

501-02-11

~~SECRET - NOFORN~~

UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND



Headquarters U.S. Southern Command
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF
Date: 25 JAN 2018 Authority: EO 13526
Declassify: Deny in Full: Declassify in Part:
Reason: Sec. 3.3(b)(1); (b)(6)
MDR: SC 16-022-MDR; (97 pages)

1979 HISTORICAL REPORT

**CLASSIFIED BY USCINCSO
REVIEW ON 31 DECEMBER 1985**

CONTROL NO. SCM80C300332
COPY NO. 61 OF 68 COPIES

~~SECRET - NOFORN~~

UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

HISTORICAL REPORT

1979

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Letter of Transmittal	
Table of Contents	i - iv
<u>PART I - TOPICAL ITEMS</u>	
Personnel Organization	2 - 5
Key Staff Members	2 - 3
Component Commanders	3
Staff Organization	4
Command Relationships	5
Tasks and Missions	6
Area of Responsibility	6
Missions	6
Contingency Plans	7
USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100-80	7
USCINCSO CONPLAN 6700	7
USCINCSO OPLAN 6501-80	7
Security Assistance Program	8 - 14
General	8
Regional Objectives	8 - 9
1979 Security Assistance	9
FMS	9 - 10
Training	11 - 13
IMET Study	14
Joint Program Assessment Memorandum	14
MILGP Commander's Conference, 1979	14
Joint and Combined Exercises and Activities	15 - 16
Latin America Regional Joint/Combined Exercises	15 - 16
Activities	
HALCON VISTA XIV - Colombia	15

HALCON VISTA XIV - VENEZUELA	15
BLACK FURY II	15
UNITAS XX	16
U.S. Unilateral Training and Command Post Exercises	16
Blue Horizon	16
Search and Rescue	17
Disaster Relief	18 - 21
St Vincent Island	18
Yugoslavia	18
Fiji Island	18
Nicaragua	18
Dominica	18 - 19
Dominican Republic	19
Colombia	19
Belize	19
Nicaragua	19 - 20
Other Significant Events	21
USSOUTHCOM Military Representational Activities	22 - 25
Significant Trips	22
Important Visitors	22 - 25
Other Visitors	25

PART II - STAFF ACTIONS

Personnel	27 - 35
Manpower Program, HQ, USSOUTHCOM	27 - 29
Manpower Program, Security Assistance	29 - 34
Organizations	
Component Command Authorized Strengths	34
Bilingual Identification Cards	34 - 35
Quarry Heights Postal Facility	35
Civilian Personnel	36 - 37
Civilian Personnel Advisor	36
Civilian Personnel Policy	36 - 37
Orderly Personnel Transfers	37
Joint Subcommittee - Civilian Employment	37
Intelligence	38 - 42
General	38
Area Assessment	38 - 40
Indications and Warning Center	40
Intelligence Management and Security	40 - 42

Operations	43 - 46
Nicaragua Evacuation	43 - 44
Bolivia Evacuation	44
Operation Glad Hand	44
El Salvador Evacuation Planning	45
OAS Mission Support - El Salvador/Honduras	46
Joint/Combined Activities	47 - 48
Logistics	49 - 50
Property Transfer	49
Military Construction	49 - 50
Joint Interservice Resource Study Group	50
USMILGP Nicaragua	50
Latin American Military Affairs	51 - 61
Argentina	51
Bolivia	51
Brazil	52
Caribbean Islands	52
Chile	52
Colombia	52 - 53
Costa Rica	53 - 54
Dominican Republic	54
Ecuador	55
El Salvador	55 - 56
Guatemala	56 - 57
Haiti	57
Honduras	57 - 58
Mexico	58
Nicaragua	58 - 59
Panama	59
Paraguay	59
Peru	60
Uruguay	60
Venezuela	60 - 61
Communications - Electronics	62 - 64
Treaty Driven/Related Actions	62 - 63
AN/FTC - 31 Enhancement Program	63
JCEOI	63
BLACK FURY II	63
Nicaragua Evacuation	63
UNITAS XX	64
Diamond Anniversary - NAVCOMSTA Balboa	64

UNCLASSIFIED

Treaty Affairs	65 - 73
Treaty Implementation Planning	65 - 66
Garbage Collection Issue	66 - 67
Treaty Implementation Day	68
Customs Issue	69
Ports and Railroad Issue	69
Postal Issue	70
SOFA	70 - 71
Completed Joint Committee Agreements	72 - 73
Automatic Data Processing	74 - 77
WWMCCS ADP RNP Performance	74
ADP Equipment Configuration Changes	74
Software Systems Acquisition, Development and Maintenance	75 - 77
WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN)	77
Public Affairs	78 - 82
General	78 - 79
USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program	79
Southern Command Television Network Operations	80
Southern Command Network.(Earth Station)	80
Southern Command Radio Network Operations	81 - 82
Southern Command News Operations	82
Command Surgeon	83
Headquarters Commandant	84
Legal Affairs	85 - 86
Panama Canal Treaty	85
Relations With Other Latin American Countries	85
Relations With The Canal Zone Government/ Panama Canal Commission	86
Other Legal Matters	86
Personnel	86
Law Enforcement	87
List of Acronyms	88 - 90

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~



SCJ3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
APO MIAMI 34003

9 0 JUN 1980

SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report, 1979

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. (U) Forwarded herewith is the US Southern Command Historical Report for 1979.
2. (U) When separated from the classified inclosure, this letter is regraded UNCLASSIFIED.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

(b)(6)

Navy

1 Incl
as

Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

JCS, Washington, D.C. 20301	16	HQ USSOUTHCOM	22
CINCAD, Peterson AFB, CO 80914	1	SCRM	3
CINCLANT, Norfolk, VA 23511	1	SCJ2	1
CINCMAC Scott AFB, IL 62225	1	SCJ3	10
CINCPAC, Honolulu, HI 96823	1	SCSA	1
USCINCREC, MacDill AFB, FL 336D8	1	SCCE	1
CINCSAC, Offutt AFB, NE 68113	1	SCPA	1
CSA, Washington, D.C. 20301	3	SCLA	1
CNO, Washington, D.C. 20301	3	SCCH	1
CSAF, Washington, D.C. 20301	3	SCSG	1
CMC, Washington, D.C. 20301	3	SCPM	1
CDR, USA FORSCOM, Ft McPherson, GA 30330	1	SCTA	1
CDR, USAF TAC, Langley AFB, VA 23365	1		
President, National Defense University, ATTN: NDU-LD, Washington, D.C. 20319	2	TOTAL	68
CMDT, USA War College, Carlisle Bks, PA 17103	1		
CMDT, Air University, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112	1		
CDR, 193d Inf Bde(PN), Ft Clayton, PN	2		
COMUSNAVSO, Ft Amador, PN	2		
COMUSAFSO, Howard AFB, PN	2		

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~

(This page is UNCLASSIFIED)

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK AND UNNUMBERED

(This page is UNCLASSIFIED)

UNCLASSIFIED

PART I
TOPICAL ITEMS

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS, US SOUTHERN COMMAND

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Lieutenant General Dennis P. McAuliffe, USA, 1 Aug 75
Lieutenant General Wallace H. Nutting, USA, 30 Sep 79

DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 Apr 77

CHIEF OF STAFF

(b)(6) 28 Sep 76
(b)(6) 23 Oct 79 | USN

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

(b)(6) 9 May 78
(b)(6) 14 May 79

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF - JOINT COMMITTEE AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 3 Oct 77
(b)(6) 5 Jun 79

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(b)(6) 30 Aug 76 | USN

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J-2

(b)(6) 27 Jul 76
(b)(6) 26 Aug 79

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J-3

(b)(6) 22 Jun 76
(b)(6) 4 Jul 79

DIRECTOR OF LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 7 Feb 76
(b)(6) 11 Jul 79

DIRECTOR OF COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS

(b)(6) 5 Aug 77
(b)(6) 17 Jul 79

COMMAND CHAPLAIN

(b)(6) 13 Aug 78

COMMAND SURGEON

(b)(6) 15 Feb 77
(b)(6) 10 Sep 79

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL

(b)(6) 14 Jun 77
(b)(6) 23 Aug 79

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 27 Jun 78

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 20 Jun 76
(b)(6) 19 Jun 79

COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL

(b)(6) 28 Sep 76
(b)(6) 23 Oct 79

US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDS

USN

COMMANDER, 193D INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Richard Wm. Anson, USA, 25 Jun 77
Brigadier General Kenneth C. Leuer, USA, 14 Jun 79

COMMANDING OFFICER, US NAVAL STATION PANAMA CANAL

(b)(6) 1 Jul 77

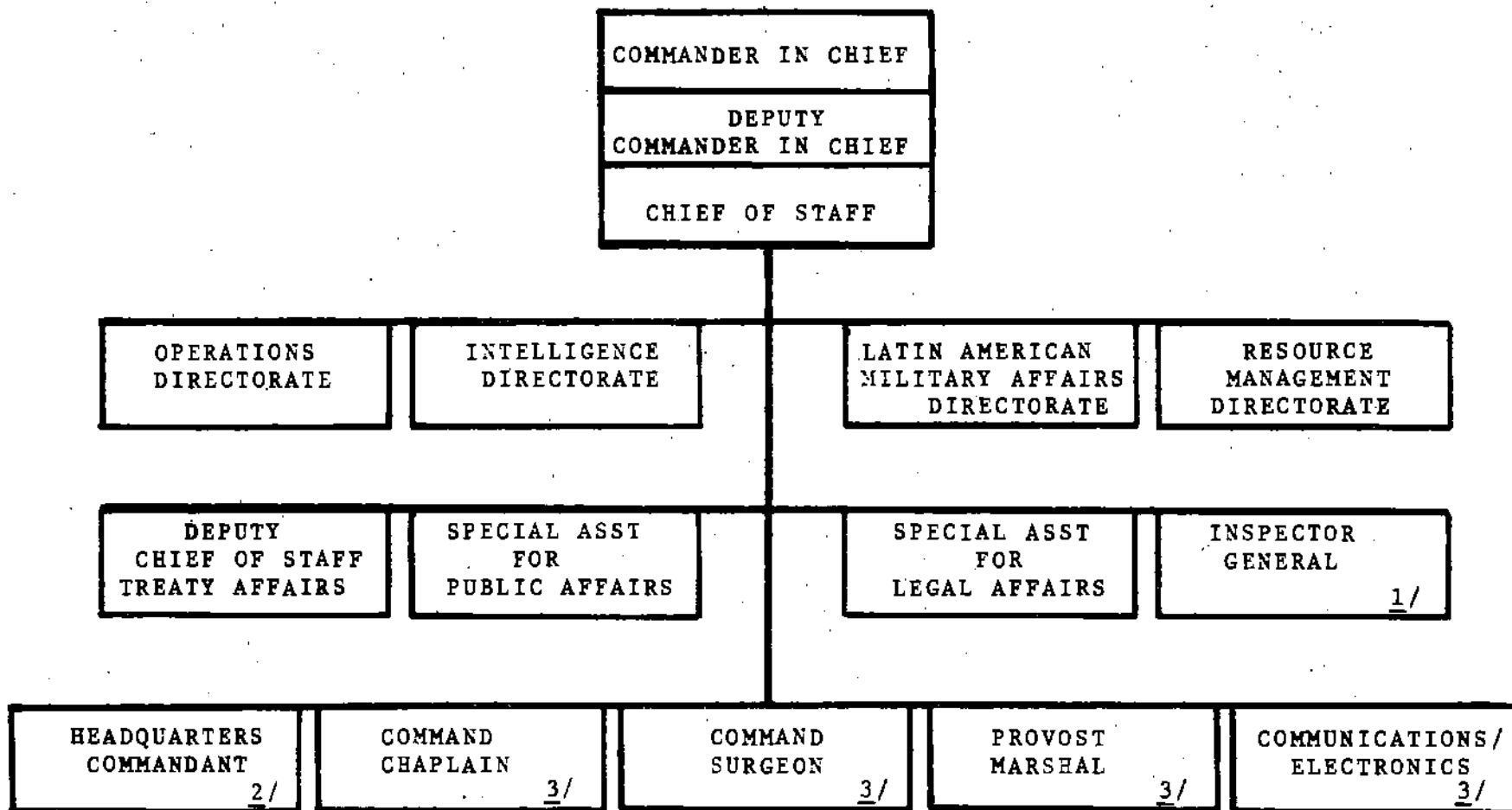
COMMANDER, USAF SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION

Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 Apr 77

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

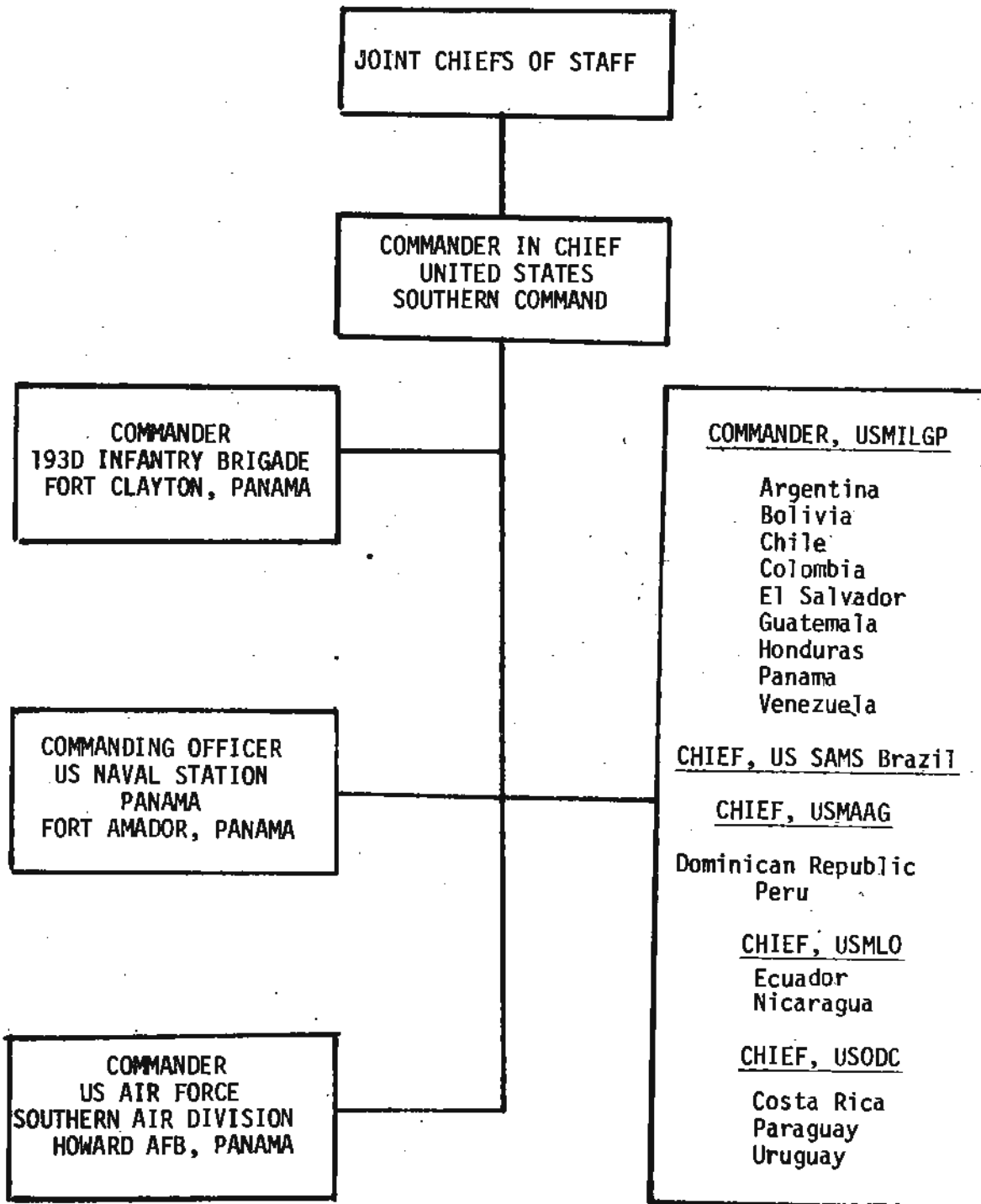
4



1/ Additional Duty, USSOUTHCOM Chief of Staff
2/ Provided by 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama)
3/ Dual-Hat. Performed by 193d Infantry Brigade Staff

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS
31 December 1979



~~SECRET~~

TASKS AND MISSIONS

(6) AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY. The Commander in Chief, US Southern Command (USCINCSO) is responsible for all normal US military activities in CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA (except MEXICO) other than air defense and protection of sea lines of communications. For security assistance and service mission training only, the USCINCSO area of responsibility is expanded to include all of LATIN AMERICA. 1/

(6) MISSIONS. The primary mission of the US Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) is defense of the PANAMA CANAL. Other USSOUTHCOM missions are to plan for and execute contingency operations within the assigned area of responsibility as directed, to include disaster relief, search and rescue, evacuation of US non-combatants, and combined operations with other signatories of the Rio Pact. USCINCSO also acts as the senior US military representative in LATIN AMERICA and administers the military aspects of the Security Assistance Program. 2/

1/ DOD Directive 5132.3, as amended, and SM-365-75, Unified Command Plan.

2/ JCS Pub 2, Unified Action Armed Forces; Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, FY 1979; and DOD Directive 5132.3, OPCIT.

~~SECRET~~

MAJOR CONTINGENCY PLANS

(C) USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100-80 - Evacuation of Noncombatants and Disaster Relief. Major revision was begun in October 1978 to expand this concept plan to cover all contingency operations by U.S. military forces in Latin America other than defense of the PANAMA CANAL, and to incorporate changes as a result of treaty implementation. Major changes included addition of JSCP tasking to recover U.S. military or civilian personnel engaged in sensitive operations in exposed areas and expansion of force options. Revision and coordination among subordinate and supporting commands was completed in May 1979, and the plan was submitted to JCS for approval. JCS approval was granted on 13 September 1979.

(C) USCINCSO CONPLAN 6700 - Combined Defense of the PANAMA CANAL. This plan provides the conceptual basis upon which military commanders of both U.S. and Panamanian forces will prepare their orders for combined defense of the PANAMA CANAL. Formal authority to release classified information, up to the secret level, to Panama continued to hamper bilateral planning efforts. When approval is granted to release pertinent classified information concerning the defense of the PANAMA CANAL, a combined U.S./RP CONPLAN will be developed.

(C) USCINCSO OPLAN 6501-80 -- Defense of the PANAMA CANAL. Major revisions were made to the plan due to treaty driven modifications and loss of the former Canal Zone as a contiguous entity. The U.S. retains primary responsibility for canal defense under the treaty; the revised plan provides for unilateral U.S. defense operations. The Time Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL) was updated from component inputs and an unconventional warfare "package" was added to the TPFDL. CINCLANT began development of a sea "package" in anticipation of revised JSCP tasking giving CINCLANT CANAL AREA air defense responsibilities. A coordinating draft, including TPFDL, was submitted to subordinate and supporting commands on 6 September. Further coordination and refinement is dependent upon tasking modifications anticipated in the FY 81 JSCP.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE (SA) PROGRAM

(G) General. Nineteen seventy-nine was a year of transition for security assistance relationships throughout Latin America. The start of the year saw the continued deterioration of the relationships which took place throughout 1978. However, the overthrow of the Somoza government in Nicaragua by the Cuban-oriented regime of the FSLN, the deteriorating state of affairs in El Salvador, the Soviet/Cuban threat to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and possibly even Costa Rica, and the Cuban-inspired and supported overthrow of the government in Grenada all combined to cause a new look to be taken at the region, and policies to be reexamined. These events awakened US interest in the Caribbean and placed that area higher on our national concerns and priorities. The JRG overthrow of the Romero regime in El Salvador, with their concern for human rights, opened the door for a renewed US security assistance relationship after a number of years of estrangement. IMET reductions were restored to Honduras, and a modest IMET program proposed for the Bahamas, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica. The Lagomarsino Amendment to the Security Assistance Act, which tasked the Department of State to furnish annual country human rights assessments to the Congress, paved the way for improved relations with Brazil. Bolivia (in spite of a short-lived coup) and Ecuador both enjoyed returns to civilian, democratic governments. In Panama, treaty implementation took place on 1 October as scheduled. The transition was remarkably smooth, and in spite of a few discordant notes must be considered highly successful thus far. Military-to-military relations with the Panamanian Guardia Nacional continued to improve. The only "sour" note came at year's end with the Chilean refusal to extradite those involved in the Letelier murder. This resulted in a total US embargo on all military items after 31 December 1979. In sum, while Latin America continued to receive a low US priority vis-a-vis Europe, Japan and the Middle East, rekindled US interest was evidenced throughout the hemisphere, and the start of a distinct shift in relationships was evidenced.

