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HEARINGS

Before The

Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs

of the

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION

AND TRAINING PROGRAM

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1 For instance, as the grants of materiel under the Military
2 Assistance Program are replaced by purchases under the Foreign
3 Military Sales Program, grant training in the operation and
4 maintenance of defense equipment is also being phased out in
5 favor of higher level professional and career training.

6 We are, of course, encouraging countries to develop self-
7 sufficiency in their domestic military training programs, and
8 we will continue to provide appropriate technical training
9 under FMS programs to complement purchases of American defense
10 equipment.

11 We are also considering ways in which the experience of
12 foreign military officers in America can contribute more effec-
13 tively to constructive attitudes toward the democratic institu-
14 tions and the respect for human rights which are central to
15 American society.

16 We are asking the Congress to approve a \$35.7 million IMET
17 program for fiscal 1978. In dollar terms, this appears to be a
18 marked increase over the current year's \$27.6 million program.
19 In fact, price increases, which are being applied in response
20 to congressional desires, and inflation will more than account
21 for the difference.

22 Looking at the program in global terms, the largest share
23 goes to Europe, and in particular to Portugal, Spain, Greece,
24 and Turkey.

25 The next largest regional program is for Latin America.

1 been civilian personnel ~~that~~ have been included, I think, on
2 occasion, but in very small numbers, that are part of the
3 defense establishment of a foreign government. I would have
4 to check that to be sure. If any, it is a small increment.

INSERT (attached)

5 Mr. Fountain. What countries are involved?

6 Gen. Fish. Of the 46 countries? Can I provide that?

7 Mr. Fountain. You can provide that for the record.

8 Gen. Fish. Yes. But I can give you a flavor for it. It
9 is ~~(Taiwan)~~, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, and
10 Thailand in East Asia. In the Near East, it is Afghanistan,
11 Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan,
12 Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Yemen. In Europe, Austria, Finland,
13 Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey. In Africa, Ethiopia, Ghana,
14 Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, Sudan, Zaire. Then in this hemisphere,
15 Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic,
16 Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico,
17 Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, ~~Uruguay~~, and Venezuela.

18 Mr. Fountain. This program has been carried on for about
19 20 years?

20 Gen. Fish. About 30.

21 Mr. Fountain. How does the cost of it today compare, say,
22 with 10 years ago?

23 Gen. Fish. We trained more in former years. Let me make
24 an exact comparison for you and provide it for the record,
25 because I think it would be important to put it in real terms,

1 in the Canal Zone?

2 Gen. Fish. Yes, sir. I can. Can you locate that detail
3 for me? Here it is. I have ~~got~~ it. ~~He is not~~. Thank you.

4 Well, let us see. All instruction is in Spanish. We have
5 graduated about 48,000 students from 20 Latin American coun-
6 tries from that school. It was first founded in 1949. It is
7 located at Ft. Gulick in the Canal Zone. The school has four
8 instructional departments: One, command and general staff;
9 combat operations; support operations; and technical opera-
10 tions. It is called the U. S. Army School of the Americas.
11 The curriculum includes 38 courses ranging from vehicle and
12 radio repair for junior enlisted personnel to command, general
13 staff, management, for senior officers. Course duration is
14 from two to 42 weeks. Now, that is the Army school.

15 Then we have the Inter-American Air Force Academy, located
16 at Allbrook Air Force Base in the Canal Zone. It was founded
17 in 1943. The curriculum includes 27 regular courses ranging
18 from basic aviation maintenance ---

19 Mr. Winn. Do they have a Navy program down there too?

20 Gen. Fish. Yes, sir. We have smallcraft instruction and
21 technical team at the naval station, Rodman, in the Canal Zone.
22 It was founded in '62.

23 Mr. Winn. OK. Well, let me go on down then. Along the
24 same line, there has been much concern over human rights and
25 the operation of the junta in Argentina, and I just wondered

1 if you could describe briefly -- not in such depth-- our pro-
2 posed IMET program for Argentina for the year '78.

