

XVI Pan American Sanitary Conference XIV Regional Committee Meeting



Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A. August-September 1962

Draft Agenda Item 2.7

CSP16/32 (Eng.) 10 August 1962 ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE CONTINENTAL PLAN OF COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(Document presented by the Government of Mexico)

"REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS BUILT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1958 TO 30 JUNE 1962"

REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS BUILT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1958 TO DATE

I

BACKGROUND

1. Brief History

Water supply for population centers has been the concern of man since time immemorial. Water is needed not only to quench thirst but also for cleanliness, and should therefore be readily available in suitable quantities. Mexico is no exception, and even before the Spanish conquest the Aztecs, the Mayas, and others had already built numerous hydraulic works. To mention but a few, there were the aqueducts that brought water from Chapultepec and the five sources of Coyoacan to supply the capital city, then known as Tenochtitlan, and the aqueduct of Cholula in Puebla State.

Under Spanish colonization, almost every new city founded was provided with a suitable water supply because the Spaniards were aware of its importance. The works they built included catchworks, large masonry dikes, basins with the dual purpose of storage and sedimentation, and enclosed aqueducts of great length with long stretches of beautiful arches to maintain the hydraulic gradient over gorges and low terrain. These works were for the most part carried out by the religious orders and include the aqueducts of Cempoala in Hidalgo State, Queretaro in the State of the same name, Morelia in Michoacan State, Tepeapulco in Hidalgo State, Santa Fe in Mexico State, Oaxaca in the State of the same name, and so forth. One of the most outstanding works of that epoch is the stretch of Nochistongo, the construction of which was begun in 1607 and was the first attempt at draining the Valley of Mexico.

In the first sixty years of Mexico's independence, little was done in the way of water supply beyond keeping the works built in colonial times in good repair. Consequently, the health situation worsened, because with the increase in population there was proportionately less water available.

Subsequently, between 1866 and 1900, the Great Drainage Canal and the Tequisquiac Tunnel were built with the main objective of receiving the discharge of the Mexico City sewers and drawing it by gravity out of the valley.

After the revolution of 1910, the Government realized the importance to economic development of using hydraulic resources, among which the supplying of water held first place. The following agencies were engaged in this task: (1) The General Department of Sanitary Engineering of the Secretariat of Public Health and Welfare; (2) the National Urban Mortgage and Public Works Bank; (3) the Bureau of Inter-American Cooperation in Public Health, which was a partial subsidiary of the Secretariat of Public Health and Welfare; (4) the Boards of Material Improvements and other

local agencies such as welfare societies and administrative boards of water supply and sewerage works; (5) the State and municipal governments through their own funds or through private banking; and (6) certain contracting firms in direct contact with State or municipal governments, or even without such contact, all of which engaged in studying and planning such works, financing and building them, but without the supervision of an authority.

There would have been no objection to the number of different agencies engaged in promoting the construction of these works if there had been proper coordination among them, but the lack of it and the difficulty of achieving it, led frequently to tremendous waste of the country's economic resources.

On 7 December 1946 a new law on State Secretariats was promulgated and approved by Congress, at the initiative of the President, and by this means the present Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources was established.

In conformity with that law, the new department was made responsible for all matters relating to the country's hydraulic resources, in cooperation with the following government agencies:

- I. National Irrigation Commission, under the Department of Agriculture and Development.
- II. General Department of Sanitary Engineering, under the Secretariat of Public Health and Welfare.
- III. General Water Department, under the Secretariat of Agriculture and Development.
 - IV. Department of Hydraulic Works, under the Secretariat of Communications and Public Works.

2. Demographic Data

Data taken from the censuses show that the population of Mexico is widely dispersed in a large number of population centers. According to the 1950 census there were 98,280 communities (the figure according to the 1960 census is not yet known) grouped by number of inhabitants as follows:

Population

over 50,000	23	communities
10,000 to 50,000	135	t1
2,500 to 10,000	824	11
under 2,500	97,298	11

This means that a large part of the population lives in settlements so small that they have been unable to develop economically to the point of enjoying not only water supplies but also the other essential requirements of modern living.

3. Construction Plan of the Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources

When the number of inhabitants to be served and their distribution throughout the country learned, the Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources divided the population into the following main groups:

(a) Rural centers with up to 500 inhabitants

The Secretariat provides technical and material assistance, especially pipe, and the community provides the labor. The service is provided through public hydrants and the federal investment is not repayable.