(G) Regional Objectives. The Latin American (LATAM) regional objectives are as follows:

- Preserve a predominance of independent, self-sustaining LATAM countries favorably disposed to the U.S.
- Maintain a strong and cooperative inter-American system with emphasis on an effective collective security function.
- Maintain protection of the Panama Canal.
- Preclude the growth of military influence by the Soviet Union and other opponent countries.
- Maintain the US as the primary foreign military influence,

- Maintain and enhance cooperative relations with the LATAM Armed Forces.
- Assist in developing and maintaining necessary military capabilities to provide for internal security and to counteract externally-supported subversive activities.
- Enhance military-to-military relationships to bring about enduring partnership.

(U) 1979 Security Assistance Legislation. The International Security Assistance Act of 1979 (PL 96-92) was signed into law on 29 October 1979. The enactment of this Act amended the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) to authorize international security assistance programs for fiscal year 1980. A legislative synopsis of pertinent amendments is contained herein.

- Section 5 amended Section 506 of the FAA and authorized the use of DOD defense articles, defense services, and training, not to exceed \$10 million in any fiscal year to meet emergencies which cannot be met under the AECA. This authority may be exercised only after prior notification to the Congress.

- Section 9 amended Section 542 of the FAA and authorized \$31,800,000 for FY 1980 for IMET.

- Section 28 prohibited assistance to the Republic of Panama with funds authorized by this Act. However, this prohibition can be waived provided the President makes a determination that assistance would be in US national interests, and a report to the Congress is made at least 30 days before providing such assistance.

- In regard to the Section 28 prohibition of assistance to the Republic of Panama, Presidential Determination No. 80-8 of December 18, 1979 determined that the provision of IMET to the Republic of Panama (\$500K) for FY 1980 would further the national interests of the U.S. This determination was placed in the Federal Register (Vol 44, No. 251) 31 December 1979.

(U) FMS. A recap of the FY 1979 FMS Credit Program for LATAM and the Caribbean is shown below:

UNCLASSIFIED

FMS SUMMARY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CREDIT PROGRAM</u>	<u>AGREEMENTS</u>	<u>DELIVERIES</u>
ARGENTINA	-	-	8,477
BARBADOS	-	-	-
BOLIVIA	6,000	73	31
BRAZIL	-	-	8,740
CHILE	-	-	8,211
COLOMBIA	12,500	5,367	5,099
COSTA RICA	-	366	266
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	500	112	8
ECUADOR	-	15,885	12,769
EL SALVADOR	-	*	41
GUATEMALA	-	1,802	3,661
HAITI	200	239	251
HONDURAS	2,000	266	925
JAMAICA	-	-	2
MEXICO	-	189	383
NICARAGUA	-	-	48
PANAMA	1,000	171	298
PARAGUAY	-	10	2
PERU	5,000	6,298	17,636
URUGUAY	-	17	1,041
VENEZUELA	-	2,400	5,782
REGIONAL TOTAL:	27,200	33,196	73,670

*Less than \$500.

The \$5,000,000 Credit Agreement offered to Ecuador was not signed within the required timeframe and the available credit was reprogrammed by DSAA.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Training. Eleven LATAM and Caribbean nations participated in the 1979 IMET program. Latin America and the Caribbean were a recipient of \$7.267M in IMET funds of which \$4.0M for the first time was submitted and used as a separate line entry in the Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) to cover the fixed costs of operating the Panama Canal Area Military Schools (PCAMS). The PCAMS consist of the US Army School of the Americas (USARSA); the Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA), and the US Navy's Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team (SCIATT). These Schools are operated in the Panama Canal Area where training courses for LATAM military students are taught in the Spanish language. The balance of IMET funds for the region was used to provide in the CONUS and overseas military education and training to accomplish:

- Formal instruction at professional and technical military service schools and selected courses of instruction at civilian institutions.
- On-the-job training for selected officers and enlisted personnel.
- Mobile Training Teams sent to host countries to train recipient country personnel in special skills.
- Provision of training aids and devices including special publications and other training material and equipment to countries for use in classroom instruction or on-the-spot training.
- Provision of orientation tours for selected foreign military school graduates of United States military installations. In order to conserve IMET funds, LATAM countries are encouraged to pay transportation costs and living allowances for trainees both in the PCAMS and in the CONUS.

Congress is intent on limiting US involvement in security assistance, as evidenced by the reduction of IMET funding worldwide. The effect in the LATAM region has been to alter country training priorities. Some countries have reduced inputs to high cost CONUS courses in order to preserve lower cost technical courses. Others have accelerated self-sufficiency in technical training in order to preserve professional management courses.

With the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty, new provisions will have to be addressed in the operations and funding of the PCAMS. On 1 October 1979, when the treaty went into effect, Ft Gulick, the old Canal Zone military base where the US Army School of the Americas is located, became an area of joint military coordination. The treaty provided that the future of USARSA will be jointly decided between the US and Panama within five years after treaty implementation (1984). IAAFA and SCIATT could continue to operate unaffected until the year 2000 because they are located on military installations that will remain under US control during the duration of the treaty. Doubtlessly, though they will be affected by USARSA funding decisions. Panama will want to play a larger role in operating the Schools during the implementation period, especially in the case of USARSA. Although BG Torrijos has displayed various degrees of enthusiasm over the continuation of USARSA, he realizes the international prestige that could be granted if Panama could claim some of the credit for operating a high-quality multinational military school. The problem though will revert to funding. Panama cannot afford to finance its share of the school and the US is reluctant to hand over control while continuing to pay the bills.

UNCLASSIFIED

The Guest Instructor Program at the PCAMS continued. Guest instructors participating at PCAMS during 1971 were as follows: USARSA, 19 officers (including an outstanding Deputy Commandant from Ecuador) and 9 enlisted; IAAFA, 0 officers, and 4 enlisted; SCIATT - none.

USARSA provided the majority of training for LATAM students, graduating 757 officers, cadets and enlisted personnel. Colombia was the principal user, with 185 trainees; with Bolivia and Honduras sending other large contingents.

IAAFA graduated 559 officers, cadets and enlisted personnel. Ecuador continues to be the heaviest user of IAAFA, with 264 trainees, or almost half the total enrollment with Colombia the next largest user.

SCIATT graduated 53 officers and enlisted personnel. Honduras was the largest user of SCIATT, with 30 graduates.

IMET DOLLARS USED BY COUNTRY (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	\$
BARBADOS	6
BOLIVIA	381
COLOMBIA	454
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	502
ECUADOR	440
HAITI	182
HONDURAS	250
MEXICO	193
NICARAGUA	7
PANAMA	399
PERU	484
PCAMS	<u>3,969</u>
REGIONAL TOTAL:	7,267

UNCLASSIFIED

**TRAINING ACCOMPLISHED BY COUNTRY IMET/FMS
(STUDENTS TRAINED)**

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>PCAMS</u>	<u>CONUS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ARGENTINA	-	11 1/	11
BARBADOS	-	1	1
BOLIVIA	172	17	189
COLOMBIA	343	52	395
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	115	21	136
ECUADOR	317	91 2/	408
HAITI	-	18	18
HONDURAS	218	12	230
MEXICO	29	30	59
NICARAGUA	-	6	6
PANAMA	149	11	160
PERU	27	27	54
VENEZUELA	5 3/	15 3/ -	20
TOTALS:	1,375	312	1,687

- 1/ These are students completing training under old FMS cases.
- 2/ Sixty-eight of these students are FMS under Phase I training concurrent with the overhaul of the ex-DD USS HOLDER turned over to the Ecuadorean Navy.
- 3/ All Venezuela training is under FMS.

(U) IMET Study. A USCINCSO initiated IMET study was undertaken in the Spring of 1979 to propose programs which could replace/augment/supplement the IMET program to fulfill the objectives of the Security Assistance Training Programs. The study, which included input from all relevant USCINCSO activities (US Military Components, USMILGPs), proposed alternative methods for increasing LATAM participation in US-provided military-to-military related training and US exposure taking into consideration real world constraints such as human rights constraints, resource limitations, competitors' actions, and legislative attitudes. Recommendations from the study will be included in a presentation to the JCS for consideration toward modification of the present Security Assistance Program and incorporation of a more flexible program able to adapt to the changing world environment.

(U) Joint Program Assessment Memorandum (JPAM). An examination of 1977 and 1978 security assistance reporting requirements revealed considerable redundancy and overlap. To eliminate redundancy, strengthen estimates, allow field participation in the zero base budgeting process, and economize on reporting, State and Defense agreed in FY 79 to revise and consolidate field reporting requirements.

Beginning in FY 79 there were only two scheduled security assistance reports:

- an annual integrated assessment of security assistance submitted on 1 May and,

- an annual 15 December submission for the CPD. The 1 May report replaced separate country team submissions for the MSAP and JPAM. The projections contained in this planning document reflected the best estimate of potential requirements throughout the planning period.

(U) MILGP Commanders' Conference, 1979. Lt Gen D. P. McAuliffe, Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM, hosted the 1979 MILGP Commanders' Conference during the week of 26 February - 2 March. MILGP Commanders from Latin American countries plus DAO's from Mexico and Haiti took part in the conference, along with military and civilian officials from Washington, D.C. and USSOUTHCOM. A wide range of subjects relating to the administration of the Security Assistance Programs in Latin America were discussed, along with operations and responsibilities of the MILGP's in Latin America. Highlights of the conference were presentations by guest speakers from Washington, D.C. and the local area. (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, American Regional Affairs, spoke on Regional Foreign Policy Considerations and RADM Gordon J. Schuller, USN, Director of Inter-American Region, ISA, addressed Security Assistance and its Role in Latin America. (b)(6) Associate Professor, School of Social Sciences, University of California, was the guest speaker at a working luncheon and addressed Differing Perspectives in Latin America.

1979

JOINT AND COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES (U):

(U) HALCON VISTA XIV - Colombia. This exercise, a JCS coordinated, U.S. Southern Command sponsored, joint/combined coastal surveillance/intercept exercise was scheduled during a five day period in April 1979. On 15 February 1979, the Colombian Navy officially notified USCINCSO that they would be unable to participate in the exercise due to operational commitments to an anti-drug campaign.

(U) HALCON VISTA XIV - Venezuela. This exercise, a JCS coordinated, U.S. Southern Command sponsored, joint/combined coastal surveillance/intercept exercise was conducted in Venezuela during the period 24-28 September 1979. The exercise concept involved infiltration of aggressor personnel from the sea by submarine, with patrol boat support, to attack selected targets on Venezuelan territory. Friendly ground, naval and air forces, including three USNR P-3 ORION aircraft, with crew and ground support elements, attempted to detect and intercept the infiltrating force. A U.S. Southern Command representative participated in the planning conferences and observed the conduct of the exercise. The exercise provided a significant training opportunity to all participants and a framework within which cooperation and mutual support develop.

(C) BLACK FURY II. This exercise, a JCS coordinated, U. S. Southern Command sponsored, joint/combined air, ground and naval defense field training exercise was conducted in the Canal Zone during the period 10-30 April 1979. BLACK FURY II was designed to exercise USSOUTHCOM's plans for command and control, deployment and reception of augmentation forces and employment of in-place and augmentation forces; and to evaluate the USSOUTHCOM air defense system, harbor defense/surveillance operations and joint combined defense concepts under simulated contingency operations. The United States Readiness Command (USREDCOM) provided augmentation forces to reinforce USCINCSO for subsequent employment against a simulated threat posed by the mythical countries of CALOGA and PLANOA. In addition to USSOUTHCOM in-place Army, Air Force and Navy Forces, participants in the exercise included the 1st Battalion, 503D Infantry (Air Assault), C Company, 101st Assault Helicopter Battalion and Troop C, 2d Squadron, 17th Cavalry, all from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Additionally, the Air Force deployed eight F-4's of the 347th Tactical Fighter Wing, Moody AFB, Georgia, an E-3A from Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (two days only), a mini Forward Air Control Post from the 71st Tactical Control Flight, MacDill AFB, Florida and a Tactical Air Control Center. The Military Airlift Command (MAC) flew 70 C-141 and six C-5A sorties to airlift participants and their equipment to and from CONUS locations during the deployment and redeployment phases of BLACK FURY II. The Strategic Air Command (SAC) provided air-to-air refueling for the F-4 fighters. The actual field training phase of the exercise was conducted 19-24 April 1979 with over 3,000 personnel participating. Panama National Guard officials observed the conduct of the BLACK FURY II training exercise.

(S) UNITAS XX. UNITAS XX was a four and one half month, counterclockwise circumnavigation of the South American continent, consisting of combined underway operations and in-port professional and representational activities. U.S. Navy Task Group operated with the navies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, and conducted exercises with the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, Royal Netherlands Navy and three PCFs assigned to COMUSNAVSO. The nature and complexity of training operations was tailored to the capabilities and desires of the participants. Disappointments of the deployment were the last minute cancellation of the at-sea operations with Uruguay and the inability of the Brazilian aircraft carrier, Minas Gerais, to participate. Otherwise, UNITAS XX continued the trend of the past several exercises of more intense operations at sea and increased professional exchanges in port. During UNITAS XX it was reaffirmed that the navies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru are capable of augmenting the U.S. in sea control missions in the South Atlantic and South Pacific. The Ecuadorian Navy continues to steadily improve and the receipt of two Gearing Class Destroyers and Italian built Corvettes, add an important dimension to their growing navy. The navies of Colombia, Venezuela and Uruguay are not capable of integrating in any appreciable force size with U.S. forces in a significant joint at-sea operations. Nevertheless, all these countries possess outstanding ports, anchorages, airfields and support facilities which would be invaluable to the U.S. Navy under a wide range of circumstances.

(S) CONDECA/COPECONDECA. The Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) and its Permanent Commission (COPECODECA) did not carry out any activities during 1979. The political turmoil and civil strife in Central America throughout the year mitigated against any meaningful gains in Central American unity. Additionally, all indications are that this organization has ceased to exist.

US UNILATERAL TRAINING AND COMMAND POST EXERCISES (U)

(S) BLUE HORIZON - No-Notice Reaction Tests. The 193d Infantry Brigade Panama conducted 242 Operational Readiness Exercises (ORE) of squad to company size during 1979. These exercises tested the abilities and reaction times of Ground Defense elements to secure one or more Vital Installations identified in USCINCSO's OPLAN 6500. The number of ORE's conducted during 1979 was substantially greater than in previous years as a result of preparing for various treaty implementation related contingencies.

UNCLASSIFIED

SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) (U)

(U) During 1979, the USSOUTHCOM agent for SAR operations, the U.S. Air Force Southern Air Division (USAFSO), processed 111 SAR incidents, of which 41 developed into SAR missions. The 41 SAR missions were as follows; twelve MEDEVAC's, fourteen involved locating/recovering surface vessels and their crews, eight involved the search for downed aircraft, three involved the search for personnel, one was to recover a paratrooper hung in a tree and one mission, which included 15 sorties, was in support of a flood relief effort for Puerto Armuelles, Panama. A total of 31 lives were saved as a direct result of U.S. rescue efforts in USCINCSO's area of responsibility. Additionally, 131 other individuals were assisted. Sixty seven sorties were flown to support the SAR effort for a total of 226.5 flying hours.

UNCLASSIFIED

DISASTER RELIEF

(U) During 1979, USSOUTHCOM provided disaster relief assistance to eight countries throughout the world, six countries in Latin America, one in Europe, and one in the South Pacific. Nicaragua received foreign disaster relief assistance twice during calendar year 1979. A total of nine disaster relief assistance responses were accomplished by USSOUTHCOM. In addition, seven Latin American countries suffered natural disasters and USSOUTHCOM was alerted regarding possible disaster relief assistance.

(U) St Vincent Island. The Caribbean island nation of St Vincent suffered a severe natural disaster when Mount Soufriere, a volcano on the northern end of the island began erupting. JCS message 140215Z April 1979 tasked USSOUTHCOM to move disaster relief material from the USAID/OFDA Disaster Relief Stockpile, Panama, to St Vincent Island. Five C-130 missions carried blankets, cots, family cook-kits, and water purification equipment to the island during the period 14-22 April 1979. In addition, two separate water samples were flown from St Vincent Island to the Panama Canal Zone for potability evaluation. The Panama Canal Company's Miraflores Water Plant accomplished both testing and furnished results to USSOUTHCOM, who in turn forwarded test results to the US Embassy, Bridgetown, Barbados.

(U) Yugoslavia. JCS message 190003Z April 1979 tasked USSOUTHCOM to provide disaster relief materials from the USAID/OFDA Stockpile, Panama, to Yugoslavia. The country suffered a severe earthquake on 16 April and had appealed to the United States for assistance. Five CINCMAC C-141 aircraft transported tents, tent flies, cots, and generators from Howard AFB, Panama, to Belgrade, Yugoslavia. All missions were flown on 18 and 19 April 1979.

(U) Fiji Island. Hurricane Meli devastated numerous islands of the Fiji Island nation on 28 March 1979. JCS message 050238 April 1979 confirmed verbal tasking to USSOUTHCOM to provide tents, tent flies, and water containers from the USAID/OFDA Disaster Relief Stockpile, Panama. A CINCMAC C-141 aircraft was loaded with required materials and departed Howard AFB on 4 April 1979 for Fiji.

(U) Nicaragua. During the period 5 July - 15 August 1979, USSOUTHCOM provided disaster relief materials from the USAID/OFDA Stockpile, Panama, to the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) in Managua, Nicaragua. Tents, cots, blankets, and family stoves were moved to Managua on either commercial aircraft or foreign aircraft assisting the ICRC in their activities in Nicaragua. This operation was conducted in conjunction with the evacuation of US citizens and other third country nationals from Nicaragua during the country's civil war.

(U) Dominica. The Caribbean island nation of Dominica was struck by hurricanes David and Fredrick during the period 29 August - 2 September 1979. JCS tasked CINCLANT to coordinate disaster relief assistance and detailed USCINCSO a supporting CINC to CINCLANT. USCINCSO, at the request of CINCLANT, deployed a total of 27 US military persons to Dominica and neighboring islands from where

support to Dominica was rendered. Units deployed included a US Air Force ALCE (15 men total) to assist in the unloading of aircraft and distribution of relief supplies at Melville Hall Airfield, Dominica, and a US Army aviation detachment consisting of 12 soldiers and two OH-58 helicopters. The helicopters were deployed from Panama to Martinique and flew approximately 74 hours of disaster relief missions in Dominica. In addition, four CINCMAC C-141 aircraft and six USCINCSO C-130 aircraft flew disaster relief materials from the USAID/OFDA Stockpile in Panama to support Dominica. Tents, tent flies, cots, hand tools, and chain saws were provided from the OFDA Stockpile. Fifteen hundred cases of C-rations were provided from US Army stocks in Panama. USCINCSO operations in Dominica commenced on 31 August and concluded on 20 September 1979.

(U) Dominican Republic. Hurricanes David and Fredrick struck the Dominican Republic on 31 August and 5 and 6 September 1979 respectively. CINCLANT was tasked by JCS to provide disaster relief assistance to the Republic and USCINCSO was designated as a supporting CINC to CINCLANT. USSOUTHCOM provided twenty-eight persons to the country to assist in the relief operation. In addition, one CINCMAC C-141 aircraft, three USCINCSO C-130 aircraft, and one CINCMAC C-130 from Shaw AFB moved disaster relief materials from Panama to Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. All provided materials came from the USAID/OFDA Stockpile in Panama and included tents, cots, and tent flies. USSOUTHCOM commenced operations in country on 3 September 1979 and concluded activities on 21 October 1979.

(U) Colombia. During the period 12-17 December 1979, USSOUTHCOM provided disaster relief assistance to the Tumaco area of Colombia. Tumaco was destroyed by an earthquake on 12 December and JCS message 140325Z December 1979 tasked USSOUTHCOM to provide disaster relief assistance. Four C-130 aircraft missions from USSOUTHCOM flew disaster relief materials from the USAID/OFDA Stockpile, Panama, into Tumaco. Tents, tent flies, and cots were provided to the citizens of the disaster area. One C-130 and a crew of 11 US Air Force men spent the period 13-17 December 1979 rendering assistance to the Government of Colombia by flying intracountry disaster relief missions into Tumaco.

(U) Belize. As a result of unusually heavy rains, several areas in Belize suffered from severe flooding which created a food shortage. JCS message 181537Z December 1979 tasked USSOUTHCOM to move food supplies from both the Panama area and San Pedro Sula, Honduras, into Belize City. The mission was completed on 19 December 1979 without incident.

