturalized.

Jaborandi plant

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:

22 tropical American species containing alkaloids (mainly pilocarpine), that cause miosis, increased salivation, diaphoresis, bronchospasm (increased airway resistance and increased secretions), pulmonary edema, cardiovascular instability and increased intraocular pressure.

Panama Tree

Other names:

Castano, tartargum.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Seeds edible; pods' internal stiff bristles easily penetrate skin, cause intense irritation.

Comments:

200 tropical species.

Oleander

Other name:

Rosebay

Mechanism of toxicity:

Entire plant extremely toxic (2 cardiac glycosides have been identified). Quickly fatal potential; a single leaf can kill. Toxicity has occured by cooking fish or meat on oleander branches or from eating honey made from oleander nectar. Symptoms include severe gastroenteritis, be-ginning several hours after inges-tion; petechaie occur in var-ious organs. Eventually coma and digitalis-like toxic signs precede death.

Comments:

Ornamental, evergreen shrub native to Europe or Asia. Leaves are stiff or leathery and the funne-shaped flowers are pink or white in clusters. Fruit are in pods about 15 centimeters long.

Poisonvine

No Photograph Available

Other names:

Arrow poison plant.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Seeds have digitalis-like toxins; used as arrow and spear poison in Africa.

Comments:

38 tropical species of shrubs. Monkeys have died from eating a few leaves.

Poison Ivy

Other names:

Manzanillo, western/eastern poison oak, poison sumac, Chinese/Japanese lacquer tree, tallow or wax tree, scarlet rhus, sumac

Mechanisms of toxicity:

All contain allergenic volatile oils known as urushiols in the resin canals; these oils are highly sensitizing (delayed, type IV sensitivity) for some individuals.

Comments:

All species are deciduous, and the leaves turn red before shedding. Poison ivy is a climbing or trailing vine with trifoliate, alternate leaves, smooth above and hairy beneath. Poison oak is never a climbing shrub, alternately three-leafed, smooth above and hairy beneath. Found in disturbed areas and along trails in North America and is a common source of dermatitis.

Poison sumac is a shrub or small tree with 7-13 alternate leaflets, and is found in swampy areas of North America. Few cases of dermatitis are caused by this species because it grows in isolated areas where there are few people. Contact can cause intense, debilitating reactions.

Popcorn Tree

Other names:

Chinese tallow; hinchahuevos

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Poisonous latex has been used as arrow poison in Central America; causes contact dermatitis. Unripe berries can cause nausea and vomiting.

Comments:

Native to China and Japan but cultivated widely in warm areas. The fruit is a 3-lobed capsule that falls away, leaving white seeds.

Castor Oil Plant

Other Name:

Castorbean

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Used to make a feed supplement; a lecithin, which is a highly toxic chemical, and some low-molecular weight glycoproteins with allerenic activity have resulted in serious poisoning. Factors making this a high-risk plant threat are its attractive nuts with a hazelnut-like taste; the highly toxic ricin present in high concentration (as few as 2-6 seeds can be fatal); and stability of ricin in the presence of gastric enzymes. The seeds are used to make necklaces, which requires boring a hole through the seed and breaking the otherwise impermeable coat, allowing the possibility of toxin to reach the skin and enter the body through minor abrasions. Poisoning becomes evident after several hours.

Comments:

The seeds of this ancient plant have been found in Egyptian graves dating as far back as 4,000 B.C. Cultivated worldwide for 6,000 years for producing castor oil.

Peppertree

Other names:

Christmas berry, Florida holly, Peruvian mastic tree, broadleafed pepper-tree, Brazilian peppertree.

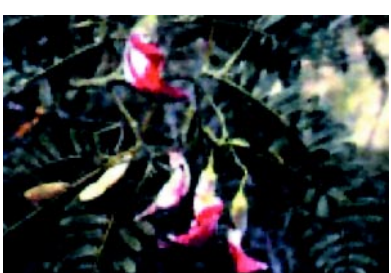
Mechanisms of toxicity:

All parts contain urushiol triterpene. Volatile resin on skin or in eyes from cutting branches has caused severe dermatitis, facial swelling, and keratoconjunctivitis. Used for medicinal purposes and as an additive in pepper. Strong gastrointestinal irritant.

Comments:

Used in many medicinal decoctions and as treatment for skin disorders (e.g. warts). Many children have been poisoned from eating the fruits.