(b) Rural centers with from 500 to 2,500 inhabitants

The Secretariat provides 50 per cent of the cost of the works, without expecting reimbursement, and the community furnishes the other 50 per cent. Water is supplied through public hydrants or home connections, depending on the population. Whenever the federal investment exceeds 50 per cent of the cost, the excess is repayable.

(c) Urban centers with over 2,500 but under 30,000 inhabitants

The Secretariat contributes in the same way as in (b), but the service is provided through home connections.

(d) Centers with over 30,000 inhabitants

The Secretariat of H.R. contributes only a third of the cost and the community furnishes the other two thirds. Service is provided through home connections.

Almost all cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants obtain their shares through loans granted by the National Urban Mortgage and Public Works Bank; since their financial means are superior, they are able to guarantee their loans.

This, then, is how the Ministry of Hydraulic Resources has been carrying out the work of water supply and sewerage systems.

STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS UP TO 31 AUGUST 1958

In July 1958 the estimated population of the country was 32,281,913; of this, 10,372,824 had modern supply services with water delivered through pipelines, while 21,909,089 either lacked any regular supply or had only rudimentary facilities such as cisterns and draw-wells. The former figure included the 4,311,970 inhabitants of the Federal District, for which the water and sewerage systems are built by the Federal District Department of Public Works. Excluding the Federal District population, there were, therefore, 6,060,854 persons, or 21.66 per cent of the country's population, with water supply services. (See Graph 1).

At that time, according to the available data, the number of inhabitants enjoying sewerage systems was 2,597,383, again excluding the Federal District, and represented 9.29 per cent of the country's population. (See Graph 2).

It should be noted, that the figures for both water supply and sewerage, refer only to works that were completed and in operation, not to works under construction.

The amount invested in the construction of works from 1947 to August 1958 was 943,298,362.07 pesos, divided as follows:

Investment by the Federal Government Contribution of consumers and State and	517,910,008.62 pesos
municipal governments	232,972,770.19
Funds in escrow, National Mortgage Bank	192,415,583.26
	943,298,362.07

III

WORKS BUILT FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1958 TO DATE

Under the foregoing standards and financing methods, the Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources completed 459 water supply projects, serving 964,531 people, from 1 September 1958 to date. Of these, 366 were built in rural areas, benefiting 326,022 inhabitants, and 93 in urban areas, benefiting 638,509. Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the works constructed, by years, in each of the federal divisions of the country.

In addition, 144 works are under construction (many of them about finished by now) to serve a population of 1,555,152. Of these, 76 are in the rural areas, for a population of 78,814, and 68 in the urban area, for a population of 1,476,338. (See Table 4).

Considering that on 31 August 1958 water supply service was available to 32.13 per cent of the population and that at present, despite the population increase (4,895,531 from 1 September 1958 to 31 August 1962), 37.63 per cent have it, a slight improvement is readily apparent. However, it must not be forgotten that, despite the progress made, there still remain 23,187,982 inhabitants - 62.37 per cent of the country's population - for whom it has not been possible to provide this service. (See Graph 3).

As regards sewerage, during the same period, 19 works were completed, serving a population of 258,854, and another 32 are under way, which when completed will serve 913,685 (See Table 5).

As of 1 September 1958, 9.9 per cent of the country's population, excluding the Federal District, had sewerage services; at present, the percentage is 11.87 per cent. Considering the population increase from 1958 to date, there has been a slight increase in the percentage (See Graph μ).

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IV

WORKS BUILT BY THE SECRETARIAT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE FROM 1958 TO DATE

Under the sanitation program it carries out in the rural areas of all the States, the Secretariat of Public Health and Welfare has also built water supply works, giving them high priority. Hence, the figure of 134,645 inhabitants in Graph 3 includes those with piped-in water service, supplied mostly through hydrants, but not those who benefit from partial works, which generally consist of protecting such water sources as springs or wells and installing hand pumps.

Taking together all water supply works built by both the Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources and the Secretariat of Public Health and Welfare, the total number of persons benefited during the period covered by this report is 2,654,328, or 37.99 per cent of the country's population, which leaves 23,053,337 or 62.1 per cent without modern water supply.