(U) Nicaragua. The northeastern portion of Nicaragua, including the cities of Puerto Cabezas, Waspan, and Kum, were suffering from malnutrition and general population illness as a result of unusually heavy flooding. The US Ambassador declared the area a disaster and JCS message 160620Z December 1979 tasked USSOUTHCOM to provide disaster relief assistance. Twenty-four military persons from USSOUTHCOM and two UH-1H helicopters were deployed in country commencing 16 December 1979. Most personnel and all helicopters were withdrawn by 24 December 1979, after a survey and initial emergency assistance was

UNCLASSIFIED

accomplished. Seven persons, including six US Army medical technicians and one operations officer, remained in the disaster stricken area to continue the medical portion of the disaster relief operation. Operations continued in the area as of 31 December 1979. By the end of the year, eight USSOUTHCOM C-130 aircraft missions were flown in support of the disaster relief operation. In addition to flying materials from the Panama Canal area (i.e. JP-4 fuel, rations, medical supplies), the aircraft also moved disaster relief materials gathered by the Nicaraguan Government from Managua into the cities of Puerto Cabezas and Waspm.

(U) Seven countries in Central and South America suffered national disasters that necessitated the requirement for information and the adoption of a partial alert status by USSOUTHCOM. Bolivia suffered heavy flooding in January 1979 and requested and received disaster relief information from USSOUTHCOM. Brazil also suffered heavy flooding during January and February 1979 and the US Mission incountry alerted USSOUTHCOM to a possible request for assistance. An earthquake in Mexico City during March 1979 necessitated no outside assistance, but USSOUTHCOM was ready to provide immediate assistance if requested. From March to May 1979, Paraguay suffered from severe flooding and, although the US Ambassador in country declared a disaster and committed his \$25,000 to flood relief, no request came from the government for outside assistance. USSOUTHCOM was alerted and prepared to respond if required. The Dominican Republic suffered from spring flooding during May 1979. 20,000 citizens in the Santiago area of the country became flood refugees. Emergency food supplies were provided by the government and private organizations in Puerto Rico also sent relief supplies. USSOUTHCOM was alerted to a possible disaster relief operation, but local resources were able to manage the situation. Honduras and Nicaragua suffered from the effects of the civil war in Nicaragua. Approximately 20,000 refugees from Nicaragua crossed into Honduras and required food, shelter, medicine, clothing, and other forms of relief. The International Red Cross, working with the Honduran Red Cross and Government of Honduras was able to cope with the worst problems associated with this disaster. Requests for movement of disaster relief materials from Panama to Honduras were imminent, however, formal requirements to act never materialized. Again in November 1979 heavy rains in the San Pedro Sula and north coast of Honduras caused flooding affecting 40,000 citizens of the region. USSOUTHCOM was alerted to the possibility of providing disaster relief assistance, however, the Honduran Government mounted a coordinated nationwide effort and provided the required assistance to cope with the situation.

(U) USSOUTHCOM participated in a disaster relief seminar conducted in Guayaquil, Ecuador, during the week of 19 March 1979. Two US Army officers from USAMEDDAC, Panama, represented the command at the conference. The seminar was sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Government of Ecuador. Representatives from USSOUTHCOM presented papers in two areas: Effects of Disaster on Mental Health and Emergency Health Supplies and Equipment.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

(U) USSOUTHCOM assisted the Government of England and Panama during the conduct of Operation Drake. Operation Drake was a British youth expedition undertaken by the Scientific Exploration Society of Middenhall, England. The purpose of the operation was to retrace the travels of Sir Francis Drake during his circumnavigation of the earth. The operation in Panama formally commenced on 15 December 1978 and concluded 30 April 1979. While in Panama, the operation conducted archeological studies at New Caledonia Bay/Punta Escoces area on the east coast of southern Panama. The Punta Escoces area is the site of a Scottish settlement in Panama during the late 1600's and early 1700's. USSOUTHCOM assisted the operation by providing tents, cots, mosquito nets, limited rations, medical supplies, and fuel. In addition, emergency evacuation of Operation Drake casualties via US military helicopters was arranged. During the course of the operation, one emergency extraction of three heat exhaustion victims was performed by 210th Aviation Battalion. All materials provided were paid for by Operation Drake. All borrowed tentage and cots were returned during late April 1979 and damaged or lost goods were also reimbursed.

USSOUTHCOM MILITARY REPRESENTATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(U) Significant Trips. Significant trips are defined as those trips made by the Commander in Chief to Latin American countries. A chronological listing of trips made by the Commander in Chief during calendar year 1979 follows:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Honduras	18-19 Jan
Ecuador	31 Jan - 3 Feb
Costa Rica (Central American Chiefs of Mission Conference)	16-18 May
Peru	25-30 Jul
Colombia	21-24 Aug
Colombia (XIII Conference of American Armies)	4-7 Nov
Honduras	10-12 Dec

NOTE: LTG Wallace H. Nutting assumed duties as Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM), on 30 September 1979, succeeding LTG D. P. McAuliffe who had been Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM, since 1 August 1975. A Change of Command and Retirement Ceremony was held at Howard Air Force Base to mark the occasion.

(U) Important Visitors. A chronological listing of important visitors for calendar year 1979 is as follows:

<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
LTG Volney F. Warner, USA, Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps, Ft Bragg, NC	6-9 Jan
LTG John F. Forrest, USA, Deputy Commanding General, US Army Forces Command (USFORSCOM), Ft McPherson, GA	8-11 Jan
Ambassador David H. Popper, Special Assistant to Secretary of State for Panama Canal Treaty Affairs (PCTA); and LTG Welborn Dolvin, USA (Ret), Department of Defense Representative for PCTA	8-12 Jan

VISITORSPERIOD OF VISIT

Honorable Alan J. Gibbs, Assistant Secretary
of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and
Financial Management)

15-19 Jan

Honorable Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., Secretary of
the Army/Chairman, Board of Directors, Panama Canal
Company

24-28 Jan &
29 Sep - 2 Oct

Honorable William H. Luers
United States Ambassador to Venezuela

25-27 Jan

Congressional Delegation (CODEL) McEWEN
Representative (Rep) Robert C. McEwen (R-NY)
Member, Military Construction Subcommittee,
House Armed Services Committee (HAC)

29 Jan - 2 Feb

Defense Orientation Conference Association

29 Jan - 2 Feb

Honorable Walter B. LaBerge, Under Secretary
of the Army

12-14 Feb

CODEL HANLEY

Rep James M. Hanley (D-NY), Chairman, Post Office and
Civil Service Committee and Committee Members:

Rep Charles H. Wilson (D-CA)

Rep Patricia Schroeder (D-CO)

Rep Gladys N. Spellman (D-MD)

Rep Edward J. Derwinski (R-IL)

Rep Gene Taylor (R-MD)

Rep Tom J. Corcoran (R-IL)

15-21 Feb

(b)(6) Chief of Staff,
Colombian Army

2D-23 Feb

CODEL MURPHY

Rep John M. Murphy (D-NY), Chairman, House
Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee and
Members of the Panama Canal Subcommittee

Rep Robert E. Bauman (R-MD)

Rep David Bonior (D-MI)

Rep Norman Lent (R-NY)

Rep Michael E. Lowry (D-WA)

Rep Joe Wyatt, Jr. (D-TX)

Rep Melvin Evans (D-VI)

22-25 Feb

LTG Ernest Graves, USA
Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency

22 Feb - 4 Mar

UNCLASSIFIED

<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
Mr. John M. Carey, National Commander, The American Legion	2-7 Mar
CODEL McKAY Rep Gunn McKay (D-UT), Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee (HAC); and Rep Clarence D. Long (D-MD) Chairman, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, HAC	8-12 Mar
LTG Gerald J. Post, USAF, Director, Defense Logistics Agency	11-14 Mar
LTG Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA (Ret), Superintendent, United States Military Academy	14-17 Mar
LTG Rafael VALDEZ Hilario, Secretary of State, Armed Forces of the Dominican Republic	20-23 Mar
VADM Ronald J. Hays, USN, Deputy and Chief of Staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, VA	11-13 Apr
GEN Wilbur L. Creech, USAF, Commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, VA	16-26 Apr
Canadian National Defence College	19-22 Apr
GEN Robert M. Shoemaker, USA, Commanding General, US Army Forces Command (USFORSCOM), Ft McPherson, GA	22-25 Apr
CODEL LEVIN Senator Carl Levin (D-MI), Member, Senate Armed Services Committee	27-28 Apr
Honorable Lawrence A. Pezzullo, United States Ambassador (Designate) to Nicaragua	15-16 May & 18-19 May
LTG Abner B. Martin, USAF, Director, Defense Mapping Agency	16-19 May
GEN James A. Hill, USAF, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, accom by LTG Abbott C. Greenleaf, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs & Analysis, HQ USAF; and LTG Ranald T. Adams, USAF, Chairman, Inter-American Defense Board	19-20 May

UNCLASSIFIED

VISITORS

PERIOD OF VISIT

CODEL BOWEN

22-26 May

Rep David R. Bowen (D-MS)

Rep David E. Bonior (D-MI)

Rep Joe Wyatt (D-TX)

Rep Michael E. Lowry (D-WA)

Rep Robert E. Bauman (R-MD)

Members, Panama Canal Subcommittee, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee

VADM G. E. R. Kinnear, II, USN, Commander,
US Naval Air Force Atlantic, Norfolk, VA

29-30 May

Brigadier Robert J. Neish, Chief of Staff,
Jamaican Defense Force, accom by:
Honorable Loren E. Lawrence, U.S. Ambassador to
Jamaica

30 Jul - 1 Aug

BG Mario Enrique CHINCHILLA Carcamo, Chief,
Armed Forces General Staff, Honduras

4-7 Sep

(b)(6) Assistant Administrator,
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean,
U.S. Aid for International Development (USAID)

10-13 Sep

Honorable Michael Blumenfeld, Assistant Secretary of
the Army (Civil Works)/Chairman, Canal Zone Civilian
Personnel Policy Coordinating Board

16-19 Sep

ADM Harry D. Train, II, USN, Commander in Chief,
U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANT), Norfolk, VA;
accom by AMB Robert Anderson, Special Assistant
for International Affairs, CINCLANT

27-29 Oct

GEN John J. Vessey, USA, Vice Chief of Staff,
United States Army

11-13 Nov

Mr. Howard E. Vander Clute, Commander in Chief,
Veterans of Foreign Wars

6-9 Dec

(U) Other Visitors. Including the individuals and groups identified above, HQ USSOUTHCOM received 466 visitors during the period of the report. Seventy-four of the visitors were general officers; 249 were field grade officers; and 143 were civilians (GS-14 or Equiv, and above). Included in the total number of civilians are 22 U.S. Representatives and 1 U.S. Senator.

UNCLASSIFIED

**PART II
STAFF ACTIONS**

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

MANPOWER/PERSONNEL

(U) Manpower Program, Headquarters, US Southern Command, As of 1 January, 1979, (FQ 2/79):

Joint Manpower Program (JMP), Part II - Active Force:

<u>STAFF FUNCTION</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	3	13
Special Asst for Public Affairs	2	1	3	6
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	3	1	2	6
DCS-Joint Committee Affairs	4	1	2	7
Resource Management Directorate	10	9	6	25
Intelligence Directorate	21	13	4	38
Operations Directorate	27	25	6	58
Latin American Military Affairs Directorate	9	2	2	13
Total:	84	54	28	166

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>OFFICER</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Army	37	28	28	93
Navy	12	9	0	21
Air Force	29	16	0	45
Marine Corps	6	1	0	7
Total:	84	54	28	166

The above total of 166 exludes two Air Force enlisted security assistance spaces reflected on the HQ USSOUTHCOM JMP for accounting purposes. These positions are located in Mexico and Haiti and are reflected in the security assistance portion of this history.

JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation totals:

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>OFFICER</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Army	35	50	2	87
Navy	16	16	0	32
Air Force	25	21	0	46
Marine Corps	7	2	0	9
Total:	83	89	2	174

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Significant manpower actions within HQ USSOUTHCOM during calendar year 1979:

(U) 17 February 1979 - JCS Message 170021Z approved HQ USSOUTHCOM 17 Jan 79 request to add one Navy officer position to the Office of Special Assistant for Public Affairs. Compensation for this request was taken from USMILGP Guatemala.

(U) 8 May 1979 - HQ USAF/MPMPS Letter, 8 May 79 converted a Pilot position (1495Z) to Navigator (2295Z) within the Directorate of Operations (J3). This action was taken due to a critical shortage of pilot resources within the Air Force.

(U) 28 June 1979 - SCRM-MP submitted the FY80 HQ USSOUTHCOM Joint Manpower Program (JMP) to JCS for review and approval. No major changes in mission or organization were proposed; however, an administrative update was performed to reflect changes in terminology due to implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty. In Part III of the JMP, one officer position was changed to enlisted and several others downgraded.

(U) 19 July 1979 - JCS Message 191735Z Jul 79 approved the HQ USSOUTHCOM FY80 JMP as submitted.

	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>USAF</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Officers	37	13	29	6	85
Enlisted	23	9	16	1	54
US Civ	<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>
Total:	93	22	45	7	167

(U) 21 September 1979 - Revised SC Reg 600-12 to incorporate USSOUTHCOM Manpower Policies & Procedures previously contained in SC Reg 600-6, 10 Oct 78 and 600-12, 1 Oct 76.

(U) 17 October 1979 - SCRM-MP submitted a letter to the 193d Inf Bde requesting that Force Development conduct a manpower survey of HQ USSOUTHCOM administrative requirements. At the close of 1979 the survey was scheduled for April 1980.

(U) 19 November 1979 - SCRM-MP submitted a letter to JCS/J5 requesting the assignment of a Coast Guard Liaison Officer to HQ USSOUTHCOM, Latin American Affairs Directorate. Final action still pending.

(U) 7 December 1979 - The title of Deputy Chief of Staff for Joint Committee Affairs was changed to Deputy Chief of Staff for Treaty Affairs.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) At the conclusion of CY 1979, the approved manpower program reflected the following spaces:

JMP Part II, Active Force Joint Table of Distribution:

<u>STAFF FUNCTION</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	3	13
Special Asst for Public Affairs	3	1	3	7
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	3	1	2	6
DCS/Treaty Affairs	4	1	2	7
Resource Management Directorate	10	9	6	25
Intelligence Directorate	21	13	4	38
Operations Directorate	27	25	6	58
Latin American Military Affairs Directorate	9	2	2	13
Total:	85	54	28	167

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>OFFICER</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Army	37	28	28	93
Navy	13	9	0	22
Air Force	29	16	0	45
Marine Corps	6	1	0	7
Total:	85	54	28	167

JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation totals:

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>OFFICER</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Army	34	51	2	87
Navy	16	16	0	32
Air Force	25	21	0	46
Marine Corps	7	2	0	9
Total:	82	90	2	174

(U) Manpower Program, Security Assistance Organizations, CY79. At the beginning of CY79 (FQ 2/79), the following manpower authorizations were allocated to the Latin American (LATAM) security assistance organizations:

<u>Country</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>TOTAL MIL</u>	<u>US CIV</u>	<u>LOCAL CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
USMILGP-Argentina	6	0	6	2	9	17
USMILGP-Bolivia	5	1	6	2	5	13
USSAMS-Brazil	4	1	5	2	3	10
USMILGP-Chile	4	1	5	1	6	12
USMILGP-Colombia	6	0	6	2	8	16
USODC-Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	3	5
USMAAG-Dominican Republic	3	1	4	1	2	7
USMLO-Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	11
USMILGP-El Salvador	3	0	3	2	3	8
USMILGP-Guatemala	3	0	3	0	3	6
USMILGP-Honduras	3	3	6	2	4	12
USMILGP-Nicaragua	6	0	6	3	2	11
USMILGP-Panama	7	6	13	1	3	17
USODC-Paraguay	3	0	3	2	4	9
USMAAG-Peru	3	2	5	0	5	10
USODC-Uruguay	3	0	3	2	3	8
USMILGP-Venezuela	6	0	6	2	5	13
USDAO-Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	1
USDAO-Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total:	69	21	90	25	72	187

(U) Significant manpower actions within LATAM Security Assistance Organizations during CY79:

(U) 5 March 1979 - JCS approved the FY79 (1 Oct 78-30 Sep 79) JMPs for LATAM Security Assistance Organization that had been submitted in May 1978.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>US Civilian</u>	<u>LWR Civilian</u>	<u>Total</u>
Argentina	6	2	9	17
Bolivia	6	2	5	13
Brazil	5	2	3	10
Chile	5	1	6	12
Colombia	6	2	8	16
Costa Rica	2	0	3	5
Dominican Republic	4	1	2	7
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	3	2	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	6
Honduras	6	2	4	12

UNCLASSIFIED

Nicaragua*	0	0	0	0
Panama	13	1	3	17
Paraguay	3	2	4	9
Peru	5	0	5	10
Uruguay	3	2	3	8
Venezuela	6	2	5	13
Haiti	1	0	0	1
Mexico	1	0	0	1
Total:	84	22	70	176

*The JMP for Nicaragua was not approved due to internal instability within Nicaragua.

(U) 3 May 1979 - The Office of the Secretary of Defense advised that the administration had submitted to Congress the FY80 (1 Oct 79-30 Sep 80) security assistance program Congressional Presentation Document (CPD). This message identified manning levels and requested development and submission of Joint Manpower Programs (JMPs) for the following:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>US Civilian</u>	<u>LWR Civilian</u>	<u>Total</u>
Argentina	6	2	9	17
Bolivia	6	2	5	13
Brazil	5	2	3	10
Chile	5	1	6	12
Colombia	6	2	8	16
Costa Rica	2	0	3	5
Dominican Republic	4	1	2	7
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	3	2	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	6
Honduras	6	2	4	12
Nicaragua*				
Panama	13	1	3	17
Paraguay	3	2	4	9
Peru	5	0	5	10
Uruguay	3	2	3	8
Venezuela	6	2	5	13
Haiti	1	0	0	1
Mexico	1	0	0	1
Total:	84	22	70	176

*The JMP for USMILGP Nicaragua was not requested.

(U) 9 May 1979 - The Department of the Army approved conversion of the of the following six Army USMILGP commander positions from various specialty codes to Foreign Service Officer (48A).

- USMILGP Argentina
- USMILGP Bolivia
- USMILGP Colombia
- USMILGP El Salvador
- USMILGP Venezuela
- USMILGP Chile

(U) 28 June 1979 - Completed and forwarded to JCS the proposed FY80 JMPs for LATAM security assistance organizations. The USSOUTHCOM proposed JMPs agreed with the provisions of the FY80 Security Assistance Program Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) with the following exceptions:

(U) One vacant Navy 05 billet from USMILGP Chile was identified as compensation for a Navy 04 space in Honduras.

(U) One vacant US civilian position was deleted from USMILGP Dominican Republic and added to USMILGP Colombia.

(U) One Army enlisted position from USMILGP Honduras was relocated to USMILGP Dominican Republic.

(U) One vacant civilian position in USMILGP Honduras was converted from General Schedule (GS) to Local Wage Rate (LWR). No compensatory space was available to satisfy this conversion.

(U) The Chief, Army Section in Honduras was converted from a dual hat position to a full time 05 position. Compensation for this change was provided by deleting an Army 04 position from within USMILGP Honduras.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>US Civilian</u>	<u>LWR Civilian</u>	<u>Total</u>
Argentina	6	2	9	17
Bolivia	6	2	5	13
Brazil	5	2	3	10
Chile	4	1	6	11
Colombia	6	3	8	17
Costa Rica	2	0	3	5
Dominican Republic	5	0	2	7
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	3	2	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	6
Honduras	6	1	5	12
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0

CONFIDENTIAL

Panama	13	1	3	17
Paraguay	3	2	4	9
Peru	5	0	5	10
Uruguay	3	2	3	8
Venezuela	6	2	5	13
Haiti	1	0	0	1
Mexico	1	0	0	1
Total:	84	21	71	176

(C) September/October 1979 - During September and October 1979 HQ USSOUTHCOM was involved in a Confidential project, subject: Special FY1981 Review of Overseas Personnel. This review was directed by the President to identify ways of reducing the number of US citizens stationed abroad. There were three JCS messages of instruction on this project. The first message (062322Z Sep 79) was to identify security assistance billets that could be reduced under a 5%, 10%, 20%, and 30% manpower reduction. The Directorate of Resource Management, Manpower Office was OPR on this portion of the review and on 21 Sep 79 identified to JCS six vacant positions for possible reduction (four military positions in USMILGP Panama and one military and one civilian in USMILGP El Salvador): The second JCS message (052011Z Oct 79), and the third message (101551Z Oct 79) asked specific questions concerning the consolidation of Defense Attache Offices with security assistance organizations, reduction of diplomatic mission aircraft, etc. The HQ USSOUTHCOM, Directorate of Latin American Military Affairs (LAMA) was Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) on this part of the review. Outcome of this project pending at the close of Calendar Year 1979.