Scarlet Wisteria



Other names:

Corkwood tree, purple sesbane, false poinciana, rattlebush, bagpod

Mechanisms of toxicity:

All parts are poisonous; most poisonings due to use in herbal teas. Causes Budd-Chiari syndrome. Seeds contain saponins. Up to 24 hours after ingestion, nausea and vomiting occur, with abdominal pain, abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the abdominal cavity, enlargement of the spleen, severe diarrhea, hemolysis (red blood cell destruction), respiratory failure, and death.

Comments:

Deciduous shrub or small tree with drooping, red-orange flowers in axillary clusters; June-September. Fruit is a legume with partitions between seeds. Native to South America.

Trumpet plant

Other name:

Chalice vine

Mechanism of toxicity:

Entire plant is toxic with tropane alkaloids.

Comments:

Plant has climbing or erect woody vines with large showy yellow or cream-yellow flowers in a trumpet shape. Fruit is a fleshy elongated berry. Source of sacred hallucinogens in Mexico.

Black Nightshade

Other names:

Deadly nightshade, wild tomato, common nightshade, Jerusalem cherry, quena, horse nettle, bittersweet, nipple fruit, apple of Sodom, white-edged nightshade.

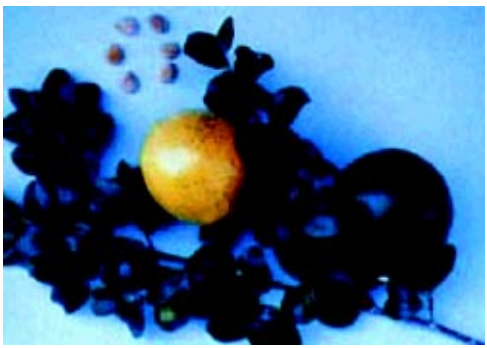
Mechanism of toxicity:

The fruit of the Jerusalem cherry is a black berry; the fully ripe berries are eaten; unripe berries contain solanine alkaloids, which can cause gastroeritis, weakness, circulatory depression. Can kill

Comments:

Genus includes approximately 2,000 species of herbs, vines, shrubs covered with small star-shaped hairs. Perfect white, yellow, or blue flowers. Berries have dry or juicy pulp and several seeds.

Strychnine



Other names:

Nuxvomica tree, Snakewood tree

Mechanism of toxicity:

The entire plant, including the seeds, contains the powerfully acting indole alkaloid strychnine, which can kill.

Comments:

Genus of 190 different species of trees, shrubs and vines with berry-like fruits, found in most tropical regions. Some have the reputation of having edible fruit despite dangerous seeds. It is a source of curare obtained by stripping and macerating its bark. Curare, now used as a muscle relaxant, was formerly used as an arrow poison by South American Indians.

Yellow Oleander

Other names:

Peruviana, lucky nut, be-still tree.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains cardiac glycosides in all parts; seeds have particularly high concentrations. Signs

and symptoms of toxicity begin with numbness and burning in the mouth, dry throat, dilated pupils, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, slow irregular heartbeat, hypertension, seizures, coma and death. The sap can cause skin and eye irritation.

Comments:

Most often a shrub approximately 1 meter tall, sometimes a small tree up to 10 meters. Native to tropical America but has been imported as an ornamental to tropical and sub-tropical regions. Its leaves and flowers resemble those of *nerium oleander*, except peruviana flowers are yellow with a pink tinge, as opposed to nerium, which are white, pink and cream. Seeds have been used in India to murder.

Nettle Tree

Other names:

Ortiga brava, pringamoza.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Trees and shrubs with powerful stinging hairs. The intensity of sting delivered by these plants is species-variable. The bushy, tree-like varieties tend to be more irritating. Any contact between leaves or branches and skin can result in profound burning pain that can last for more than 24 hours. There is no permanent damage.

Comments:

35 native species in tropical and southern Africa, and tropical America. Often used as hedges or local medicinals.

APPENDIX J:
International Telephone Codes

International Telephone Codes

Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263

AT&T (public phones)	0072-911 or 0030-911	On-base	550-HOME or 550-2USA

APPENDIX K:
Counter-drug Supplement

The Dominican Republic is a transshipment country for illegal drugs destined to the US. The country's geographical location, underdeveloped status, and economic problems make it an ideal venue for drug trafficking. Good local law enforcement and drug abuse prevention and education programs have helped to keep drug consumption within the country down. The U.S. governments' linking of visa denial to drug-related corruption has proven somewhat effective. Cooperation between the Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) and the U.S. government is excellent.

The Dominican Republic is also the site of one of the radars (*El Manaclar*) associated with the Caribbean Basin Radar Network (CBRN), a U.S.-supported regional air surveillance network focusing on drug interdiction.