In addition, some villages have been provided with water works by State or municipal governments or by the communities themselves, but these have not been included owing to lack of adequate information. V

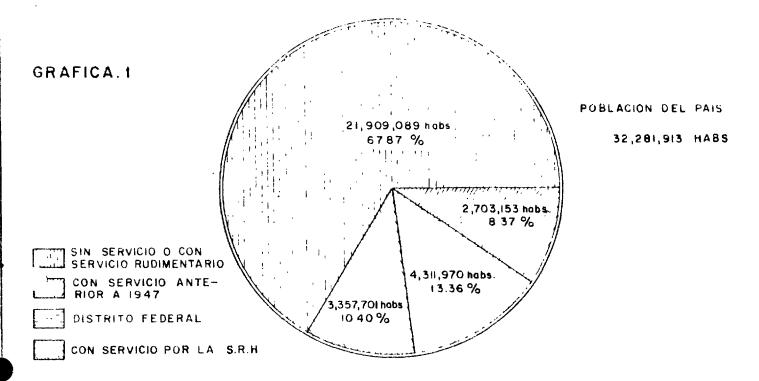
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM BY 1980

The problem facing Mexico at present is to supply drinking water to 23 million inhabitants living in a large number of communities, but because the population is constantly increasing, there will be more and more people to be served. It is the aim of the Government to provide drinking water services to all communities with over 500 inhabitants by 1980 and to the greatest possible number with under 500 as well. Judging by the present rate of growth, the 1980 population is estimated at 64,400,000, and to attain the goal it will therefore be necessary to build water works for 19,800,000 inhabitants in urban communities, for 14,000,000 in rural communities of over 500, and for as many as possible of the remaining 10,000,000 who live in rural communities of under 500 inhabitants.

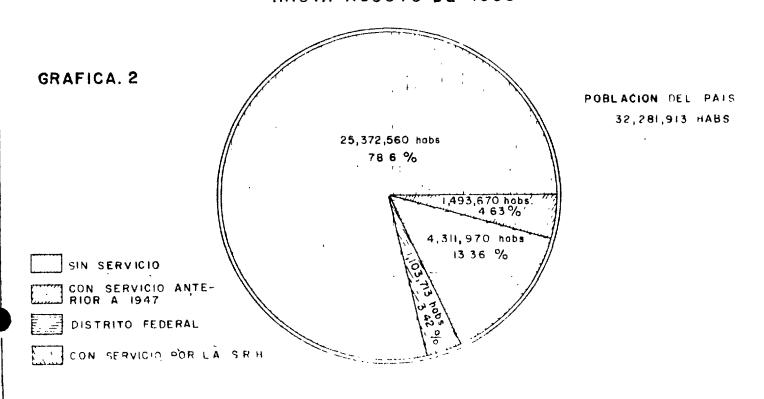
In accordance with the upward trend of per capita costs in recent years, in both urban and rural areas, it is estimated that to achieve the goal by 1980 will require an investment of 5,500,000,000 pesos divided into increasing annual allotments starting with 168,000,000 pesos in 1963 and rising to 375,000,000 in 1980. A similar plan for sewerage systems is now under consideration.

Annexes

HABITANTES BENEFICIADOS CON OBRAS DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA, TERMINADAS. HASTA AGOSTO DE 1958



HABITANTES BENEFICIADOS CON OBRA DE ALCANTARILLADO, TERMINADAS HASTA AGOSTO DE 1958



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SECRETATIA DE SALUBRIDAD Y ASISTENCIA MEXICO DIRECCION DE INGENIERIA SANITARIA

POBLACIONES CON OBRAS DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA POTABLE, TERMINADAS.