(U) 19 November 1979 - Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs (ISA) approved activation of a Military Liaison Office (MLO) in Nicaragua. Authorized manning levels were set at six military, three civilian, and two Local Wage Rate civilians. Activation Order 26-1 was published by HQ USSOUTHCOM on 6 Dec 79. 1/

(U) At the conclusion of CY79 (31 Dec 79) the following security assistance organization authorizations were allocated:

<u>Country</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>TOTAL MIL</u>	<u>US CIV</u>	<u>LOCAL CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
USMILGP-Argentina	6	0	6	2	9	17
USMILGP-Bolivia	5	1	6	2	5	13

1/ JCS 6455, 051447Z Dec 79, Military Liaison Office in Nicaragua; HQ USSOUTHCOM Permanent Order 26-1, 6 Dec 79 and JCS 9937, 262244Z Nov 79, Manpower Requirements and Designation of a Security Assistant Organization in Nicaragua.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSAMS-Brazil	4	1	5	2	3	10
USMILGP-Chile*	0	0	0	0	0	0
USMILGP-Colombia	6	0	6	3	8	17
USODC-Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	3	5
USMAAG-Dominican Republic	3	2	5	0	2	7
USMLO-Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	11
USMILGP-El Salvador	4	0	4	2	3	9
USMILGP-Guatemala	3	0	3	0	3	6
USMILGP-Honduras	4	2	6	1	5	12
USMLO-Nicaragua	5	1	6	3	2	11
USMILGP-Panama	6	6	12	1	3	16
USODC-Paraguay	3	0	3	2	4	9
USMAAG-Peru	3	2	5	0	5	10
USODC-Uruguay	3	0	3	2	3	8
USMILGP-Venezuela	6	0	6	2	5	13
USDAO-Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	1
USDAO-Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total:	65	21	86	23	67	176

*Approval of the following manpower positions for MILGP Chile was deferred pending results of FY80 requirements review.

3	1	4	1	6	11
---	---	---	---	---	----

- (U) Listed below are the authorized strengths of component commands and tenant activities as of 31 December 1979.

	<u>COMPONENT COMMANDS</u>		<u>TENANT ACTIVITIES</u>		<u>AGGREGATE</u>
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	
U.S. Army	601	5413	256	826	7096
U.S. Navy/U.S. Marine	33	86	39	307	465
U.S. Air Force	<u>185</u>	<u>1287</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>1911</u>
Total:	819	6786	357	1510	9472

(U) On 25 September 1979, negotiations on the format, use and control of the Treaty-required Bilingual Identification Cards were successfully terminated with the signing of arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Panama in the Joint Committee. The establishment of the Bilingual Identification Card system, in addition to satisfying a Treaty requirement, provided a mutually acceptable form of immigration documentation for Department of Defense personnel and their dependents. Acceptance of the card for this purpose effectively precluded the necessity of providing individual travel documentation for all personal trips made outside the Republic of Panama by civilian employees and dependents during their tours in this area. Institution of this procedure also

resulted in the saving of thousands of man-hours and untold associated administrative costs. A computerized system established for control of the cards has provided additional benefits in the form of locator data for all dependents, including for the first time, non-command sponsored dependents of assigned personnel. This information is particularly important in formulating contingency evacuation plans. Finally, the use of the cards for privilege identification has resulted in a uniquely controllable system with an almost instantaneous capability of checking privilege eligibility.

- (U) On 1 October 1979, physical and operational control of the Quarry Heights postal facility was turned over to the 1202 Air Postal Squadron (MAC).

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

(U) Civilian Personnel Advisor: The civilian personnel responsibilities created by the Treaties necessitated the re-establishment of the position of Civilian Personnel Advisor in March, 1979, as a full-time position. The Assistant Civilian Personnel Officer, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama), who had worked closely with the Civilian Personnel Officer, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) in carrying out his part-time responsibilities as Civilian Personnel Advisor, was selected for the position.

During the year, the civilian personnel function had three main objectives:

- to influence civilian personnel policies emanating from Congress, Department of Defense (DOD), Department of the Army (DA), and the Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board in implementation of the Treaties;

- to assure the orderly personnel transfers from the Panama Canal Company/Canal Zone Government to DOD of those organizations and activities mandated by the Treaties; and,

- to establish an effective relationship with the Republic of Panama as the Co-chairman of the Joint Subcommittee, Civilian Employment.

(U) Civilian Personnel Policy: The Civilian Personnel Advisor worked extensively during the past year on critical civilian personnel policy issues connected with the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties. During the legislative process, US Southern Command provided input and suggestions on such issues as pay and benefits to DOD and DA, as well as providing information on personnel issues to the various Congressional Committees which visited Panama in the spring. A major issue to be resolved was the matter of wages for employees, since under the Treaty, the Fair Labor Standards Act no longer applied to employees in Panama. After much consideration and study and several meetings, the Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board, on 17 September 1979, issued the new wage policy which:

- grandfathered existing employees under existing wage rates and pay policies;

- established a new wage scale beginning at \$2.90 per hour for new employees after 1 October 1979. The new scale provides for a minimum two percent step increase each year.

The Board is chaired by the Assistant Secretary of the Army and consists of, in addition to the Chairman, the Commander in Chief, US Southern Command, and the Governor of the Canal Zone. The Board's wage policy represents a

compromise between paying actual Panamanian local wages and paying United States wages to local employees.

(U) Orderly Personnel Transfers: The implementation of the Treaties required the transfer of the Canal Zone hospitals, schools, and postal system to DOD control, as well as other small functions. The net impact of the transfer was to double the size of the DOD components' civilian workforce. The main burden was on the Civilian Personnel Office of the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama). US Southern Command worked closely with the Brigade and the Panama Canal Company/Canal Zone Government to assure smooth transfers. In addition, work was done with the Central Examining Office to assure that the Brigade's recruiting needs could be met.

(U) Joint Subcommittee - Civilian Employment: During the period 1 January 1979 through 1 October 1979, the Committee met extensively to discuss the many personnel issues. US Southern Command undertook to educate the Panamanian representatives on the existing civilian personnel policies applying to Panamanian citizen employees of the US Forces. A two-day briefing in Spanish was provided to the Committee by the staff of the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) Civilian Personnel Office. Additionally, Panamanian members provided information on the provisions of Panamanian Labor Codes. During this period, the major effort was the development of an overall US Southern Command Civilian Personnel Policy for implementation on 1 October 1979, which would conform to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) requirements. With the assistance of Mr. David Ross, a personnel management specialist from Rock Island Arsenal who was temporarily assigned to this command, the policy was developed, staffed and provided to the Republic of Panama on 25 September 1979. The position of the Republic is that in some areas, the policy does not meet Panamanian Labor Code provisions. The Joint Subcommittee is still meeting and a major challenge for the next few years will be to reach substantial understanding with the Government of Panama on all civilian personnel issues. Overall, because of the trust and good will developed by the Subcommittee, personnel issues during the past year which had the potential for great divisiveness and employee turmoil were resolved amicably and without disruption.

INTELLIGENCE

(U) General. [Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
[Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(U) [Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
[Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(S/NOFORN) Area Assessment. [Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
[Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(S/NOFORN) [Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
[Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(S/NOFORN) [Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
[Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

I/ (S/NOFORN) [Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
[Redacted] Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

DIA

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

DIA

(U) Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(U) Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(S/NOFORN) Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

DIA

(S/NOFORN) Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(S/NOFORN) Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(S/NOFORN) Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

(S/NOFORN) Sec. 3.3(b) (1)
Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

DIA

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

Sec. 3.3(b) (1)

DIA

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPERATIONS (U)

(G) Nicaragua Evacuation. During the last week in May, the level of anti-government activity in Nicaragua increased markedly and by mid-June the country was gripped in a full scale insurrection. The Secretary of State determined that the internal stability of Nicaragua had deteriorated to the point that the continued safety of U.S. residents was unsure and authorized the evacuation of official U.S. government dependents and other nonessential official U.S. personnel. Since commercial airlines had discontinued flights into the international airport because of the security situation, the State Department requested DOD assistance, and on 12 June JCS tasked USCINCSO to provide the necessary airlift using organic C-130 assets. JCS tasking was expanded to include evacuation of third country nationals (TCN) certified by the American Embassy in Managua.

(G) The situation in Managua was such that the route from the Embassy to the International Airport was extremely hazardous and the security of the airport was also questionable. A plan was developed to move the evacuees 63 kilometers by vehicle convoy to a secure airfield near Montelimar, Nicaragua. From there, C-130's would transport the evacuees to Howard Air Force Base in the Canal Zone where they would be processed by embassy personnel for further movement. The first flight employed this procedure on 12 June, however, most of the subsequent flights landed at Tocumen International Airport in the Republic of Panama to facilitate reception, processing, and onward movement of the evacuees. A total of nineteen C-130 evacuation missions were flown and on the 19th of July the Ambassador and most of the remainder of the embassy staff were withdrawn. In all, 1423 personnel were evacuated by USSOUTHCOM without major incident. This number included 850 American citizens and their dependents and 573 TCN. The evacuation aircraft were also utilized to deliver large quantities of foodstuffs, essential vehicle parts and supplies to support the embassy.

(G) Fortunately, the evacuation was carried out before the security situation deteriorated to the point where vehicle movement to the departure airfield was precluded. However, as a prudent planning measure, USCINCSO submitted a Commander's Estimate to JCS on 18 June which developed two additional courses of action (C/A) should the roads to the departure airfields be interdicted. Both C/A envisioned the employment of HH-53 helicopters, secure voice satellite communications, and a security, command and control element at the Embassy and at a forward operating or staging base. Use of a navy helicopter carrier (LHA) was initially considered, but not pursued because of deployment time and political considerations. On 18 June, JCS authorized the deployment to USSOUTHCOM of four HH-53 Air Rescue helicopters with necessary support and three AN/WSC-3 Tactical Satellite terminals. On 19 and 20 June three WSC-3's and the four HH-53's arrived at Howard AFB, respectively.

(G) On 3 July the Ambassador expressed concern that the helicopter response time from the Canal Zone to Managua might be excessive for an emergency evacuation of the embassy. Accordingly, on 4 July USCINCSO submitted another Estimate of the Situation dealing specifically with an opposed evacuation of the Embassy by helicopter. Simultaneously, to support such a contingency, USCINCSO requested AC-130 Gunships, authority to forward base the HH-53's, augmentation of A-7's (and aerial tanker support for the fighters), deploy-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ment of a helicopter carrier and authority to send a forward air control party to the Embassy. All of these requests were granted, but it was stipulated that the forward air controllers must be euphemistically referred to as communicators.

(C) On 9 July two HH-53's, one WSC-3, and an eight-man Security Police contingent were deployed to Liberia, Costa Rica to minimize the response time. After two days the Costa Rican Legislature, the majority of whose member's sympathies were with FSLN, ordered the aircraft out of the country in a move to embarrass the President of Costa Rica as well as the U.S. government.

(C) On 12 July four HH-53s were deployed to a helicopter carrier (LHA) which had been positioned off the east coast of Nicaragua, where they remained until they redeployed with the LHA on 28 July. Two days after the HH-53s embarked on the carrier USCINCSO obtained authority to include an "aircraft support element" on the carrier, which was in reality a security force of 20 infantrymen.

(C) Fortunately the above contingency forces were never required, and a week and a half after the Ambassador was withdrawn and the threat to any remaining Americans appeared to have been eliminated, the forces from CONUS were redeployed. Throughout the entire period USCINCSO provided liaison aircraft in support of the State Department's efforts to resolve the crisis.

(U) Bolivia Evacuation. On 6 November 1979, approximately 140 American Citizens were stranded in La Paz, Bolivia, as a result of political unrest in that country. Since no commercial flights were available, the American Ambassador to Bolivia determined it to be in the national interest to evacuate these personnel using military aircraft. JCS tasked USCINCSO to execute the evacuation using in-theater C-130 aircraft. Some 17 hours after the Ambassador's initial request, two USAF C-130 aircraft transported 133 evacuees to Lima, Peru, where commercial flights were available.

(C) Operation Glad Hand. The events surrounding the treaty implementation period of 1 October 1979 were viewed with uncertainty. The period was to be marked with various U.S./GOP ceremonies including parades, with crowds anticipated to exceed 250,000 on the Pacific side and 50,000 on the Atlantic side. Because of the possibility of confrontation and property destruction, detailed planning for the protection of U.S. citizens and property was begun in mid-summer. OPLAN 6502, code name GLAD HAND, was developed to handle the spectrum of scenarios from Canal Zone turnover without incident to hostile Panamanians resulting in civil disturbance and/or sabotage of former Canal Zone facilities, residences, Panama Canal Vital Installations and U.S. Defense Sites. OPLAN 6502 was derived from USCINCSO OPLAN 6500 and specifically tailored to provide advancing states of readiness posture during the final week of September 1979. USSOUTHCOM activated a modified Crises Action Team on 28 September 1979. By 0600R on 30 September 1979, the alert status had advanced to the point where three company size reaction forces, trained, organized and equipped for civil disturbance operations, were on two hour alert and two platoon size elements were deployed to Quarry Heights and Ft Amador. The 1 October period passed without incident, and on 2 October, the decision was made to return the command to its normal alert status.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

EL SALVADOR EVACUATION PLANNING (C)

(C) During the evacuation of Nicaragua it became obvious that planning should be begun for similar operations in other countries in the turbulent Central American region. One of the lessons learned during the Nicaragua operation was the importance of secure, reliable communications between USSOUTHCOM and the U.S. Embassy in the troubled country. On 23 July a USSOUTHCOM operations/communications team took an AN/WSC-3 deployable satellite terminal to the Embassies at El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala and gave a live demonstration of its capabilities.

(C/NOFORN) Upon learning of the impending coup in El Salvador, USSOUTHCOM initiated Phase I of the JCS Crisis Action System by submission, on 12 October, of an initial assessment of the situation. In anticipation of the possible evacuation of U.S. citizens for El Salvador, courses of action for both permissive and hostile environments were developed.

(C/NOFORN) The escalation of tensions caused the military to expel the Romero regime on 15 October and to establish a new government. This assessment was updated following the coup and after coordination with supporting CINCs. JCS directed supporting CINC's to conduct a detailed analysis of their ability to support the USSOUTHCOM courses of action. JCS and the supporting CINC's completed this analysis on 27 October. On 7 November the Commander's Assessment was refined and updated. A detailed OPLAN for planning was issued to USSOUTHCOM components on 13 November.

(C/NOFORN) Throughout this period USSOUTHCOM worked closely with the Embassy in El Salvador. On 16 November the Director of Operations thoroughly briefed Ambassador Devine of USSOUTHCOM plans and capabilities. In early December (11, 12 December) USSOUTHCOM component personnel conducted liaison visits to El Salvador to refine their portions of the evacuation contingency plans. On 18, 19 December, the USSOUTHCOM Deputy Chief of Staff made a liaison visit to El Salvador.

(C/NOFORN) The preferred alternative to an evacuation is assisting the troubled government to solve its problems. A Mobile Training Team was sent to El Salvador on 12 November. This team provided training in riot control to the host military. El Salvador requires assistance in providing for their own security. A detailed survey of El Salvador's security assistance requirements was conducted over a three week period by a USSOUTHCOM augmentee to U.S. Military Group. An outline of a comprehensive security assistance program was dispatched to JCS on 5 December. This program, if implemented, would provide El Salvador the means to maintain stability.

(C/NOFORN) As the year ended, planning continues for evacuation contingencies in El Salvador.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) OAS Observer Mission Support - El Salvador/Honduras. USSOUTHCOM continued to support the OAS Observer Mission in El Salvador and Honduras with two UH-1H helicopters, appropriate helicopter crew and maintenance personnel and two observers (one in each country). Prior to May 1979, all USSOUTHCOM personnel in support of the OAS were rotated on a TDY basis. In March and May 1979 the U.S. officer OAS observers in Honduras and El Salvador, respectively, were assigned on a PCS basis. The helicopter support to the peacekeeping mission continued on a TDY basis. A C-12 or U-21 aircraft provided weekly logistical support to the helicopter operation. Total hours flown for the year by type of aircraft were; UH-1H 899.6, C-12 201.1 and U-21 101.0. Personnel levels for each country were; El Salvador seven and Honduras four.

UNCLASSIFIED

JOINT/COMBINED ACTIVITIES

~~(C/NOFORN)~~ During the first three quarters of 1979, the US Working Group of the Combined Board coordinated with the Combined Board Working Group element of the Guardia Nacional of Panama (GN) in preparation for the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty. [REDACTED]

Sec. 3.3(b)(6)

DOD

(U) Much time was spent familiarizing the GN with US training areas and ranges in the Canal Zone and how they are used and scheduled by US Forces. The GN expressed great interest in using US training areas and in participating with US Forces during military exercises; however, their actual use of training areas and combined participation in exercises have been limited.

(U) In September, both the US/GN elements of the Combined Board Working Group planned and coordinated for the 1 Oct 79 military ceremonies implementing the Panama Canal Treaty. The Office of the Combined Board was manned 24 hours a day from 29 Sep to 3 Oct to provide coordination between US/GN Forces in the event of civil disturbances. No significant problems were encountered.

(U) The highlight of the fourth quarter was the activity of Treaty Implementation Day. On October 1, 1979, the Combined Board was established by an exchange of diplomatic notes between the governments of the US and Panama. A combined US/GN military ceremony was conducted this day at Ft Amador to inaugurate the Combined Board and the Joint Committee. The ceremony included the formal exchange of the letters of credentials and the signing of the Combined Board Charter. The ceremony was witnessed by a host of dignitaries including Vice President Walter Mondale of the US and President Aristides Royo of the Republic of Panama.

(U) The mission of the Combined Board, as set forth in Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty, is to consult and cooperate on all matters pertaining to the protection and defense of the Panama Canal and planning actions to be taken in concert for that protection and defense. The tasks are to coordinate and cooperate in the preparation of Contingency Plans for the protection and defense of the Canal based upon the cooperative efforts of the Armed Forces of the United States and the Republic of Panama for the protection and defense of the Canal and to coordinate and cooperate in the conduct of military operations by the Armed Forces of the United States and the Republic of Panama for the protection and defense of the Canal. Other Combined Board tasks are to consult regarding joint training in the Military Areas of coordination; to agree on arrangements for the increased use of the Military Areas of Coordination for training by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Panama, through coordination and consultation between the forces of the United States and the Republic of Panama; to consult on the construction of new training facilities for joint use in the Military Areas of Coordination

UNCLASSIFIED

and to serve as the channel for consultation by the United States Forces on the movement of any military convoys or any large number of vehicles as a single unit, when such movement is outside of the Defense Sites and Military Areas of Coordination, so that if time and circumstances permit, proper traffic arrangements will be made, including accompaniment by Panamanian Traffic Patrols. The Combined Board will also, at five-year intervals (quinquennial) during the duration of the Panama Canal Treaty, review the resources being made available by the United States and the Republic of Panama for the protection and defense of the Canal; make appropriate recommendations to the Government of the United States and of the Republic of Panama concerning the efficient utilization of their available resources for the protection and defense of the Canal; make recommendations to the Government of the United States and of the Republic of Panama in relation to projected requirements for the protection and defense of the Canal and make recommendations to the Governments of the United States and of the Republic of Panama respecting other matters of mutual interest regarding the protection and defense of the Canal.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

LOGISTICS

(U) Property Transfer. The provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty required the transfer of numerous real property facilities on 1 October 1979. These transfers were from the Panama Canal Company to DOD agencies and from the US military services to the Republic of Panama. The installation affected the most was Fort Amador where seventeen administrative and barracks buildings along with eight housing units were transferred to the Guardia Nacional. Two major units, the 193d Infantry Brigade Headquarters and the 470th Military Intelligence Group, were displaced by this transfer of buildings. Both units moved to Fort Clayton with the 470th scheduled for a later move to Corozal after existing buildings are renovated.

The third major unit affected by transfer of property to the Republic of Panama was the 210th Aviation Battalion. The battalion previously operated from the PAD area of Albrook Air Force Station where fifteen administrative, storage, and maintenance buildings, including hangars, were transferred. After 1 October, the battalion admin offices were located on the west side of Albrook, personnel were housed at Fort Clayton, and the aircraft were parked, maintained, and operated at facilities at Howard Air Force Base received from the US Air Force. Upon completion of construction in the Phase II project, the entire battalion will be located at Howard AFB and Fort Kobbe.