Country Status

The Dominican Republic's proximity to Colombia, the Bahamas, the southern U.S., and Puerto Rico make it an ideal transshipment point for cocaine. Its long, open border with Haiti, unpatrolled coastline, and poorly paid and ill-equipped police and military make it attractive to trafficking organizations.

There is no cultivation of coca or opium poppy and only very limited production of cannabis. Precursor chemicals are controlled, and little processing has been detected.

Experts do not see evidence of large-scale money laundering, but money gained from drug trafficking by Dominicans in the U.S. is used freely for construction, businesses, and personal luxury in the Dominican Republic.

The National Drug Council (CND) and National Anti-Drug Directorate (DNCD) energetically maintain drug abuse prevention and education programs, with financial assistance from the GODR, the U.S. govern-

ment, UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP), and Germany. While the combination of education programs and enforcement appear to hold drug consumption at a steady level in the lower classes, consumption among upper-middle class youth may be increasing. Greater attention is being given to treatment and rehabilitation. The DNCD's financial investigations unit, however, lacks proper training and suffers from lack of appropriate legislation.

Government Policy

In 1993 the Dominican Republic acceded to the 1988 UN Convention and the 1972 Protocol to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Dominican Republic already being a party to the 1961 Convention. The CND drafted an amendment to the drug law that would impose criminal penalties for money laundering and permit seizure of assets in drug cases. However, corruption exists throughout the government particularly in the judicial system, tending to hamper counter-drug efforts.

The GODR extradition treaty with the U.S. government does not list narcotics-related offenses as crimes. The GODR's accession to the 1988 Convention and the 1972 Protocol, however, serves to incorporate the drug offenses listed in those treaties into the GODR's existing bilateral extradition treaties, thereby creating a basis for U.S. government requests for extradition of traffickers. In the past, the GODR has been generally unresponsive to U.S. government extradition requests, particularly those concerning Dominican nationals. On the other hand, the GODR cooperates with U.S. government officials in deporting to the U.S. American and third-country nationals who are fugitives from U.S. justice.

Counter-drug Organizations

The DNCD is composed of officials from the police, army, air force, and civilian sector. The organization has grown rapidly to more than 800 personnel. Its ranking officers have experience and respond well when they have information, but the organization needs more analytical capability. It also lacks depth due to low salaries and the need to rotate per-

sonnel regularly. Clandestine air-strips have been practically eliminated, but off-shore drug air drops may be increasing.

Cooperation between the DNCD and the Armed Forces is excellent, although neither the Navy nor the Air Force have the necessary resources to provide full support. With assistance from the U.S. government, the Navy has six coastal patrol boats operating and has begun to deploy them to the eastern, northern, and southern coasts. The Air Force lacks funds to maintain its helicopters and lacks night-flying capability.

The DNCD maintains strict control over precursor chemicals entering the country; few if any chemicals are manufactured or exported. The DNCD also monitors prescription drugs and is attempting to control their dispersal, at least in the capital.

The GODR continues to demonstrate considerable political will in its counter-drugs efforts, allocating significant resources for the CND and DNCD. The DNCD is gradually developing a cadre of experienced officers from the Armed Forces and police, and is devoting new attention to training. The U.S. and GODR have established the Joint Information Coordinating Center (JICC), which is located at the DCND under the GODR's control. The JICC coordinates closely with the DEA in collecting and disseminating counter-drug-related information.

Both the CND and the DCND have demand reduction programs? (requires explanation). The CND sponsors the highly successful Juvenile Prevention Council (*Cojupre*). The community-based program has formed regional committees and provides ongoing training to them, as well as seminars. The CND also co-hosts a school-based drug-prevention project with the OAS. The DCND, with funds from the UNDCP, has several projects designed to prevent drug use in poorer communities.

U.S. Policy and Programs

The primary U.S. narcotics goal in the Dominican Republic is to assist the Dominicans in strengthening their democratic and law enforcement

institutions, improving the administration of justice, and curbing the flow of illegal drugs from source countries through the Dominican Republic to the U.S. The U.S. stresses training, analysis, and bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Under the terms of the U.S.-Dominican bilateral counter-drug agreement, the U.S. government has supplied communications equipment, computers, vehicles, and resources to the DNCD. The GODR is tasked with accomplishing the goals and objectives of this bilateral agreement. Military assistance focuses on training and maintenance for the navy, army, and air force assets used for counter-drug-related activities. Work is being performed with the DNCD Academy to improve both basic and advanced training, and actively encourage new relationships between Dominican drug control authorities and those of the U.S and other Caribbean countries.

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