3 Gen. Fish. Sir, well, of course, any kind of a ---

4 Mr. Winn. How much money are we talking about too?

5 Gen. Fish. For Argentina, we are talking about \$700,000.

6 There is a specific prohibition in law against training anybody
7 for police activities of any sort, and, of course, we are
8 rigorous in insuring ---

9 Mr. Winn. That was going to be my next question as soon
10 as you answered the Argentina question. I want to know how
11 rigorous your requirements are in not training policemen.

12 Mr. Ericson. We are prohibited from doing so by law.

13 Gen. Fish. I can give you a listing for the record of
14 the exact courses for Argentina. We have landing signal offi-
15 cer -- Let me just sample them. Then I will provide it for
16 the record. Weapons controller, communication electronics
17 staff officer, aircraft electrician, supply ^{and} services offi-
18 cer, maintenance management, naval command ~~staff~~ college,
19 English language courses, things of that nature.

20 But we cannot train anybody who is a member of a police
21 organization, nor do we train anybody in civilian police
22 enforcement. And that is very carefully controlled to insure
23 that everybody clearly understands and we are inspected regu-
24 larly to insure that everybody understands.

25 (The additional information to be furnished follows:)

INSERT (attached)

Proposed Training Courses for Argentina FY 1978

UH-1 Helicopter Repair	English Language
Landing Signal Officer	Orientation Tour-CONUS
Pilot Transition Attack	Cadet Exchange
Operations	Jungle Operations
Weapons Controller	Infantry Tactics & Techniques
Foreign International Defense	Squadron Air Operations Officer
Communications/Electronics	Aircraft Command/Naval Equipment
Staff Officer	Aircraft Pneudraulic
Radio Systems Officer	Aircraft Mechanic/Jet
Aircraft Rotor-Propeller Repair	Instrument Repair
Aircraft Electrician	Aircraft Electrical Repair
Aircraft Instrument Repair	Jet Engine Mechanic
Motor Officer	Helicopter Mechanic
Maintenance Management	Weapons Mechanic
Supply and Service Officer	Personnel Management Officer
Quartermaster Officer Advanced	School Management Officer
Command-General Staff Officer	Military Intelligence
Academic Instructor School	Orientation Tour-Overseas
Air Command & Staff College	Joint Civic Action Seminar
Imagery Intelligence Officer	Army Signal Seminar
Naval Command College	Army Intelligence Seminar
Command & Staff College USMC	Joint Medical Conference

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Action Officer: Mr. L. Brieske
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Coordination: Mr. Hammond

On page 41, the draft report contains the following paragraph:

"DOD initially interpreted Section 112 as prohibiting support to units with both law enforcement and military functions. In its initial guidance to the missions, DOD said, 'Assistance is, however, prohibited to units which have a law enforcement function as well as combat functions.' (emphasis added). This guidance was subsequently revised when it became apparent that, in many countries, units with both law enforcement and traditional military functions were the rule rather than the exception. DOD clarified its interpretation by differentiating between units with 'on-going' law enforcement functions and those with 'contingency' roles. DOD said that only units actively performing law enforcement functions as part of their regularly assigned day-to-day operations were prohibited from receiving assistance.

(See GAO note 2, p. 67.)

As pointed out above, the clarified interpretation was instead designed to allow assistance to countries where the police and military were separate organizations and the military were not actively performing civilian police work. If the military and police were the same organization, and no units could be identified as "not actively performing civilian police work," then the effect of the clarified interpretation would be the same as the initial interpretation: no MAP to that organization.

(See GAO note 2, p. 67.)

No doubt remains in State-Defense guidance on the point: Units actively performing "dual functions" are ineligible for MAP. It is apparent that the GAO authors have not understood the conceptual difference between "mission" and "performance" which is the heart of the State-Defense guidance.

(See GAO note 2, p. 67.)

On pages 8 and 47, the draft report erroneously implies that Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is merely a "sense of the Congress" resolution. Subsection (b) of that section is a legally binding provision of the law that requires the President to advise the Congress of the extraordinary circumstances necessitating the furnishing of security assistance to any government which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

APPENDIX III

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Subsection (b) of Sec. 502B FAA is just as legally binding as the fourth sentence of Section 481(a) FAA, which requires the suspension of assistance to any country when the President determines that the government of such country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics produced or processed in or transported through such country "from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel or their dependants, or from entering the United States unlawfully."

(See GAO note 2, p. 67.)