In addition to the above, two housing units at Quarry Heights, twenty housing units at Curundu, and the Naval Industrial Reserve Shipyard Facilities at Balboa were transferred to the Republic of Panama. Transferred from the Panama Canal Company to DOD were 100 school system buildings and 63 medical related buildings including 19 housing units at Herrick Heights.

(U) Military Construction. Construction during 1979 was primarily directed by Treaty requirements. Provisions of the Treaty directed that three major organizations transfer their properties to the Republic of Panama. These were the Headquarters 193d Infantry Brigade and the 470th Military Intelligence Group at Fort Amador, and the 210th Aviation Battalion at Albrook Air Force Station. Secretary of Defense contingency funds in the amount of 10.9 million dollars were provided for renovation of existing facilities to provide new homes for these displaced units. This construction was designated Phase I and only provided austere, and in some cases, temporary facilities. Headquarters 193d Infantry Brigade moved to Building 95 at Fort Clayton and the 470th Military Intelligence Group moved to Fort Clayton on a temporary basis with a final move to Corozal scheduled for later. The 210th Aviation Battalion suffered the most from Treaty relocation, vacating hangars and offices at the Albrook PAD area and moving to two other locations, Albrook West for the administrative sections and Howard Air Force Base for the flying and maintenance operations. To further complicate matters, most of the personnel for the 210th were housed at Fort Clayton.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Construction included a new taxiway and helicopter parking ramps at Howard, renovation of admin and barracks facilities at Clayton, admin facilities at Albrook, Property disposal facilities at Corozal, and postal facilities at all major installations.

In addition to Treaty related construction, projects completed in 1979 included 200 new family housing units at Fort Clayton and a million dollar barracks modernization project at Fort Clayton.

Plans were completed during 1979 for Phase II of Treaty related construction which will get underway during 1980 at a cost of nearly 30 million dollars. This construction will complete facilities started under Phase I and will enable the 210th Aviation Battalion to move its entire unit to the Howard/Kobbe installation and will complete facilities at Corozal for the 470th Military Intelligence Group.

(U) Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG). The Panama Area JIRSG completed the second year of the DOD DRIS FY 78-82 Plan. During 1979, 16 studies were initiated and 3 were completed and forwarded to the DRIS Program Manager, Defense Logistics Agency.

(U) USMILGP Nicaragua. The USMILGP, Nicaragua was disestablished in February 1979. Twenty-seven members of the MILGP, the DAO, and their families were granted safehaven in the Canal Zone. MILGP property was transferred to the DAO, the Embassy, or retrograded to the Canal Zone.

During the period 15 June to 15 August 1979, an extensive resupply operation was conducted in support of the evacuation from Nicaragua of US civilian personnel.

On 19 November 1979, the USMILGP was reestablished as a Military Liaison Office. Logistical support included reestablishment of vehicle support, commissary support and AAFES retail and motion picture support.

LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS (LAMA)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY:

(C) ARGENTINA:

Section 620B of the International Security Assistance Act of 1977 (Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment) went into effect on 30 September 1978, effectively terminating US military assistance to Argentina. This legislation prohibited the provision of IMET and FMS credits to Argentina as well as the issuance of export licenses for FMS sales or commercial transfers of defense articles or services after FY 78. Our security assistance effort for Argentina for the year consisted primarily of managing deliveries remaining in the pipeline.

Overall Argentine reaction to these restrictions has been relatively subdued. The Argentine military intensified its on-going search for alternate sources of materiel and training, and consummated several major purchases. But they still expressed the desire to retain at least some measure of their military ties with the US, if only to keep lines of communication open.

(C) BOLIVIA:

Bolivia experienced a great deal of political unrest in the latter half of 1979. During this period the country held an election in which no winner could be determined; settled on a compromise president; was thrown into confusion by a coup and confronted with a second "interim" leader. The current President, Lydia Gueiler, has announced that new elections will be held in April 1980.

The November military coup resulted in the evacuation of many American citizens and the suspension of the IMET and FMS programs. These suspensions were subsequently lifted in late November.

The Bolivian Air Force demonstrated strong interest in the purchase of F-5 aircraft. Although the Ambassador initially recommended approval of the sale, later study resulted in a less positive response. The position of the State Department was, "Until the economic situation of Bolivia improves materially, State sees no possibility that a sale of F-5 type aircraft will be approved." State did, however, recommend that dialogue on the matter be kept open. Cost data was provided to the Embassy for internal use in further evaluation of prospects for the national economy versus the proposed expenditure. Other countries are vying for the sale of air defense aircraft.

International Military Education and Training funds were reduced by over 50% (from \$730K to \$350K) in FY 79. The \$6M funded under the FMS program was earmarked for the purchase of modular military hospitals.

(G) BRAZIL:

At the request of the government of Brazil, the Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission (JBUSMC) terminated its activities on 19 September 1978. To manage the residual security assistance programs in Brazil and monitor the flow of military equipment in the pipeline (approximately \$38M), the US Department of Defense assigned a Security Assistance Management Staff (SAMS) of five military personnel to work under the supervision of the Ambassador for approximately 24 months. During 1979 this action by the Brazilians further reduced the potential for continued military relations with Latin America's largest and most capable military organization. In August, BG Wiegand assumed the position of DATT in Brasilia.

(G) CARIBBEAN ISLANDS:

New micro states continue to immerge in the lesser Antilles. This year the former British associated states of St. Lucia and St. Vincent received their independence. In March the existing government of Grenada was toppled by a coup. Unrest arose in the Grenadines in December when the people of Union Island rebelled against the legal government of St. Vincent. Economic decline has all but toppled the Manley regime in Jamaica and natural disasters struck Dominica in the form of a hurricane, and St. Vincent by a volcano. A security assistance program was initiated for Barbados with \$60K in IMET. Next year this will be expanded to include many of the other micro states of the region.

(G) CHILE:

Chile did not participate in IMET or FMS credit programs in 1979. The flow of FMS pipeline items was terminated 31 December 1979 in retaliation for the GOC decision on the LETELIER investigation. During 1979 Chile turned to France, Brazil, Spain, and South Africa for its military purchases. Chile bought the French Mirage during 1979. In spite of improved human rights performance, it appears that the GOC will have strained relations with the US until either the Pinochet government is replaced or there is a change of administration in Washington.

(G) COLOMBIA:

Colombia's democratically elected President, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, assumed office in August 1978. This democratic process, plus a relatively good human rights record and a cooperative stance in the anti-drug traffic campaign, has made Colombia one of the prime security assistance customers in Latin America.

The drug traffic problem predominated in Colombian politics during 1979. Colombian Armed Forces were drawn into a campaign designed to reduce the flow from/through that country to the United States. They became the principal force behind President Turbay's inaugural promise to "wage an inplacable crusade" against drug traffickers. The Guajira Peninsula on the northern coast of Colombia became the focal point of a brigade-strength effort, backed by units of the Navy and Air Force.

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) COLOMBIA: (Cont'd)

The strategy on the north coast was to attack traffickers at their most vulnerable point--their lines of supply--by interdicting US air traffic in the Guajira, and by naval patrol of the northern coast. A summary of results follows:

- 3,200 tons of marijuana seized (a comparable but unverified amount was burned in the fields).
- 1,732 persons arrested (including over 200 US citizens).
- 236 aircraft
- 451 vehicles
- 81 vessels

The US Government funded a portion of this activity through the Embassy's Narcotics Program. The campaign gave direction to major service programs. PEACE ORO II, an FMS funded purchase of 10 A-37 aircraft, was initiated. The Colombian Navy began to seriously consider the importance of and current shortcomings in their coastal patrol capability. Two coastal patrol boats were proposed on a no-cost lease to the navy. Military ground based, intercept radar were also proposed and investigated. While all these procurement actions were still pending as the year closed, a considerable amount of security assistance effort was devoted to them during the course of 1979.

Approval for three Air Force Exchange Officer positions was obtained. The first of these exchanges is to take place in early 1980. As a result of a COMCINCLANT visit at the conclusion of UNITAS (a combined naval exercise), plans for a naval exchange officer in Cartagena were also drawn up with the army, a planned exchange of chaplains did not materialize. This exchange has been postponed until 1981.

Bogota, Colombia, was the site of the XIII Conference of the American Armies in November 1979. This important regional conference was attended by Chief of Staff, US Army, the Vice Chief and USCINCSO.

FMS for Colombia dropped from \$51M (a combined FY 77/78 package) to \$12.5M in FY 79. Major purchases include ship-related parts, trucks and communications equipment. International Military Education and Training Program funding dropped from \$1.1M in FY 78 to \$440K in FY 79. Colombia continues to be one of the prime users of the US Military Schools in Panama.

The CINC made a representational visit to Colombia during August 1979.

(C) COSTA RICA:

Costa Rica's traditional support of the US displayed some visible signs of erosion in July. The Costa Rican National Assembly, responding angrily to prior governmental approval for the establishment of a small US forward operations base in support of the evacuation of US and third-country citizens from Nicaragua, ordered US personnel to depart Costa Rican soil immediately.

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) COSTA RICA: (Cont'd)

The year also witnessed incipient signs of political struggle between leftist and democratic political forces within Costa Rica as the Costa Rican Government's open support of the leftist oriented FSLN in Nicaragua was balanced by the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats in August. In regard to the latter, President Carazo accused the leftist members of the National Assembly, in collusion with inter-national agitation, of instigating a major labor dispute with port workers which culminated in violence. President Carazo stated, "It has been evident that national and international political forces have combined against our institutions, some inspired by their ideologies, other by their political interest."

The glaring weaknesses of Costa Rica's Civil Guard, discerned during Costa Rica's border problems with the Somoza Government earlier in the year, generated additional concern and interest in view of the summer's labor violence. Thus, despite ensuing political criticism, the Government of Costa Rica continued its efforts to upgrade the Civil Guard and began to direct its attention to the commercial purchase of crowd control equipment and munitions. The year also witnessed the Government of Costa Rica's continued interest in the purchase of five excess UH-1F model helicopters and one excess UH-1N model helicopter from the US for use in search and rescue (SAR) and medical evacuation operations. However, acquisition was deferred pending legislative approval by the National Assembly of a proposed tax package. The Government of Costa Rica also expressed serious interest in obtaining SAR disaster area survey, and para-medical training via MTT's from US forces in Panama. This interest was highlighted by the visit to HQ USSOUTHCOM in December of Mr. Jack R. Binns, Deputy Chief of Mission, AMEMBASSY, San Jose.

The US Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC), authorized and assigned one USA O-5 (CHOOC) and one USA E-7, continued to monitor and coordinate security assistance related matters despite the fact that its Mission Agreement, which expired in 1975, was still pending renegotiation.

(C) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Hurricanes dominated events in the Dominican Republic this year. First the devastating winds of David ripped through the center of the Island to be followed in a few days by Frederick with torrential rains. Massive US assistance directed by Antilles Defense Command and supplemented by USSOUTHCOM assistance, averted complete chaos in this tragic disaster that killed over 2,000 people. The Dominican Armed Forces' inability to respond to this calamity demonstrated their lack of equipment and readiness. The destruction brought massive relief supplies and aid from all over the globe and may have salvaged their struggling economy for another year.

The FMS purchase of 10 USN excess T-34 aircraft was completed and the aircraft are being refurbished and will be ready for flight in early CY 80.

Command of the USMAAG was passed from a US Navy to a US Army representative in November.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) ECUADOR:

A peaceful transition to civilian government was realized in early August 1979 when President Jaime Roldos assumed office after a landslide victory. Coupled with Ecuador's relatively good human rights record, the successful electoral process enabled the US Government to maintain a stable and positive security assistance relationship with Ecuador.

In two important security assistance decisions, the Government of Ecuador was granted access to the TOW anti-tank missile and the AIM-9 air-to-air missile. A proposed transfer of a second Gearing Class destroyer was postponed when Congress decided to maintain destroyers of that class in the Naval Reserve Force.

The Ecuadorean Armed Forces rely heavily on CONUS and Panama area training. They maximize IMET funds by paying most travel and living allowance expenses. A considerable amount of training is also purchased under the FMS Program. There was no FMS agreement signed between the US and Ecuador for FY 79. IMET funds dropped to \$400K in FY 79 from a previous year total of \$700K.

The CINC visited Ecuador from 31 January to 3 February 1979.

(C) EL SALVADOR:

Throughout the first nine months of 1979, the Romero Government continued to display an inability and/or unwillingness to adequately respond to the forces of political change. Consequently, the Salvadoran nation was besieged by an ever increasing degree of violence from both the extreme left and right, continued repression and violations of human rights by the Romero Government, a lack of significant progress in attaining a national political dialogue, and growing political chaos which threatened socio-economic regression. The end result of these conditions was a further polarization of the Salvadoran nation which doomed any prospects for peaceful political change. These debilitating conditions continued unabated until the morning of 15 October when approximately 400 junior officers staged a relatively non-violent coup d'etat taking possession of local garrisons and toppling their superiors in a series of mini-overthrows that served as sub-plots to the main drama--the ouster of right-wing military President Carlos Humberto Romero and his two-year old government.

The young reformist officers established the Revolutionary Junta Government (JRG). The JRG represented a moderate reform government of center left orientation. The five-man governing junta consisted of two military and three civilian members. The military members were COL Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and COL Adolfo Arnaldo Majano. The civilian members were Roman Mayorga Quiroz, the 37-year old sector of the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University; Guillermo Manuel Ungo, a lawyer and former vice-presidential candidate with the Revolutionary National Movement Party; and Mario Antonio Andino, a businessman.

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) EL SALVADOR: (Cont'd)

The JRG, despite its initial success in capturing some thunder from the left by its proclamations and promises, failed to obtain broad base confidence and support. By December the JRG found itself in a dangerous course of drift exacerbated by a division of opinion over the military's perceived crack-down of leftist extremists. This drift resulted in the polarization that marked Salvadoran society being transferred into the maxtix of the JRG pluralistic government. Thus, as the year ended a growing political crisis that promised to disintegrate the fabric of the JRG with mass junta and cabinet resignations, loomed only days away.

The establishment of the JRG in October served to change the USG's security assistance policy to El Salvador from one of denial to one of being willing to support the survivability of the JRG. Therefore, in response to a JRG request for assistance, a six-man riot control MTT and riot control equipment were dispatched to El Salvador in mid-November as a quick signal of this new US willingness. This initial assistance was reinforced in mid-December by Department of State authority for implementation of an FY 80 IMET program. This implementation authority was supported by the reprogramming of \$300K in IMET monies to El Salvador, effective 29 December. Additionally, action to reprogram \$3M in FY 80 FMSF for El Salvador was promised by the Department of State.

In view of El Salvador's reeligibility for IMET and FMSF, actions taken earlier in the year to reduce the USMILGP to two military personnel (USAF O-5/USA O-5) were reversed. As 1979 ended, the AMEMBASSY had concurred with USSOUTHCOM to increase the USMILGP manning level by an additional space (USA O-4 Training Management Officer) and to assign a USA O-6 to the long-standing vacant COMUSMILGP position with personnel fills projected for early January and February 1980, respectively.

(C) GUATEMALA:

The reinclusion of Guatemala in the USG's proposed IMET program for FY 80 and renewed Guatemalan interest in the purchase of five excess U-8G aircraft in the early months of 1979 raised hopes for an improvement in our bilateral security assistance relationship. Unfortunately, increasing political violence and polarization in Guatemala, which was greatly exacerbated by the assassinations of leftist political leaders Alberto Fuentes Mohr and Manuel Colom Argueta in January and March respectively, produced increased criticism among the membership of the US Congress concerning the GOG's human rights practices. This factor contributed greatly toward influencing the House Foreign Affairs Committee deletion of the proposed Guatemalan FY 80 IMET authorization, the Senate's cutoff of US economic aid to Guatemala, and an unfavorable response to the GOG's request to purchase U-8G aircraft. The official Guatemalan response was highly emotional and politically sensitive and threatened the continued existence of the USMILGP. Since June, however, this charged air of emotionalism and disappointment has been dissipated by time and the successful efforts of the AMEMBASSY and the USMILGP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~(C)~~ GUATEMALA: (Cont'd)

The elimination of security assistance to Guatemala has served to turn the GOG to third-country sources and to rely more on its own resources to meet its perceived security requirements. In regard to the former, numerous third-country sources have responded with a keen and competitive interest, having sold Guatemala some \$31 million in military equipment in recent years. In regard to the latter, the Guatemalan Air Force inaugurated its Military School of Aviation on 2 February 1979 with its first class of aviation cadets.

During the year an increasing level of leftist insurgent action, which witnessed the assassination of general David Cancinos Barrios, Chief of Staff of the Guatemalan Army in June, combined with the FSLN victory in Nicaragua and leftist successes in El Salvador, have led the GOG to view the policies of the US as the single most important determinant of the future. Additionally, the fear that an independent Belize will ultimately serve to increase Cuban influence and infiltration in Guatemala has served to resurface an old and troublesome issue.

The USMILGP was reduced from four to three officers in June with the reassignment of the Navy representative and the elimination of this position.

~~(C)~~ HAITI:

Security assistance continued at a minimum level in support of air-sea rescue and navigation safety. No major purchases were involved. Minimal IMET program has opened relations with host-military personnel.

~~(C)~~ HONDURAS:

As 1979 began, the security assistance relationship between the US and Honduras was abruptly shaken by Honduras' unanticipated non-eligibility for FY 80 FMS credits. Although this non-eligibility was solely attributed to OMB's budgetary cutoff point, its symbolic impact threatened to seriously damage US interests vis-a-vis Honduras. The GOH's reaction was one of significant consternation and frustration and prompted the Honduran leadership to seriously question US interest in the region as well as the value of close political cooperation with the U.S. In response to this developing crisis, Lt Gen Dennis P. McAuliffe, Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM, in coordination with the American Ambassador Mari-Luci Jaramillo, traveled to Honduras in January. Their joint reassurances that the USG intended to maintain close military relations with Honduras and that Honduras' FMS cash sale and IMET eligibility would continue contributed toward assuaging the concern and disappointment of the GOH leadership. The reassurance given in January was reinforced in August when the Department of State, upon a further reevaluation of the US/GOH security assistance relationship, committed itself to seeking for Honduras a modest increase in the FY 80 IMET level (from \$225K to \$347K) and to reprogram \$3M in FY 80 FMS credits. This commitment was also augmented by the allocation of an additional \$25K to Honduras from FY 79 recoupment monies in September. These measures, combined with the decision of the recently appointed Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM, Lt Gen Wallace H. Nutting, to select Honduras for his first official representation visit (Dec) served to produce a security assistance relationship of renewed strength.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) HONDURAS (Cont'd)

The GOH, heretofore, perceived its major security threat to be El Salvador. However, the growing leftist insurgency in El Salvador and the rise to political dominance of the FSLN in Nicaragua shifted the GOH's security concern from external to internal security. Although no significant subversive or terrorist activity occurred in Honduras during 1979, the GOH leadership, subscribing to the "Domino Theory" expressed its concern that the violence and instability of its neighbors would spill over into Honduras with the support and assistance of Nicaragua and Cuba.

The GOH's recognition of the potential for insurgents, supported by external leftist organizations, to engage in urban insurgency prompted the GOH to identify its request, submitted in July, for a Counter-Urban Guerrilla Training MTT as being its highest military priority. Within this growing perception of threat, Honduran self-confidence and optimism for the future have been and will continue to be inseparably tied to demonstrative signs of USG interest and assistance.

The US security assistance program in Honduras is administered by a USMILGP authorized and assigned six US military personnel. The AMEMBASSY, in its continued support for the security assistance program, was a positive force for strengthening the military-to-military relationship of the US and Honduras.

(C) MEXICO:

A modest IMET program of \$200K continued this year as a means of maintaining some access and contact with the host military. The military is again indicating interest in the F-5E aircraft and wants to send a pilot to the US to fly the new Recce model. The Ambassador has asked State to make an early determination on US support for a possible sale.

(C) NICARAGUA:

The security assistance relationship between the US and Nicaragua during 1979 was marked by extreme contrasts. As the year began, the Somoza Government's continued indifference and intransigence toward the OAS mediation effort, initiated in October 1978 to resolve the growing internal political crisis which threatened to engulf Nicaragua in civil war, spurred the USG to recall the entire USMILGP in March. This action abrogated the 1952 and 1953 Air Force and Army Mission Agreements and officially terminated the USG's security assistance program to the Somoza Government on 17 March.