PERIODO: Sept. 1958 — Agosto 1959

ESTADO	DE 1 A 100 HABTS		DE 101 A	2,500 HABTS	DE 2,50	o MAYORES	TOTALES		
	No POB	No HABTS	No POB	No HABTS	No POB	No HABTS	No POB	No HABTS	
AGUASCALIENTES	:	I	11_	246				246	
BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE	<u> </u>								
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	1	1				•	4	_	
CAMPECHE			2	2,525	<u> </u>		2	2,525	
COAHUILA			6	3,737			6	3,737	
COLIMA	1						1		
CHIAPAS	Ť .		5	3,226		6,345	6	9,571	
CHIHUAHUA	1 -		1	789				7 8 9 ₇	
DURANGO	- 4	,	14	6,758		2,875	15	9,633	
GUANAJUATO	. !		·	L	1	7,415		7,4 + 5	
GUERRERO	•	91		4 4		2,628		7, 33	
HIDALGO			2	1,077			2	2 7 7	
JALISCO		, , , , , , , , , ,	2	2,058	. 3	17, 150	5	19,208	
MEXICO	1	83	3	3,006	3	12,79€	- · · · · ·	4.88.4	
MICHOACAN					2	9,00	2	9 0 (
MORELOS	•	1	. 2	2,938	2 :	6,365	4	9,303	
NAYARIT		·	3	3,750	•		3	3 750	
NUEVO LEON			3	4,346	· ·		3	4,346	
OAXACA			3	1,661		2,865	4	4,526	
PUEBLA			,		3	14,507	3	14,507	
QUERETARO		1							
QUINTANA ROO									
S LUIS POTOSI		, -, ·		1,030			1	1,030	
SINALOA		L							
SONORA							,		
TABASCO	1		,					•	
TAMAULIPAS									
TLAXCALA			6	6,881		2,655	7	9,536	
VERACRUZ	,	,					!		
YUCATAN		<u> </u>	3	1,237			3	1,237	
ZACATECAS				1,890	1		ı	1,890	
TOTALES	?	.74	5 9	47,569	19	84.602	80	132,345	

CSP15/32 (Eng.) ANNEX II

SECRETATIA DE SALUBRIDAD Y ASISTENCIA MEXICO

DIRECCION DE INGENIERIA SANITARIA

POBLACIONES CON OBRAS DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA POTABLE, TERMINADAS. PERIODO: Sept. 1959 — Agosto 1960

	Temobo. Sept. 1000 Agont 1000									
ESTADO	DE 1 A 10	DE 1 A 100 HABTS. DE 101 A 2,500 HABTS.			DE 2,50	1 6 MAYORES	TOTALES			
E 3 1 A D 0	No POB	No. HABTS	No.POB	No HABTS.	No POB	No HABTS	No. POB	No. HABTS		
AGUASCALIENTES	ı	2.5	5	3,703		4,257	7	7,985		
BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE										
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR			ı	1,500		•	l	+,500		
CAMPE CHE			5	4,381			5	4,381		
COAHUILA	-3	218	33	21,773			36	21,991		
COLIMA					2	6,088	2	6,088		
CHIAPAS										
CHIHUAHUA								σ		
DURANGO	-		19	11,344	ì	2,875	20	14,219		
GUANAJUATO					2	15,090	2	15,090		
GUERRERO			6	7,079	2	7,508	8	14,587		
HIDALGO			7	3,659	1	6,634	8	10,293		
JALISCO			ı	1,851	6	30,244	7	32,095		
MEXICO			16	19,393	3	15,503	19	34,896		
MICHOACAN			6	8,791	1	4,892	7	13,683		
MORELOS			ż	2,966			2	2,966		
NAYARIT			6	8,351	1	3, 154	7	11,505		
NUEVO LEON -			5	9,935	ı	2,529	6	12,464		
OAXACA			7	6,384	1	2,560	8	8,944		
PUEBLA			11	12,226	4	35,004	15	47,230		
QUERETARO			3	4,398			3	4,398		
QUINTANA ROO		1								
S. LUIS POTOSI			,	400			ı	400		
SINALOA			1	1,396			1	1,396		
SONORA			1	1,383	6	79,860	7	81,243		
TABASCO										
TAMAULIPAS			6	8,304			6	8,304		
TLAXCALA		1	1	1,359			1 .	1,359		
VERACRUZ			7	9,354	7	31,516	14	40,870		
YUCATAN			2	679			2	879		
ZACATECAS			6	3,371			6	3,371		
TOTALES	4	243	158	154,180	39	247,714	201	402,137		

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SECRETARIA DE SALUBRIDAD Y ASISTENCIA MEXICO DIRECCION DE INGENIERIA SANITARIA

POBLACIONES CON OBRAS DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA POTABLE TERMINADAS.

~~	 MONO LEGITICE	 		_		
		PERIODO -	Sept.	196	o —	Agost. 1961.