In subsequent months, the Somoza Government's rigid and uncompromising stance against growing pressures for political, social, and economic reforms contributed to the unique situation wherein non-leftist governments of the hemisphere aided and abetted the leftist-oriented FSLN in its struggle to defeat the Somoza Government. This internal struggle ultimately plunged the Nicaraguan nation into a bloody civil war in June. The rapid and unexpected disintegration of the Guardia Nacional and the collapse of the Somoza Government, however, quickly elevated the FSLN to victory and witnessed the establishment of the Government of National Reconstruction (GRN) on 19 July.

(C) NICARAGUA: (Cont'd)

Economically raped by Somoza, the post civil war Nicaraguan nation urgently needed outside assistance to begin the essential task of national reconstruction. Fearful that any failure on the part of the US and other Latin American nations to provide assistance would leave the GRN with no other alternative but to turn to Cuba, the USG, under the direction of Ambassador Lawrence A. Pezzullo, initiated efforts to establish a viable relationship with the GRN built upon a program of assistance. In this regard, Ambassador Pezzullo viewed security assistance to the new Sandinista Popular Army (EPS) as an integral part of the USG assistance program. Propelled by the successful liaison efforts of the USMILGP, Panama, a United States Military Liaison Office (USMLO) was established in Managua per HQ USSOUTHCOM Permanent Orders 26-1, dtd 6 December with an activation date of 19 November. Concurrent with the establishment of the USMLO, the US Department of State directed the reinstatement of the security assistance program for Nicaragua on 21 November. In support of this reinstatement, the Department of State initiated actions to reprogram \$3M in FY 80 FMSF and \$246K in FY 80 IMETP monies to Nicaragua. Nonetheless, as the year's end approached, the refusal of the GRN to honor the FMS arrearages of the Somoza Government, despite the threatened invocation of the Brooke Amendment which would require the suspension of all security assistance until an acceptable resolution of the arrearages, served to cast an aura of uncertainty over future US and Nicaraguan relations.

The USMLO, per FY 80 JTD, dtd 1 October 1979 authorized a total of six military personnel as follows: one USA O-5 (CHUSMLO), two USA O-4, one USAF O-5, one USN O-4, and one USA E-7. Assignment of the USMLO's first member (CHUSMLO) was projected for early January 1980.

(C) PANAMA:

A major milestone in US-Panamanian relations was reached on 1 October 1979 when the Panama Canal treaties were implemented. With this implementation, the effective joint defense of the Canal became an important security assistance consideration. Despite urging, the Guardia Nacional has been reluctant to identify equipment and training requirements. This reluctance is at least partially attributed to the general economic uncertainties which face the nation.

A total of \$1M in FMS credit was offered in FY 79. Congress determined that no FMS credit should be extended during FY 80. IMET program grants dropped from \$500K in FY 78 to \$400K in FY 79.

(C) PARAGUAY:

The Government of Paraguay continues to be essentially military, headed for 25 years by President Alfredo Stroessner who is also Commander in Chief of the Paraguayan Armed Forces. Direct access for expression of US points of view to GEN Stroessner has been facilitated, to a very great extent, by our modest materiel and training programs and especially through the ODC which administered these programs in-country.

The elimination of both FMS credits and IMET programs for FY 79 and FY 80 can only have deleterious effects in our bilateral relations.

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) PERU:

The military government, headed by GEN Morales Bermudez, has formally announced that national elections have been scheduled for May 1980. The new civilian government is scheduled to come into power in July 1980.

The turn-around of Peru with respect to international finances has been quiet but steady. Just a year ago the country was experiencing critical financial problems in the form of an unmanageable debt service. This debt was due, in some large measure, to extensive arms purchases (primarily from the USSR). There has been such a reversal of the flow of capital that it now appears payment in excess of the planned 10% debt service may be made in 1980.

Throughout the early summer months, Peru was threatened with suspension of all FMS-related activity as a result of arrearages. Following the CINC's visit in late July, 79, a satisfactory payment schedule was worked out. The schedule was a bit unorthodox in that it extended the payments and allowed application of a portion of the FY 79 FMS credit to the prior debt. As of the present, Peru is eligible for FMS credit but continued eligibility hinges on strict compliance with the established agreement.

Five million dollars in FMS credit was offered in FY 79. IMET funds for FY 79 were \$500K.

The CINC visited Peru during the July celebration of national independence at the invitation of GEN Morales Bermudez. While in Peru, he became the first foreigner to visit the 6th Armored Division which is stationed on the Chilean border.

(C) URUGUAY:

The FY 79 Security Assistance Appropriations Bill extended the ban on IMET and FMS credits originally imposed on Uruguay by the Koch Amendment in FY 77.

The issue of human rights continues to be the main issue between the GOU and the United States. Overall, there is an encouraging degree of progress in some areas and no change in others. The emergency security measures imposed when the military first came to power remain on the books unchanged. In practice, their use has been discontinued. However, some persons are still detained under these measures. The new constitution is still scheduled for 1980 and a return to a civilian government in 1982.

(C) VENEZUELA:

The new regime has created a new image for the Venezuelan military. The budget has been tightened by the legislature and the military is being asked to prove that they can maintain what they have before they can buy anything new. This has prompted increased interest in supply and maintenance and renewed complaints on the high cost of US materiel and services. Longer range planning is becoming evident and initial requests for information on command and control facilities and an air defense system have been received.

CONFIDENTIAL

(G) VENEZUELA: (Cont'd)

Venezuela has been in the forefront in offering assistance to the beleaguered nations of Central America. The military is at least willing and ready but civilian approval has not been forthcoming. They are most interested in a leading role in regional affairs and will continue to pursue that objective in the immediate future.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

(U) Treaty Driven/Related Actions During 1979. The following Communications-Electronics (C-E) actions were accomplished to meet C-E requirements imposed by the Panama Canal Treaties.

(U) Major Kay B. Witt, USA, was assigned to the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) C-E for primary duty as the C-E Treaty Affairs Officer.

(U) Relocation of the 193d Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Staff Elements administrative telephones, key systems and special purpose lines from Fort Amador to Fort Clayton.

(U) Relocation of the Brigade Army Command and Control Network (ACCNET) Switch and Emergency Action Console (EAC) from Fort Amador to Fort Clayton.

(U) Relocation of the USSOUTHCOM Red Band Switch from Fort Amador to Quarry Heights.

(U) Relocation of the United States Commander in Chief Southern Command's (USCINCSO) Mobile Radio-telephone Equipment from Fort Amador to Albrook Air Force Station.

(U) Relocation of the 470th Military Intelligence (MI) Telecommunications Center (TCC) from Fort Amador to Corozal.

(U) Relocation of the 193d Infantry Brigade's World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) terminal from Fort Amador to Fort Clayton.

(U) Activation of the AN/TCC-28 Telephone Switch to provide official telephone service at Fort Amador.

(U) Termination of the United States Army Air Traffic Control mission at Albrook Air Force Station and removal of all U.S. government equipment from the control tower.

(U) Relocation of telephones serving the 210th Aviation Battalion from Albrook Air Force Station to Howard Air Force Base.

(U) Installation of 470th MI and Program Development Group (PDG) telephones at Corozal.

(U) Installation of cable ducting from Corozal East to Corozal West across Gaillard Highway.

(U) Installation of 193d Infantry Brigade TCC.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Relocation of Howard AFB Weather Equipment consisting of the AN/TMQ-11 Temperature-Dew Set and the AN/GMQ-20 Wind Speed and Direction Set were moved to a new location on Howard AFB to make room for a taxi-way to accommodate the 210th Aviation Battalion. Albrook AFS Weather Equipment was removed from Albrook AFS which was transferred to Panama under provisions of the Panama Canal Treaties.

(U) Installation of a WMMCCS terminal for United States Navy South (USNAVSO) Balboa, Building 1226, Fort Amador.

(U) Removal of all radio equipment supporting the 193d Infantry Brigade from Building 1, Fort Amador and installation of same in Brigade Tactical Operations Center (TOC), Building 95, Fort Clayton.

(U) Unique communications requirements for support of Vice President Mondale's visit to represent the US during formal ceremonies for implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties were coordinated between USSOUTHCOM C-E, the American Embassy Panama Communications Office and the White House Communications Agency.

(U) AN/FTC-31 Enhancement Program. Major equipment enhancement of the Corozal Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM) Switching Center began on 17 November 1979 and was completed on 11 December 1979. Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation (FACC) contractor personnel transferred the enhanced AN/FTC-31 AUTOSEVOCOM equipment to US Army Communications Command-Panama (USACC-PAN) on 11 December 1979.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Joint Communications Electronics Operating Instructions (JCEOI). The USSOUTHCOM JCEOI was published 5 December 1979. The major portion of changes are the result of organization relocations and changes in terminology resulting from the new Panama Canal Treaties.

(U) Black Fury II. Communications support for joint exercise Black Fury II was provided by the Army, Navy and Air Force Components. Invaluable assistance was provided by representatives of the 193d Infantry Brigade C-E Section, USACC-PAN and the 1978th Communications Group. Personnel from USSOUTHCOM C-E Staff served as members of the USSOUTHCOM Crisis Action Team (CAT) during the exercise.

(U) Evacuation of US Embassy Managua, Nicaragua. Members of the USSOUTHCOM C-E Staff served as C-E representatives on the USSOUTHCOM CAT during evacuation of the US Embassy, Managua. All aspects of planning, coordinating, and directing the establishment of the necessary communications networks were carried out by the C-E Staff. The most critical difficulty during this operation resulted from the US Department of State's decision to prohibit deployment of the AN/WSC-3 Tactical Satellite Terminal from Panama to the American Embassy (AMEMB) Managua. As a result, the full capability of the tactical satellite communications network was never realized, and reliable secure voice communications with the AMEMB, Managua was never achieved.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) UNITAS XX. During the annual UNITAS operations and circumnavigations of South America, U.S. Naval Communications Station, Balboa (NAVCOMSTA), provided communications support to fleet elements, and during times of high frequency requirements, NAVCOMSTA Balboa assumed full high frequency control for communications reliability.

(U) "Diamond Anniversary" of NAVCOMSTA Balboa. On 27 December 1979, NAVCOMSTA Balboa completed 75 years of naval service and qualified as the oldest communications station in the U.S. Naval Telecommunications Command (NAVTELCOM).

UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TREATY AFFAIRS

(U) During the first quarter of calendar year 1979 the work of the military-related binational working groups proceeded satisfactorily and cooperatively. Agreement or substantial progress was achieved on important issues affecting the military community. The Joint Working Committee (the precursor organization of treaty-directed Joint Committee) obtained agreement on combined military police patrols for certain military areas of coordination, and on the continuation of privileges for military retirees and their dependents. Favorable conclusions were also reached in the functional areas of schools, health and sanitation. Work continued toward resolving remaining issues such as the transfer of family housing units to Guardia Nacional (GN) members, the status of the U.S. Army Tropic Test Center, and privileges for U.S. civilian personnel of non-profit organizations, like the YMCA, which offer important services to the military.

(S) Treaty implementation planning involving USSOUTHCOM and the GN was not adversely affected during the January-March period despite the development of a strain observed in the binational civilian governmental sector as a result of the taxation and tolls demands made by the Panama Canal Authority (PCA), the Government of Panama (GOP) civilian treaty implementation organization. The continuation of good relations between the two military organizations was probably furthered by the GN's desire to have its planned combat battalion (which was alerted for possible UN duty in Namibia) equipped by the U.S. Government and because the GN did not directly associate its institutional interests with the financially-related demands of the PCA leadership. In addition, there was no identifiable impact on Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) planning stemming from the House of Representatives vote against the granting of Foreign Military Sales credits to Panama.

(U) During the second quarter of calendar year 1979 two main themes developed in the Joint Working Committee: The USSOUTHCOM and GN treaty implementation planners devoted their efforts to preparing written binational agreements and to drafting a revised charter to be utilized by the Joint Committee after 1 October 1979.

Agreements. It was mutually agreed that the written agreements would be the official vehicle to set forth the detailed procedures needed to implement general provisions of the SOFA, or to specify exceptions to SOFA provisions under the authority granted to the Joint Committee in the SOFA. As these documents were completed, it was agreed that they would be widely staffed within the U.S. treaty implementation community, and, upon receipt of U.S. and Panamanian concurrence, signed by [redacted] (b)(6) for the GN and by [redacted] (b)(6) for USSOUTHCOM. USSOUTHCOM and the GN agreed that after 1 October, the completed agreements would be formally approved by the senior representatives on the Joint Committee. On 23 April 1979, the first agreement was signed; it constituted an exception to the SOFA because it granted the Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DODDS) in Panama the authority to apply worldwide DODDS school admission criteria as an exception to the admission

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

criteria in the SOFA. Thirty-one other agreements were in the coordination process at this time in April.

Revised Charter. During the second quarter, informal discussions began within the Secretariat of the Joint Committee concerning revisions to the guidelines presently being used by the binational military treaty implementation planners. It was determined that the guidelines should be formulated into a charter as follows:

- (1) Realign the organization to make planning more efficient.
- (2) Rewrite some of the function statements to conform more accurately with the current situation.
- (3) Include a description of the process that the Joint Committee will utilize to arrive at bilateral agreements.

(U) By the end of June, the military-related binational working groups had expanded their work to include drafting some 63 proposed arrangements on important issues associated with implementation of the SOFA. These were the arrangements to be formally ratified by the Joint Committee when that body came into existence on 1 October 1979, and to enter into force at that time. Eleven (17%) had been fully staffed and approved in both U.S. and Panamanian channels. U.S. staffing included coordination with the Component Commands, with the Panama Canal Company/Government, and with the U.S. Embassy, Panama. Nine (14%) were agreed upon by technical level negotiators, and were undergoing staff review. Forty-three (69%) were the subject of negotiations in draft form. At this time, arrangements had been completed in the functional areas of family housing, schools, and road maintenance. Technical level agreement had been reached in the functional areas of boundary surveys, health and sanitation, telecommunications, personnel documentation and public security.

(U) As the Joint Working Committee prepared to enter the final months immediately before Treaty Day, the relationship between USSOUTHCOM and the Panamanian GN was characterized by an attitude of good will and cooperation in the joint endeavor of treaty implementation.

(C) In mid-year the PCA once again surfaced a plan to bring the GN under its control for treaty implementation planning. A revised Panamanian national level organization and new internal working procedures were proposed which would place the PCA in a position of primacy vis-a-vis the GN. However, the shift in authority failed to occur.

(C) In July, developments occurred in regard to procurement which highlighted differences in SOFA interpretation. The sensitive issue that signaled the first of many differences over Panamanian preference in procurement involved the refusal of the GOP to bid on a contract for the collection of garbage on Defense Sites and Military Areas of Coordination after 1 October. A summary of the issue follows:

An invitation to bid on the contract was issued by the 193d Infantry Brigade Procurement Office, with a submission date of 25 July 1979. It was expected that the GOP would be among the bidders. On 24 July however, the Panamanian Chairman of the Joint Working Committee element dealing with garbage and trash collection reported that:

- (1) The GOP would be unable to submit a bid by that date.
- (2) The GOP should be apprised of the results of the bidding and afforded a period of 15 days in which to submit its own bid. Should that bid be comparable to or lower than others the GOP must be awarded the contract. In this way, the Treaty guarantee of preference for Panamanian supplies and services (Article VIII, SOFA) would be fulfilled.

The 193d Infantry Brigade Procurement Office rejected the Panamanian interpretation of the preference provision, but extended the deadline for the submission of bids to 27 July to permit the GOP to reconsider and to participate. Panamanian officials stated that while the GOP had compiled the data necessary to submit a bid, it was precluded from doing so by a law that prohibits the Government from competing with private enterprise. The 193d Infantry Brigade Procurement Office explained the U.S. procurement procedures and constraints of the law under which it must operate and again invited the GOP to submit a bid.

The GOP however, still refused to do so. As a result of this difficulty in interpreting the preference provision of the Treaty, a second extension, through 31 July, was granted to the GOP. During that period, U.S. Embassy and Army procurement personnel attempted to convince GOP officials (led at this time by Ambassador Diogenes De La Rosa) to submit a bid. Although it was believed that these conversations were valuable in that the U.S. contracting system was more effectively explained to the Panamanians, there was no change in the final GOP position. On 31 July, the issue was taken to Panamanian President Aristides Royo; at that time Royo made his decision that the GOP would not submit a bid. Allegedly, his reason was that the GOP should not bid against a private company.

In conclusion, the contract for the collection of garbage on military bases unexpectedly identified U.S.-GOP differences in the interpretation of Panamanian preference. The initiative to insure that the highest levels of the GOP understood the constraints under which our procurement system operates, and that a GOP bid was earnestly invited, served as evidence of USSOUTHCOM's good will; however, Panamanian preference in regard to procurement remains a difficult issue.

~~(C)~~ As a result of the GOP's sudden decision to participate actively in the consolidation process after the fall of the Somoza regime, GN officers involved in treaty implementation planning were unexpectedly transferred from the GN treaty organization to other duties relating to Nicaragua. This situation caused the key positions of the Joint Working Committee and the Combined Board to be filled with new, inexperienced GN personnel. Consequently, with no more than 60 days remaining before the Panama Canal Treaty was to enter in force, the main

Panamanian coordinators of Article IV of the Treaty were replaced by officers who had little, if any, exposure to the broad issues surrounding implementation planning. To compound the problem, it was announced on 1 August that GN (b)(6) (b)(6) the most knowledgeable GN official involved with the Treaty, was to be placed on sick leave for at least one month.

(C) One reassuring aspect concerning the personnel changes was the fact that the roster of civilians working for the GN at the Subcommittee level remained intact. The substantive work done in the Joint Working Committee to implement the SOFA (except in police matters) had been largely accomplished, not by uniformed GN members but by technicians drawn from other GOP agencies. These individuals were not removed from their posts and they continued to support actively the previously established binational objectives. All things considered, this GN personnel change-over was accomplished with minimum disruption of implementation planning.

(U) With regard to two of the critical requirements for successful treaty implementation, i.e., obtaining funds to cover treaty-related construction costs and U.S. congressional passage of implementing legislation, both were accomplished in time to permit necessary actions to be taken. The minimum required construction projects were funded with \$10.9 million from the Secretary of Defense's contingency fund. This "Phase I" engineering package involved construction of a taxiway and helicopter pads at Howard AFB for the treaty-mandated movement of the Army aviation battalion and upgrading various facilities to provide for other unit relocations necessitated by treaty property transfer provisions. A follow-on "Phase II" construction project totalling \$26 million was scheduled to commence in Spring 1980 to bring the facilities up to normal working and living standards. The second critical requirement, the U.S. implementing legislation, was fulfilled with the 27 September 1980 congressional passage of the bill. While this legislation only preceded the entry into force of the Treaty by two days and it contained many provisions objectionable to the GOP, it did avert a potential crisis in terms of statutory authority to comply with Treaty requirements and accommodation of approximately 3,000 civilians transferring to Department of Defense (DOD) from the Panama Canal Company/Canal Zone Government.

(U) On 1 October 1979, (b)(6) and GN Chief of Staff (b)(6) (b)(6) exchanged letters of credentials concerning the U.S. and GN elements of the Joint Committee. Also, the Joint Committee charter was signed by (b)(6) for USSOUTHCOM and (b)(6) for the GN. These actions establishing the Joint Committee coincided with the entry into force of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

(U) The first Joint Committee meeting took place on 31 October 1979 at Quarry Heights, Panama; it was co-chaired by (b)(6) USSOUTHCOM and (b)(6). The main action accomplished during this meeting was the binational approval of the 39 proposed arrangements that had been signed prior to 1 October 1979. 1/ In addition, the U.S. and Panamanian members of the coordi-

1/ Almost all of the arrangements were finalized by the translation and administrative staff of the U.S. Joint Committee element, (b)(6) and (b)(6) (b)(6) during the final two weeks preceding 1 October 1979, while working under a great deal of pressure and with considerable overtime required.

nating staff of the Joint Committee were formally introduced, to include the American Embassy representative to U.S. element of the Joint Committee, and basic procedures to be followed during subsequent meetings were established.

(U) In October, the Panamanian Director General of Revenue, (b)(6) (b)(6) insisted on the execution of the customs declaration-liquidation form for contractors' cargo, although, since 17 October, he was abiding by the terms of the 1 October exchange of diplomatic notes establishing interim certification of official cargo, including that of the contractors. In late October, he announced that he intended to require its execution by the Panamanian contractors of the U.S. Forces. The first incident occurred on 5 November. Because of the prominence that customs matters had assumed by that time, USSOUTHCOM established a task force headed by (b)(6) to function directly under the Joint Committee Affairs Office to coordinate the Command's positions and to serve as a single point of contact in dealing with the Panamanian Government. The declaration-liquidation form issue was not finally resolved by the end of the year, but the Joint Committee task force continued to move the cargo across the docks when problems arose.

(U) A Panamanian law of 27 September 1979 required U.S. Forces to pay 25% of the Panamanian tax on liquor purchased in Panama, to include the Colon Free Zone. Initially, Aramburu offered to seek repeal of that provision with the understanding that the U.S. Forces would agree that all future purchases would be made in Panama, and that the U.S. Forces would pay the tax, until the law was amended. (Aramburu claimed that the Panamanian legislative process to change the law would probably be completed in December.) On 24 October, the U.S. Forces placed an order for some \$200,000 worth of liquor from distributors in the United States. The Director General of Revenue threatened to frustrate the shipment when it arrived in the Port. The GN then offered to guarantee the amendment of the law when the legislative council next met, if USSOUTHCOM would purchase its liquor from the Colon Free Zone. The law was modified on 1 December, exempting Panamanian and foreign liquor from import duties and production taxes, and the U.S. Forces resumed purchasing liquor in Panama in accord with the Panamanian preference provisions of Article VIII of SOFA.

(U) On 30 October U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss responded to USCINCSO's 26 September letter concerning the Joint Committee Ports and Railroad Subcommittee. In the letter, Lt Gen D.P. McAuliffe had insisted that USSOUTHCOM must retain its own capability within the Joint Committee to negotiate and conclude arrangements pertaining to Ports and Railroad matters essential to the protection and defense of the Canal. The Embassy staff had recommended originally that all such matters be conducted through the Panama Canal Commission's Ports and Railroad Committee. The Ambassador, while concurring that these matters do and must lie within the competence of the Joint Committee, nevertheless recommended modifications to proposed arrangements that would explicitly recognize the authority over the ports and railroad matters granted to the Commission's Ports and Railroad Committee by the Treaty documents. After renewed negotiations with Panamanian representatives in the Joint Committee, USCINCSO forwarded to the Ambassador on 27 December a proposal for a compromise position.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) In late October and early November GOP postal officials obstructed the delivery of Air Post Office (APO) mail. Service was restored through Joint Committee action while the issue was referred to diplomatic channels. A summary follows:

On October 30, the GOP authorities at Tocumen Airport, Panama City, directed Braniff Airlines, a contract courier for APO mail, to transfer a cargo of APO mail to GOP postal authorities. They did so and the mail was delivered, several hours later, to the U.S. Military APO at Albrook AFS. The mail sacks had not been opened. USSOUTHCOM subsequently instructed both Braniff and Pan Am to deliver APO mail only to the U.S. military postal authorities at Tocumen.

On October 31, a Braniff cargo of APO mail was denied entry through Tocumen and outgoing APO mail was denied exit on Braniff unless the mail was transferred through GOP channels. The incoming mail was returned to Miami and the outgoing to Albrook.

The matter was taken up in the Joint Committee on 31 October but without resolution. Acting USCINCSO, Maj Gen Robert Tanguy, requested that U.S. Ambassador Moss protest these actions directly to the GOP. Maj Gen Tanguy also dispatched a C-130 military aircraft from Howard AFB, on November 1, carrying outgoing APO mail, to Homestead AFB, Florida. The Panama destined APO mail, held in Miami, was delivered via the return flight of that aircraft, to U.S. military postal authorities at Howard AFB.

The incident stemmed from a misinterpretation by the GOP of the SOFA article pertaining to U.S. rights of APO mail delivery between U.S. Defense Sites and U.S. Post Offices outside of Panama. From the GOP view, APO mail should be transferred through the GOP system, to and from locations outside Panama, with attendant transfer fees. The DOD position was that the SOFA language clearly permits the U.S. to control APO mail to and from Panama with no payment of fees.

A U.S. postal delegation, chaired by [redacted] (b)(6) met with a Panamanian delegation, chaired by Ambassador De La Rosa, on 9 and 10 November to resolve the situation. The USSOUTHCOM representatives were augmented by a lawyer from the U.S. Postal Service and an APO official from DOD. As a result of these productive discussions in the Joint Committee forum, Ambassador De La Rosa drafted a diplomatic note guaranteeing APO mail movement through Tocumen under U.S. control with no payment of fees. This note was signed by the Panamanian Foreign Minister on 26 December 1979. The U.S. Embassy had not responded as the year ended.

(U) As the year drew to a close the extension of postal, commissary, exchange, health and education SOFA privileges to persons not specifically authorized them by treaty agreements continued to be a major concern to USSOUTHCOM. The overall concern was the maintenance of the quality of life in the former Canal Zone. Prior to resuming bilateral talks, exceptions to DOD and service regulations were sought and obtained. One of the primary groups at issue was the civilian clergy, (approximately 52) whose churches support the Panama Canal Commission and DOD communities. By the end of the 1979, these individuals continued to enjoy SOFA privileges temporarily based on a Joint Committee agreement, pending a final resolution of the question.

CONFIDENTIAL

(U) On 7 December, the U.S. element of the Joint Committee changed its name from Joint Committee Affairs to Treaty Affairs to clarify the mission of the office.

(C) In another organizational change, on 28 December, the GOP announced that the PCA was being disbanded effective 15 January 1980. This action ended another round in the internal jockeying for control of treaty implementation within the GOP; however, it also set the stage for more of the same. The civilian PCA was directly concerned with Panama Canal Commission activities in its role as successor to the Panama Canal Company/Canal Zone Government, but the PCA dissolution is also bound to impact on the USSOUTHCOM-GN efforts at treaty implementation.

(U) The year 1979 was an extremely busy and productive period for the Joint Committee with 41 implementing arrangements concluded at year's end (following pages) and many more under consideration in various stages of agreement. Also, in the three months immediately after the entry into force of the Treaty, the Joint Committee was the only binational body, established by the Treaty documents, which was completely in operation with an agreed charter, organizational procedures, and a system to formalize and implement its decisions. This functioning organization served to facilitate the transition into the new Treaty environment for the U.S. military community in Panama, particularly in regard to combined public security operations, which were highly visible, successful, and reassuring to the community at large. However, many difficult issues remain to be resolved by the Joint Committee in the coming year.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

COMPLETED JOINT COMMITTEE AGREEMENTS

1. Department of Defense Schools in Panama
2. Utilization of Specific Republic of Panama and Department of Defense Housing
3. Bilingual Identification Card (Article XIII, 2c)
4. Modification of the Fort Amador Gate Facility
5. Location for the Joint Display of United States and Panamanian Flags
6. Signs Outside Defense Sites and Military Areas of Coordination
7. Preventive Isolation of Imported Dogs and Cats by the U.S. Forces
8. Maintenance of Streets and Roads (Access Roads Leading to the Abandoned Ferry Dock)
9. Maintenance of Streets and Roads (Cerro Galera Access Road)
10. Maintenance of Streets and Roads (K-16 Road and K-19 Road)
11. Maintenance of Streets and Raods (S-8 Road)
12. Maintenance of Streets and Roads (K-10 Road)
13. Movement of Classified Material
14. Epidemiology/Sanitary Surveys
15. Maintenance of Streets and Roads (Access Road Leading to Semaphore Hill Defense Site)
16. Location of Fences Enclosing Communications Building and Antennas on Ancon Hill
17. Privately Owned Weapons Registration
18. Entry and Departure of Members of the Forces
19. Entry and Departure of Members of the Civilian Component and Dependents
20. Method of Raising and Lowering Flags
21. Display of Holiday Flag
22. Size and Procurement of Republic of Panama Flags
23. Time of Raising and Lowering Flags

UNCLASSIFIED

24. Use of Nontactical Radio Equipment Outside of Defense Sites
25. Utilization of Trailer Spaces
26. Joint Use of Parking Areas Between Buildings 105 and 107 in Fort Amador, which are Transferred to the Republic of Panama
27. Property Transfers
28. Eligibility for Health Services in United States Armed Forces Treatment Facilities (AR 40-3 Categories)
29. Eligibility for Health Services in United States Armed Forces Treatment Facilities (Other Categories)
30. Electric Power System, Fort Amador (Army Sector)
31. Electric Power System, Quarry Heights
32. Electric Power System, Fort Kobbe Beach Area
33. Electric Power System, Albrook Air Force Station (East) - Runway Army Section
34. Joint Access to Building 1010 at Albrook Air Force Station (West)
35. Other Exemptions from the Payment of Import Duties or Other Import Taxes Authorized by the Republic of Panama at the Request of the United States Forces
36. Eligibility for Health Services in United States Armed Forces Treatment Facilities (AR 40.4 Categories)
37. Easements the Use of Which the Republic of Panama Allows to the U.S. Forces After 1 October 1979
38. Procedures and Responsibilities for Maintenance and Repair of Street Lighting Systems
39. Operation, Maintenance and Repair of Potable Water Systems
40. Procedures for Operation, Maintenance and Repair of Sewer Systems
41. Observation of U.S. Forces Acquisition Process by Panama

UNCLASSIFIED

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

(U) WWMCCS ADP Remote Network Processor Performance. 1979 saw a continuation of the improvement in operational availability, primarily as a result of a reduction in the number and duration of communication circuit problems. It should be noted that operational availability, which is computed as 100% (unscheduled downtime/total time available x 100), does not necessarily equate to operational effectiveness because of the adverse effect that most outages have on work in progress. While operational availability for the year was 82.7%, operational effectiveness was somewhat less because of the need to rerun interrupted jobs. A major outage occurred on 12 March 1978, when a ship, preparing to transit the canal, broke the submarine cable with its anchor. The cable was repaired and placed back in service on 3 April 1978. During this period, DCA attempted to provide SOUTHCOM with connectivity to its CONUS hosts using "military communications satellite. Numerous problems were encountered while using MILSAT communications, and subsequent analysis by DCA of the test results revealed that there is an incompatibility between the RNP and its modems and the modems used on satellites when operated in a digital mode at 9600 baud and below. Since the software necessary for the RNP to operate at data transmission speeds greater than 9600 baud is not available in the WWMCCS community, the use of satellite as the primary or backup means of communications will not be possible. The lack of reliable communications and the lack of alternate routing remains a matter of concern.

(U) ADP Equipment (ADPE) Configuration Changes.

(U) Two Honeywell VIP 7705W CRT keyboard terminals and two 7716 page printers, received in November 1978, were installed in the Joint Operations Center and the ASD Computer Room on 17 January. The delay in installation resulted from a failure of the manufacturer to include necessary cables and circuit boards in the original shipment of equipment.

(U) The implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty on 1 October 1979, was accompanied by the relocation of the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) from Fort Amador to Fort Clayton and the concurrent addition of USNAVSTAPANCANAL as a terminal site. Since the terminal ordered to support the NAVSTA had not arrived prior to 1 Oct, the terminal previously used by the 193d Inf Bde (Pan) at Fort Amador was transferred to the Navy site and the second (Intel) terminal at Howard AFB was given to the 193d's new site at Fort Clayton.

(U) Equipment requested in October 1978 for the purpose of upgrading USSOUTHCOM RNP capabilities began to arrive on 12 October 1979. The equipment received consisted of two 650 LPM printers and three disk drives. Installation of this equipment was not possible because of the lack of connecting cables, controller hardware, and installation instructions. These missing items, as well as 32K of additional memory and two tape drives, are expected to arrive in early 1980.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Software Systems Acquisition, Development, and Maintenance.

(U) Command and Control Applications.

(U) OPREP-1 Reporting. Two SOUTHCOM unique programs were incorporated within the REDCOM Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS) in February. These modules will generate the D&E paragraphs of an OPREP-1 message IAW JCS-SM-725-78. These modules were briefed at the JOPS Users Conference in July and have been exported to EUCOM, Air Force Design Center, and U.S. Forces Korea.

(U) Geographical File (GEOFILE) Reports. The standard JOPS module F12 allows a user to scan the GEOFILE, but does not have the capability to generate a full report. REDCOM personnel would have to "dump" the file when SOUTHCOM personnel requested a GEOFILE report. A DAR was submitted in March to generate a hard-copy report of the GEOFILE with a cross reference format for SOUTHCOM personnel and the components. The resultant program also reduced the computer paper requirement for hard-copy output over 50%.

(U) Joint Operations Center Reporting System (REPSYS). A DAR was submitted in January to modify REPSYS to include a daily log capability that interfaced with the message history file. Numerous JOC forms were modified and several new forms were added. These changes were incorporated over a several month period to allow the emergency action personnel to "fine-tune" their operational requirements. All refinements were finalized by April 1979.

(U) Automated Air Facilities. A backup airfields capability was incorporated into the ASD Crisis Action SOP in September of this year. This system executes on the Washington-based computers and transfers the hard-copy output to USSOUTHCOM via the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN). One advantage to this system is that an aircraft thruput algorithm will compute the average turn around time and number of aircraft that can be supported at an airfield based on an aircraft-type code input by the user.

(U) Unit Reporting (UNITREP). Procedures were initiated in 1978 that allowed USSOUTHCOM planners to retrieve Air Force data from the NMCC data files. Follow-on communications requested that all personnel assigned within the USSOUTHCOM area of interest be included. This capability became available in November 1979.

(U) Intelligence Applications.

(U) Travelers in Panama (TIP). The TIP System became marginally operational in March of 1979. Initial input included data starting in October 1978. An extensive period of testing and evaluation indicated a number of deficiencies in the system, the data available, and the resources available to produce machine readable input and to evaluate output products. Many of these problems were further substantiated during a visit to the SOUTHCOM Unit III Naval Reserve Unit during June of 1979. Recommendations and proposed solutions were submitted and accepted by all users in August of 1979; this resulted in major modifications to programs and simplifications of procedures. The modified system has been fully

UNCLASSIFIED

operational since November 1979; conversion was accomplished without loss of service to the users. A number of statistical reports have been added and others are under development. The data base is approximately 85% complete for the period October 1978 to present, and is expected to be totally complete by mid-March 1980.

(U) Ground Order of Battle (GOB). Three additional programs were added to the GOB system, and numerous efficiency refinements were made to existing programs.

(U) Automated Installation Intelligence File (AIF). Extensive changes and additions were made to the on-line query program and efficiency refinements were made to the other four programs.

(U) Biographics System (BIO). The "Trip-Book Sketch" program was completed, the on-line update/query program capability was cancelled, and several efficiency refinements were made to existing programs.

(U) DOD 5200.1-R Security Program. Three sub-programs were developed that implement the ADP security requirements specified by OOD Reg 5200.1-R for print-outs. All IDHS application programs that produce classified print-outs now utilize one of the three sub-programs.

(U) Intelligence Data Handling System Communications II (IDHSC II). IDHSC II is a data communications network designed to connect numerous DOD intelligence computer systems. This network offers significantly improved data processing capabilities for USSOUTHCOM, on the other IDHS computers, but depends on USSOUTHCOM gaining access to IDHSC II through HQ ADCOM. This command submitted a classified DAR to HQ ADCOM in June 1978, formally defining the requirements for IDHSC II-based direct file access, interactive processing, analyst-to-analyst data communications, and bulk data transfer. A USSOUTHCOM staff visit to HQ ADCOM in February caused the approval of the DAR by ADCOM in June. The completion of the work is scheduled during 1980.

(U) Staff Support Applications.

(U) Resource Management. A DAR was received in January to generate the manpower reports for all USSOUTHCOM and MILGP personnel. The Access Roster System was modified to incorporate this additional data. The Worldwide Data Management System (WWOMS) was utilized to generate the necessary reports. The consolidated data base was functional in March with the new reporting requirements completed in April.

(U) Communications Center Distribution System (COMSYS). A DAR was received in March to automate a manual system that produced the Telecommunications Center Message Distribution Guide. A cross reference report was also requested to reduce the number of man-hours that were being expended to correlate similar topical areas. This system has been operational since June.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Bilingual ID Card System (BIDSYS). Article XIII of the Agreement in Implementation of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty required the issuance of an ID card and the retention of this information for joint use by Panamanian and U.S. authorities. BIDSYS was developed to comply with USSOUTHCOM Reg 606-1 and the Treaty. Additional reports are utilized by the components from information garnered from this data base. This system was brought on-line in October.

(U) WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN). Major enhancements to the WIN in 1979 have led to an increased participation by USSOUTHCOM personnel. A new software module, referred to as File Transfer Service (FTS), incorporated many of the "programmer-oriented" functions under a user-oriented command language that does not require a data processor to execute. WIN expansion has added PACOM, EUCOM, and the Army and Navy Operations Centers. An agreement between LANTCOM and SOUTHCOM was reached this year to allow SOUTHCOM to process and maintain OPLAN 6501 on the LANTCOM computer as a backup site. Since the WIN was recognized as a formal means of communications, the Plans Division has sent numerous messages to the J3 and J5 offices within the JCS. Additionally, the Teleconferencing capability was relied upon for maintaining direct communications with JCS and the supporting CINCs during the Nicaragua evacuation in May and during the Treaty Transition period of September and October.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(U) General (U) There was intense focus by the international, U. S. and Panamanian news media on events of the year which were related to the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, which took effect on 1 October 1979. There was a continuing high volume of news media visits throughout the year. Principal press interest centered on the effect of the treaties on the United States community in the Canal Zone, individual and official attitudes on the treaty, and the impact it would have on the defense of the Panama Canal and Latin America. News media representatives sought and were granted interviews with USCINCSO, who stated that the Panama Canal Treaties adequately protected US defense interests. Visiting newsmen were provided unclassified USSOUTHCOM press briefings and were assisted in their coverage of command activities. In general, their greatest interest was in briefings on defense areas and facilities which would be turned over to Panama under the new Treaty.

(U) Treaty Day events (1 October 1979) brought a heavy influx of news media to Panama to cover activities attended by the Vice President of the United States, chiefs of state of numerous hemispheric countries, and local dignitaries. Responsibility for press coverage of the various events was carefully coordinated with representatives of the Panamanian government, and members of the Panama Review Committee's Information Coordinating Subcommittee (PRC/ICS). Accreditation of news media representatives was a function of the Panamanian Government Press Office. More than 500 newsmen were accredited for the 1 October events. Of the major events, USSOUTHCOM had primary responsibility for ceremonies at Fort Amador marking the institution of the binational Combined Board and Joint Committee, which was attended by the Vice President of the United States, Walter Mondale, and other key participants. The advance planning, attention to detail, and meticulous coordination resulted in favorable and extensive accurate reporting of the events that transpired.

(U) Of some concern in the two month period preceding 1 October was continued publication of "count down" cartoons and notes in Panamanian news media, emphasizing that Panama would regain sovereignty of the Canal Zone on Treaty Day. Some of the material used, such as fence climbing scenes from the 1964 Border Riots, could well have provoked incidents among dissident elements. However, in spite of the potential for disturbances, none materialized.

(U) While the biased, anti-US propaganda which had prevailed prior to the Treaty ratification abated, some incidents of biased reporting continued in the government-controlled Editora Renovacion newspapers. Of particular concern were unvalidated accusations of US complicity in the Nicaraguan situation, alleging US support of the Somoza regime. The general thrust of these reports was that the Canal Zone was being used as a support base for furnishing supplies and equipment to Nicaraguan government forces.

(U) In early 1978, Panama passed a Press Law imposing stringent requirements for the issue of press credentials, particularly for non-domestic newsmen. The ICS agreed that US agencies should not seek credentials from Panama, and continue to operate on their own recognizance. Rationale for this decision was that an article in the Law exempts official or private organizations whose sole purpose is to report on their own activities. There was no impact on USSOUTHCOM public affairs activities because of the new press law.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) The post-Treaty period saw a continuing increase in the favorable news matter about USSOUTHCOM and component command activities reported in the Panamanian press. Community relations programs, such as band and parachute team performances, and the Christmas program for the benefit of children and elderly were particularly well received.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program

(U) The purpose of the USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program is to increase awareness and understanding in Latin America of the Command and its mission and to foster good relations, on mutually acceptable terms, with the public that members of the Command meet. The program is directly related to the Command's representation mission throughout Latin America.

(U) To further community relations in Panama, USSOUTHCOM sent a band and parachute team to participate in the Regional Fair at David and the parachute team alone to the fair in Bocas del Toro.

(U) There was an official USSOUTHCOM Christmas Program in 1979 for 27 schools, orphanages, hospitals and homes for the aged, seven more than in 1978. In 1978, the GN gave continuing approval for Christmas parties and follow-on civic action support to institutions involved in the Christmas Program.