	DE I A 100 HABTS		DE IOI A	2,500 HABTS	DE 2,501	d MAYORES	TOTALES		
ESTADO	Nº POB	Nº HABTS.	Nº POB	Nº HABTS.	Nº POB.	N° HABTS	NOPOB	Nº HABTS.	
AGUASCALIENTES			3	2, 255			3	2,255	
BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE			······	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-			
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR		<u></u>	1	1, 409	2	20,031	3	21, 440	
CAMPECHE									
CCAHUILA			16	9, 802			16	9 802	
COLIMA			2	1,672		and the second s	2	1, 672	
CHIAPAS		***** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*	<u> </u>		_			
CHIHUAHUA .		-	2	2,802	3	92,928	5	95, 730 *	
CURANGO			19	8,9 7	3	11,828	2 2	20, 745	
SUANAJUATO		•	. ب تست	+	1	12 142	1	12, 142	
GUERRERO				1,954	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10,025	2	11,979	
HIDALGO	3	132		13.694		18,543	2 3	32,369	
JALISCO	· · · · ·		8	8,801	4	16, 849	12	2 5, 6,50	
MEXICO		•	18	20,937	3	11,094	2 1	32,031	
MICHOACAN		<u> </u>	. 10	4,498			10	4 498	
MORELOS	-	•	8	7,777	2	8,820	. 10	16, 597	
NAYARIT			4	5, 136	·	24,600	5	29,736	
NUEVO LEGN					- ·	10,399	1	10, 399	
JAXACA	1	 71	4	5,542	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3, 034	6	6,647	
PUEBLA			5	7,552	2	13 089	7	20 641	
QUERETARO		·				· · · -		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
QUINTANA ROO	•		· ·	•					
SAN LUIS POTOSI				•					
SINALOA		•	3	5, 8 6 2	.,	4, 199	4	10,061	
SONORA	•	• •		:					
TABASCO	•		†		- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
TAMAULIPAS	•	•	1 4	3, 334	• •	•	4	3, 334	
TLAXCALA		·	-+ 5	5,352	5	31,306	10	36, 660	
VERACRUZ			1	464		2,852	2	3, 3 + 6	
YUCATAN			4	2,217			4	2, 2 7	
ZACATECAS	• • •		2	3,676	3	14, 452	. 5	18, 128	
TOTALES	4	203	. 139	123,653	3.5	306, 193	178	430, 049	

SECRETATIA DE SALUBRIDAD Y ASISTENCIA MEXICO DIRECCION DE INGENIERIA SANITARIA OBRAS DE AGUA POTABLE ACTUALMENTE EN CONSTRUCCION

ESTADO	DE I A 100 HABTS		DE 101 A 2,500 HABTS.		DE 2,501	6 MAYORES	тс)T/LES
	Nº POB	Nº HABTS	Nº POB	Nº HABTS	Nº POB	Nº HABTS	Nº POB	Nº HABTS
AGUASCALIENTES			3	3, 430		1	3	3,430
BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE						18,140		18,140
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR								
CAMPECHE			2	737	,	!	2	737
COAHUILA			9	8,410	5	119,758	14	128,168
COLIMA			1	3 7	1	3,322	2	3,639
CHIAPAS					i		,	1
CHIHUAHUA	- 1		†~	1,362	6	254,193	7	25 5, 5 5 5
DURANGO		, —	16	9,673	2	8,953	18	18,626
GUANAJUATO		1		1, 12 1	5	196,022	6	197,143
GUERRERO			2	3,499	. +	7,333	3	10,832
HIDALGO			3	4,637			3	4,637
JALISCO			2	4,816		2,668	3	7,484
MEXICO		1	2	2,826	3	58,333	5	61,159
MICHOACAN		!			5	47,552	5	47,552
MORELOS		:	3	4,471	3	38,107	6	42,578
NAYARIT	1	7.5	·			<u> </u>		7 5
NUEVO LEON	1		2	2,960	2	5,714	4	8,674
OAXACA		1	3	1,864	5	7 3,006	В	7 4,8 70
PUEBLA				¥		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
QUERETARO		•	5	6,810			5	6,810
QUINTANA ROO			1	657	- 	7,247	2	7,904
SAN LUIS POTOSI				1,030	4	15 3,0 1 5	5	154,045
SINALOA			2	2,342	, 2	5 4, 8 2 8	4	57,170
SONORA				153	• 	*	بد د د د ا	153
TABASCO			· · +	-			•	
TAMAULIPAS			2 .	3, 804	6	22 8, 2 8 2	8	232,086
TLAXCALA	T		7	7,098	2	5,423	9	12,521
VERACRUZ			4	5,223	11	184,840	15	190,063
YUCATAN			2	1,499		6,337	3	7, 836
ZACATECAS			!		1	3,265		3, 2 6 5
TOTALES		7 5	7.5	78, 739	68	1476,338	144	1,555, 152

SECRETARIA DE SALUBRIDAD Y ASISTENCIA MEXICO DIRECCION DE INGENIERIA SANITARIA OBRAS DE ALCANTARILLADO

POBLACIONES CON ALCANTARILLADO TERMINADOS EN EL PERIODO SEPTIEMBRE 1958 - AGOSTO 1959 DE I A 100 HABITANTES DE 101 A 2,500 HABITANTES MAYORES DE 2,500 TOTALES S Δ D E Т 0 No de Pob. No de Habits No de Pob No de Hobits No de Pob No de Hobits No de Habits No de Pob MEXICO 3,262 2 3,260 NUEVO LEON 1,053 1, 0, 5, 3 TOTALES 3 4,313 4.3 1 3 POBLACIONES CON ALCANTARILLADO TERMINADOS EN EL PERIODO SEPTIEMBRE 1959 - AGOSTO 1960 6,204 AGUASCALIENTES 3,206 2,998 37,279 GUANAJUATO 37,279 MEXICO 1 629 1,629 NUEVO LEON 5,560 5 5 6 0 43, SONORA 5 1 6 43.5 106,871 VERACRUZ 106,821 TOTALES 8 196,174 201.009 4.835 OBRAS DE ALCANTARILLADO TERMINADAS EN EL PERIODO SEPTIEMBRE 1960-AGOSTO 1961 COAHUILA 18,546 18.546 GUANAJUATO 13,250 13,250 NUEVO LEON 6,675 6,675 SONORA 10,50B 10.50 B 4.573 ZACATECAS 4 . 5 7 3 TOTALES 53.532 53,532 OBRAS DE ALCANTARILLADO INICIADAS O CONTINUADAS ACTUALMENTE AGUASCALIENTES 93.556 193 93,363 BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE 78,190 78, 190 13,081 13.081 BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR COAHUILA 11.355 11,355 CHIHUAHUA 32.001 32.001 GUANAJUATO 18,197 18, 197 52,968 MEXICO 52,968 NAYARIT 24,700 24,700 10,399 NUEVO LEON 10,399 OAXACA 5,120 5,120 4,276 4,276 PUEBLA 3,360 QUERETARO 3 6 0 SAN LUIS POTOSI 125,660 125,660 SINALOA 48,963 48,963 TAMAULIPAS 251,201 251,201 1,945 7,016 TLAXCALA 1 5,071 VERACRUZ 1,930 3 88.879 90,809 YUCATAN 42,833 42.833 27 32 913,685 TOTALES 5 7,428 906,257

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HABITANTES BENEFICIADOS CON OBRAS DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA, TERMINADAS O EN CONSTRUCCION DEL 18 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1958 A LA FECHA GRAFICA. 3 PUBLICION DEL PAIS 37,177,444 HABS 23,053,337 habs 62 U1 1/6 (CALCULADA PARA 1962) 34,645 hobs 0 36 % 、 6,060,854 habs 16 3 % OBRAS REALIZADAS POR LA SECRETARIA DE SERVICIO O CON SERVICIO RUDIMENTARIO 678010 SALUBRIDAD Y ASISTEN-CON SERVICIO ANTE-IRIOR A 1958 5,408,925 habs 14 55 % DISTRITO FEDERAL CON SERVICIO PROPORCIONADO DEL IS DE SEPT DE 1958 A LA FECHA HABITANTES BENEFICIADOS CON OBRAS DE ALCANTARILLADO, TERMINADAS O EN CONSTRUCCION DEL IR DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1958 A LA FECHA GRAFICA. 4 POBLACION DEL PAIS 37,177,444 habs 27,998,597 habs 75 31 % 2,597,383 hobs 699 % SIN SERVICIO 5,408,925 hobs CON SERVICIO ANTERIOR 14 55 % DISTRITO FEDERAL 3 15 % CON SERVICIO PROPOHCIONADO DEL JIR DE SEPT DE 1958 A LA FECHA POR LA S.R H

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