(U) CA/CR projects completed by USSOUTHCOM and its components in Panama included assistance to orphanages, civic organizations, schools and community development and public health programs. All were carried out in cooperation with the Guardia Nacional G-5, USAID, Ministries of the Panamanian Government, the Panama Canal Commission, and various social welfare/charitable agencies.

(U) The 79th US Army band performed 119 concerts and engagements for Public Affairs purposes in 14 Latin American countries. It had an estimated audience of some 2,500,000 people, not including performances recorded for national radio and TV broadcasts for which the audience cannot be estimated. The previous year there were 148 performances in 14 countries with an estimated audience of 1,300,000, not counting the electronic media audience. The band performed numerous concerts and engagements in the Panama Canal Area for official military and community-related functions.

(U) The 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) Parachute Team had 34 performances in eight countries in Latin America, plus five in Panama. Some of these performances were televised.

(U) Band and parachute team activities in support of community relations throughout Latin America continued to be funded under Program 10 (Support to Other Nations) and transportation via Special Assignment Airlift Movement aircraft missions was funded with Armed Services Industrial Fund monies.

(U) Southern Command Network/News

(U) To serve its audience with greater effectiveness, the operational elements of the Broadcast and Printed media became separate organizations in April 1979. Each unit maintains an Officer in Charge. In the interest

of efficiency, common areas of support serve the dual units. These include supply, housekeeping and other administrative support.

(U) Southern Command Television Network (SCN-TV) Operations

(U) SCN-TV marked its 23rd year of service to the Command by providing entertainment and information programming from the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), local production and satellite TV programming. The number of restricted programs in the AFRTS program package remained high (40-50%) and SCN-TV was again the most heavily restricted AFRTS outlet in the world. However, with the availability of satellite television programs, continued receipt of the AFRTS-LA programming package, SCN-TV increased the average hours on the air per week from 70 to 80 hours.

(U) Southern Command Television Network (Earth Station)

(U) The Southern Command Network owns and operates its own 11 meter receive-only satellite earth station following a contract awarded to the Jerart Corporation to install a system manufactured by the Scientific Atlanta Company. The contract began as a lease with option to buy. The Network picked up the purchase option on 30 September 1979 and became AFRTS's first owned and operated satellite earth station network. (The completed costs to include improved amplifiers and receivers was \$261,000.) First utilization occurred on 12 August 1979 with live stateside network news. The first pure entertainment series began 23 November 1979 with the talk show Donahue and with Bozo, a children's entertainment program. Currently, SCN uses the satellite 4-1/2 hours per day, Monday through Friday for live or same-day tape delayed programming. Saturdays and Sundays brings live or same-day tape delayed seasonal sporting events. Approximately six to eight hours per weekend is broadcast off-satellite and will include two to three events. Thanksgiving Day, 22 November 1979, was SCN's record day and a record for AFRTS with 10 continuous hours of live programming, including the Macy's parade. Future plans include the use of satellite programming to present the President's State of the Union Address, news specials of immediate interest, election coverage and additional entertainment programs.

(U) SCN-TV News continued to be the principal visual source of local and international news within the Panama Canal Area. The satellite brought live stateside news. Of special interest is the continuing local news coverage of events and effects of the Panama Canal Treaties. A series of special prime time one-hour news information programs were presented with topics ranging from Postal services to Health Care. In addition to these pre-taped Treaty Transition programs of special significance, SCN began a series of live, prime time programs with audience participation via telephone call-in questions. Each program was limited to a specific topic, such as Schools or Law Enforcement. Utilizing the effectiveness of this audience participation technique, the O.I.C. of the network presented a program on the problems and future plans in regard to programming restrictions, resolving misunderstandings of the audience and future plans for the network. Through use of a much-improved newly procured mini-cam color unit, local event coverage has doubled. With national and international news delivered live via satellite, the SCN local news is presented at sign-on (5 minutes) and at 1815 (15 minutes) Monday through Friday, and for 15 minutes at 1900

UNCLASSIFIED

Saturday and Sunday. Greatly increased local news with attention to the needs of the community has increased the broadcast support of the command information mission.

(U) Several special programs were aired during 1979 in observance of Black History, Hispanic and American Indian heritage, as well as support of United Fund, Boy Scouts and other nationally recognized occasions. "Que Pasa", a five-minute interview program continued to be produced by SCN, to keep the community abreast of interesting local activities. "Community Calendar", a daily list of "things to do", was begun in support of the Army's "Quality of Life" program.

(U) Treaty Day Weekend - 29 September - 1 October - was of special significance. The major events making the Treaty implementation were telecast live in coordination with the Republic of Panama TV Channels 2, 4 and 11. SCN simulcast all events on AM, FM and TV. Special TV and radio programming was obtained from AFRTS-LA for use during this occasion.

(U) An ongoing manpower survey has recognized the severe manpower shortage. Efforts are underway to establish new manning levels to more realistically support the network's mission.

(U) Southern Command Radio Network (SCN Radio) Operations

(U) SCN Radio operated throughout the year with little change in programming philosophy. SCN-FM and SCN-AM form USSOUTHCOM's 24 hour-per-day, seven day-per-week outlets for information and entertainment through programming provided by the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), located in Los Angeles, California and Washington, D.C., and local origins. Recently the mixed music selections provided by AFRTS-LA for FM have "up-tempoed" the FM sound.

(U) SCN-AM provides special events and public affairs programming from the network on a regular basis, and music programming encompassing a full spectrum of listener appeal.

(U) A persistent personnel shortage forced SCN-AM and FM to continue simulcast operations between 0100 and 0500 Monday through Sunday at an average. SCN-FM's fully automated system was coupled directly with the AM transmitter facility and enabled the station to continue 24-hour service without the presence of a broadcaster during simulcast times.

(U) SCN Radio was effectively utilized throughout the year to provide public service and emergency announcements. The USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Office furnished traffic advisories and personnel movement limitation announcements to keep the public fully informed.

(U) SCN-AM cut live sports programming significantly in deference to listeners who had favorite programs pre-empted because of non-critical games. Also, it was felt that game duplication should be eliminated when SCN-TV was carrying the same game in order to provide an alternate source of entertainment.

(U) SCN-FM was re-programmed to run a five-minute newscast every hour on a daily basis.

(U) Among the significant special programs carried on SCN were the World Series, Presidential News conferences, and special entertainment programs provided by AFRTS-LA for AM and FM stereo. These included "Encounters" (5 hours), "The Beatles" (4 hours) and "The Beachboys" (4 hours). SCN-AM remains the primary source of immediate information for the Panama Canal Area.

(U) Southern Command News Operations

(U) The Southern Command News, also known as the SCNews, is the unofficial, authorized unified command newspaper for USSOUTHCOM and its component commands. It is collocated with the Southern Command Radio and Television Network in building 209 at Fort Clayton. Command supervision and policy direction of the newspaper is by the USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Officer.

(U) The Southern Command News provides a balance of local, national and international news and features and supports the command/internal information programs of the USSOUTHCOM and component commands. Primary emphasis is on publication of news material about local command activities furnished by military information offices. In 1979, news and information about the Panama Canal Treaties was emphasized, as well as a continuing support effort of publishing material about U. S. Military Group activities throughout Latin America.

(U) A concerted information campaign was begun in October to increase Treaty impact awareness among readers. A cartoon character known as "T.T. Tips" was developed to depict important items requiring personnel action as a result of the Treaties. Additionally, three special editions of the paper were published which contained only information about the Treaties, including the complete text of the Articles of Implementation. As an additional informational tool, beginning in August sections of each weekly paper contained articles about the Treaty under a special logo of "Treaty Transition News". This logo was consistently used so readers would know that articles displaying it contained essential treaty-related information. Other special projects receiving emphasis in the SCNews during 1979 included JTFX Black Fury II, USSOUTHCOM support of numerous disaster relief and humanitarian missions in Latin America; and broad pictorial coverage of band concerts in Latin America.

COMMAND SURGEON(U) Disaster Area Surveys

(U) On 26 October - 2 November 1979, a three-man team headed by (b)(6) conducted a medical survey in Nicaragua to identify types and quantity of short term medical personnel, equipment and supplies that should be provided to meet acute medical care shortfalls. This survey was made at the request of USAID. Based on this survey, a plan was proposed and adopted for a more extensive disaster relief effort.

(U) On 16 - 23 December, (b)(6) acted as Commander of a Disaster Area Survey Team, consisting of two UH-1 helicopters and four two-man medical teams, providing assistance to villages along the northeast coast of Nicaragua in the vicinity of Puerto Cabezas. (b)(6) and two Special Forces medics returned to Panama on 23 December, leaving five Special Forces medics to accomplish a follow-on mission in Puerto Cabezas.

(U) Medical Assistance Team Visits - In CY 1979 USA MEDDAC Panama continued to provide medical and dental services of a general nature for USMILGP - USMAAG personnel and their dependents throughout the USSOUTHCOM Area by means of Medical Assistance Teams (MAT). The teams are composed of one physician, one nurse, one optometrist, one dentist and one dental assistant. Average cost per patient has increased slightly due to increased TDY rates and SAAMS transportation cost, funded by USSOUTHCOM.

15 - 19 Feb 79	Tegucigalpa, Honduras Guatemala City, Guatemala	101 pts
31 Jul - 12 Aug 79	Santiago, Chile Buenos Aires, Argentina Montevideo, Uruguay Asuncion, Paraguay	185 pts

The Managua, Nicaragua visit was cancelled due to internal political problems that required evacuation of the American MILGP.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT, USSOUTHCOM

(U) Mission. To provide administrative and logistical support to Headquarters US Southern Command and/or to arrange for the provision of support by staff elements of the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama). Commander also serves as Headquarters Commandant, USSOUTHCOM; Commander, US Army Element, USSOUTHCOM; and Sub-Installation Commander, Quarry Heights.

(U) Organization. Quarry Heights Detachment was organized on 14 March 1977 per Permanent Orders 42-21. The detachment was organized into three main sections, administration, supply, and utilities, to accomplish its support mission.

Commander - LTC Robert C. Proctor, USA, 1 January - 31 December 1979.

(U) Major Functional Responsibilities.

- Administration. This section provides administrative support to Headquarters Commandant which includes accounting for all Army personnel assigned to USA ELM USSOUTHCOM as well as detachment personnel.

- Supply. Supply activities account for all assigned property and furnish the logistical support required by HQ USSOUTHCOM staff activities at Quarry Heights.

- Additional functional responsibilities include transportation coordination for Headquarters US Southern Command and security of the post of Quarry Heights.

(U) Significant Operations During 1979. Continuous support for Headquarters US Southern Command remained the primary activity of the detachment. During 1979 noteworthy support projects included support of SOUTHCOM Crisis Action Team upon activation or alert (such as Nicaragua, El Salvador, Bolivia, and command exercises), completion of an extensive protection landslide wall for Quarry Heights residents, establishment of the Ancon Hill Nature Trail and Nature Trail program servicing 960 Panamanian students (April to October 1979), establishment of new boundary/security procedures for the post, reinforcement of rear entrance to Bldg 81 (Tunnel), Treaty related coordination and special contingency planning/operations for 1 October.

UNCLASSIFIED

LEGAL AFFAIRS (LA)

(U) Panama Canal Treaty. Implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty on 1 October 1979 necessitates continuing role by The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs in the analysis of Treaty-related issues, drafting of documents, and provisions of advice involving various facets of the Treaty and its implementing agreements. To effect Treaty implementation, The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs provided representation to the Legal, and to the Taxation and Customs Subcommittees and to the Joint Committee, and provided opinions on first impression cases which served to set the direction for future U.S. Forces negotiations with Panama. The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs also provided advice and negotiating assistance during development of the initial charters for the Combined Board and the Joint Committee. In fulfillment of the obligation of The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs to provide legal advice to the Headquarters and the Command, substantive issues addressed in 1979 included questions of Panamanian taxation of U.S. Forces imported goods, attempts to subordinate the APO system to Panamanian control, movement of cargo through the ports of Balboa and Cristobal, applicability of various labor laws of the Republic of Panama to the Forces and contractors, PX and commissary privileges, application of Panamanian social security, communications (to include assignment of frequencies), movement of forces, criminal jurisdiction by Panama and the U.S. Forces, claims procedures, transfer of functions, establishment of Satellite Communications, combined police operations, non-profit organization activities, concessionaires, and non-appropriated fund activities. Provision of opinions and advice on these matters involved analysis of various Status of Force agreements and frequent coordination with the Panama Canal Company/Commission and the American Embassy. Negotiating assistance and legal advice was also provided to the Tropic Test Center during initiation, negotiation, and completion of an Executive Agreement with Panama. The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs provided input to Secretary of the Army of draft treaty implementing legislation and provided advice to the command on interpretation of the legislation.

(U) Relations With Other Latin American Countries. Opinions were rendered concerning privileges and immunities for MILGPs in Latin America, the evacuation of Nicaragua, and narcotics activities in Colombia. The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs provided pertinent Fact Sheets for use by the CINC when visiting Latin American countries, and continued to update the Country Book and files on each Latin American country. Advice was given on treaties and other international agreements involving various Latin American countries. Advice was also given to the Command and Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions on legal status of military missions in LATAM countries which experienced a change in government.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Relations With the Canal Zone Government/Panama Canal Commission. In addition to Treaty-related matters which required continuous liaison with the Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Company until 1 October 1979, The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs represented the Commander in Chief (CINC) on the Canal Zone Child Protection Committee and on the United Way Committee. Overlap of Commission/U.S. Forces interests required continuing liaison with the Panama Canal Commission during treaty implementation.

(U) Other Legal Matters. Legal assistance was provided on a limited/emergency basis to personnel assigned to Quarry Heights and the LATAM military missions. USSOUTHCOM guidance pertaining to implementing Federal Standards of Conduct was prepared and disseminated to military members in Latin America. Legal advice was furnished to the CINC regarding GAO investigations. In addition, documents were prepared concerning Freedom of Information, Privacy Act, the Law of War and EEO. The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs provided advice and assistance to the Command, the Canal Zone Government/Panama Canal Commission, and the U.S. Embassy on the Prisoner Exchange Treaty.

(U) Personnel. In view of the complexity of the workload, increased requirements and applications of Panamanian law, resulting from Treaty implementation matters, a civilian attorney (GS-14) admitted to practice in the courts of Panama was added to The Office of the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs.

UNCLASSIFIED

LAW ENFORCEMENT

(U) The Command Provost Marshal also acts as the 193d Infantry Brigade Provost Marshal and the Commander of the Law Enforcement Activity (LEA). The LEA was fully activated in January and consists of one HQ company and two STRAF companies.

(U) The Law Enforcement Activity supported the 193d Infantry Brigade Conventional ARTEP that was conducted at Rio Hato, Panama, during January and February 1979. In addition, to providing Military Police support to the evaluated units in conjunction with the ARTEPS, the LEA provided Provost Marshal support for the Rio Hato rear area. The Provost Marshal support was provided by the Military Police and the Guardia Nacional jointly. A platoon of 45 enlisted and one officer from the GN was billeted and worked with members of the LEA. All patrols and checkpoints, including the BDE TOC, were manned by a military policeman and a Guardia Nacional. There were no significant problems encountered and the overall operation was considered a major success. This experience proved to be an important stepping stone to the success of combined patrols upon treaty implementation, 1 October 1979.

(U) LEA made significant accomplishments in Treaty Affairs from January through October 1979. During this time period the LEA was actively engaged in negotiation with the Republic of Panama and with the Panama Canal Commission that led to the development of agreements in the following areas:

- a. Licensing and Registration of Vehicles.
- b. Combined Patrol Operations.
- c. Display of Flags.
- d. Wearing of Military Uniforms.
- e. Registration of Weapons.

Representatives from LEA attended over 150 meetings with various representatives of both governments and these discussions led to the finalization of over 40 separate agreements which now provide guidance in the day-to-day law enforcement and administrative support mission which the LEA provides the Brigade. Of significance to the Forces structure of the LEA was the assumption of several new missions by the Panama Canal Treaty and the increase in personnel to accomplish these missions. While all functional areas of law enforcement were affected by the treaty, the assumption of the security mission at Gorgas and Coco Solo Hospitals, the advent of a dedicated Contraband Section and the initiation of Combined US/RP Military Police patrols, impacted most heavily on the activity. During the fourth quarter 1979, NCO supervisors were identified, training programs were developed and initiated, and equipment was ordered. The planning and effort of the designated supervisors was responsible for the successful initiation of these activities on Treaty Implementation Day.

(U) During June 1979 and subsequent months, demonstrations and riots became commonplace in Colon and Panama City, Panama. On several occasions the LEA units were placed on alert status. The units were never actually involved in a face to face encounter with the demonstrators, but always maintained a high state of readiness if this action were required.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAC	Alaskan Air Command
ADCOM	Aerospace Defense Command
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program (US)
ASD	Automated Systems Division, Operations Directorate (J3), Headquarters, US Southern Command
CCO	Controlled Collection Objectives
CDTS	Computer Directed Training System
C-E	Communications-Electronics
CHUSMAAG	Chief, US Military Assistance Advisory Group
CINC	Commander in Chief
CINCLANT	Commander in Chief, Atlantic (US)
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CODEL	Congressional Delegation
COINS	Community On-Line Intelligence System
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSMILGP	Commander, US Military Group
CONDECA	Central American Defense Council
CONPLAN	Concept Plan: Operation Plans in Concept Format
CONUS	Continental US
COPECODECA	Permanent Commission, Central American Defense Council
CZ	Canal Zone
CZCPCB	Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board
CZG	Canal Zone Government
CZMS	Canal Zone Military Schools
DA	Department of the Army
DAO	Defense Attache Office
DAST	Disaster Area Survey Team
OATT	Defense Attache
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIAOLS	DIA On-Line Systems
DOCA	Defense Orientation Conference Association
DOD	Department of Defense
DODCI	DOD Computer Institute
DODDS	Department of Defense Dependent Schools
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FM	Frequency Modulation
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command

UNCLASSIFIED

GN	Guardia Nacional (Panama and other LATAM Countries)
GO()	Government of (Country)
GORM	Goals, Objectives, and Resource Management
HF	High Frequency
HUMINT	Human Source Intelligence
IAAFA	Inter-American Air Forces Academy
IANTN	Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling System
IMET	International Military Education and Training
ISSA	Inter-Service Support Agreement
JCA (DCS/JCA)	Deputy Chief of Staff, Joint Committee Affairs, HQ, USSOUTHCOM
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JIRSG	Joint Interservice Resource Study Group
JMA	Joint Manpower Authorization
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JPAM	Joint Program Assessment Memorandum
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
JTF	Joint Task Force
LA	Legal Affairs
LATAM	LATIN AMERICA(N)
LANTCOM	Atlantic Command (US)
LEA	Law Enforcement Activity
LWR	Local Wage Rate
MAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group (US)
MAC	Military Airlift Command (US)
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MEDDAC	US Army Medical Department Activity
MI	Military Intelligence
MILGP	Military Group (US)
MLO	Military Liaison Office (US)
MSAP	Military Security Assistance Projection
MTT	Mobile Training Team
NAVCOMSTA	US Naval Communications Station
OAS	Organization of American States
ODS	Office of Defense Cooperation (US)

UNCLASSIFIED

OPLAN	Operation Plan
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PCA	Panama Canal Authority
PCC	Panama Canal Company/Commission
REDCOM	Readiness Command (US)
RMD	Resource Management Directorate, HQ, USSOUTHCOM
RP	Republic of Panama
SA	Security Assistance
SAO	Special Activities Office
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCIATT	Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team
SDN	System Development Notification
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPINTCOM	Special Intelligence Communications
SSO	Special Security Office
TA (DCS/TA)	Deputy Chief of Staff, Treaty Affairs, HQ, USSOUTHCOM
TAC	Tactical Air Command (US)
TCE	Tactical Communications Element
TIPO	Typical (Regiment)
TLCF	Teleconference, specifically WWMCCS Intercomputer Network
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data
TPFDL	Time-Phased Force and Deployment List
UNITREP	Unit Report (Replaces FORSTAT)
USACC	US Army Communications Command
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USARSA	US Army School of the Americas
USCINCSO	Commander in Chief, US Southern Command
USG	US Government
USMAAG	US Military Assistance Advisory Group
USMILGP	US Military Group
USMLO	US Military Liaison Office
USNR	US Naval Reserve
USODC	US Office of Defense Cooperation
USREDCOM	US Readiness Command
USSOUTHCOM	US Southern Command
UW	Unconventional Warfare
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLF	Very Low Frequency
WIN	WWMCCS Intercomputer Network
WDMS	Worldwide Data Management System
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System