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MASTER

1. Reference A reports Murray-Sultan meeting of 24 October in which Murray conveyed USG willingness to supply selected arms and equipment to Morocco and Sultan acknowledged SAG offer to finance agreed-upon armament and equipment. Sultan urged USG to develop list of Moroccan military needs with an eye toward rapid delivery of equipment that would make a near-term improvement in Morocco's deteriorating military situation.

Sultan cautioned that SAG is not prepared to fund a long-term military modernization program. Murray told Sultan that we would consult with SAG again as soon as Moroccan requirements were known.

2. Reference B summarizes Christopher/Hassan meeting of 30 October, and Reference C summarizes Murray/Constable discussions with Moroccan Foreign Minister and Air Force Chief on same date. Drawing on these refuels, Ambassador is requested to see Sultan and make following points:

A. Deputy Secretary of State has met with King Hassan and conveyed to him the willingness of USG to provide additional military assistance to Morocco.

B. Hassan has <sup>told us</sup> ~~stated to him~~ that (1) he seeks a political not a military solution to the Western Sahara conflict, (2) he intends to make a determined effort to achieve such a solution in 1980, and that he has specific ideas in mind for achieving this, (3) he has no intention whatsoever of widening the war into Algeria, or in penetrating in any way Algerian territory or airspace, and (4) he ~~seeks~~ US/Saudi military assistance as facilitating negotiations by shoring up his military position. He was non-committal, however, about the issue of when and how negotiations might begin.

Office of the Secretary of Defense

Chief, RDD, ESD, WHIS

Date: 01 Sep 2017 Authority: EO 13526

Declassify: X Deny in Full: \_\_\_\_\_

Declassify in Part: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

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+ 5 U.S. 6552

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We are prepared to ~~take on faith these assurances of Hassan and~~ proceed with the supply of arms needed by Morocco and agreed upon by USG and SAG. However, we continue to believe that there must be parallel and visible movement on the negotiating front.

C. Morocco has not yet determined extent of its military equipment needs, but has said it would draw up list of urgent requirements. USG has agreed to send team to review requirements when Moroccan list has been prepared, and Saudi Arabia may wish to participate in this review. Alternatively, US team would meet with SAG after receiving and reviewing list with Moroccans. We do not know when Moroccan list will be available.

~~In addition, USG will offer to send small group of military advisors to Morocco to make first-hand assessment of military situation in south and to make recommendations of possible ways for Morocco to improve its~~

D. Moroccans have expressed firm need so far for three items: 24 OV-10 aircraft, 24 Hughes 500-MD armed helicopters, and 21 F-5E/F aircraft. In assessing these items, USG has had very much in mind Sultan's view, which we share, that equipment supplied should be for early delivery and be militarily useful in the near term.

E. The Moroccans are woefully deficient in reconnaissance capability, in the judgment of U.S. as well as Moroccan military, and the OV-10, which is an armed reconnaissance aircraft, with considerable ability to observe approaching enemy units over a lengthy period of time, is well suited to Moroccan needs in our judgment. We are now prepared to provide Morocco with ~~only~~ six OV-10s. The OV-10 is no longer in production,

and to re-open the production line would be at considerable cost. (We estimate that the unit cost ~~for~~ 24 new OV-10s would ~~be~~ <sup>cost \$4.5</sup> 30 million ~~million each~~, including spares, support and training. ~~On the other hand, we ourselves are short the required number of~~

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OV-10s for our own forces and are reluctant to take them from our own forces.

Nevertheless, we are prepared to take 6 OV-10s from U.S. Forces. ~~For to consider~~

~~additional 6.~~ We believe that ~~one more~~ 6 would be a good start for allowing

Morocco, ~~allow~~ them sufficient aircraft for training and an initial operating capability. ~~And that the~~ An

additional 6, for a total of 12, would give them a better ~~but we cannot commit ourselves at this time.~~ capability. If we take ~~them~~ from our own forces, we can ~~fix~~

*refurbish* them ~~up~~ and deliver <sup>them</sup> within 4-6 months of signing an LOA. If we wait for new production it will be ~~one year~~ <sup>30 months</sup> at least. The cost for ~~one first~~ <sup>coming from our own</sup> six would be

approximately \$20 million, including training, spares and support equipment,

and a <sup>24</sup> month maintenance contract. ~~One cost of the additional 6, if~~

~~subsequently approved, would be between \$15 and \$20 million.~~ Is Saudi Arabia

prepared to fund the first six at a cost of \$20 million? <sup>Would</sup> Saudi Arabia be

prepared to fund an additional 6, if the USG later agrees to their release ~~and~~

it is economically feasible to reopen the production line,

at a cost of <sup>\$25</sup> ~~\$20~~ to <sup>\$30</sup> ~~\$20~~ million (replacement cost estimate). <sup>②</sup>

F. Moroccans have asked for 24 Hughes 500-MD helicopters. They rightly suggest it is smaller, less expensive and easier to maintain than Cobra-TOW aircraft. Delivery of 24 500-MD helicopters armed with guns and TOW launchers

could begin ~~in~~ <sup>③</sup> 24 months from date of LOA signing, at cost of about \$60

*Helicopters configured as gunships only could be available for delivery in about 10 million. A* (Hughes Aircraft advises that TOW sight and pods would have to <sup>④</sup> be removed before mounting guns or rocket launchers for use in gunship configuration.)

~~Alternative to 500-MD is the Bell COBRA-TOW helicopter, 12 of which~~ *involving 8-10 man hours per helicopter*  
*Available for shipment in 6-10 months*  
could be ~~delivered in 6 months~~ if we took them from active U.S. forces. Cost

for 12 would be about \$60 million, including spares, support, training and

12 month maintenance contract. We are reluctantly prepared to take these from

U.S. inventory in order to assure early delivery. We believe either helicopter

would make a helpful contribution in Morocco's current military circumstances

and would strengthen Hassan's military posture in the near term. We think the

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early delivery of 12 COBRA-TOWs to be, on balance, more advantageous than later delivery of 24 500-MDs, *but would require greater maintenance, support & technical training*. Is Saudi Arabia prepared to fund \$60 million for 12 COBRA-TOW aircraft taken from U.S. inventory? Would Saudi Arabia prefer to fund 24 or some lesser number of the 500-MD?

G. Moroccans have also requested 21 F-5E/F aircraft for early delivery. We believe the F-5 would be useful to Morocco in support of ground forces, and additional F-5s would help make up for the attrition to the current Moroccan F-5 fleet. Morocco is receiving the French F-1 aircraft, however, and while not as good in the ground support role as the F-5, it greatly lessens the urgency of F-5 deliveries to Morocco in our judgment. (Moroccans now have 16 F-5As.) All F-5 production is currently committed to other customers, ~~although all customers have not placed firm~~

~~orders. If all orders pending are placed,~~ Earliest deliveries of 21 F-5E/Fs <sup>5</sup> would be about 24 months at a cost of approximately \$160 million including spares, support, training and 12 months maintenance contract. *This could*

*be improved upon by use of the 20, repeat 20, airframes which Northrop built at its own risk for Egypt.*

*These airframes are currently included in an offer which has been made to Portugal, however, and would not be available unless Portugal declined the offer.* We would like Saudi views re F-5 ~~se~~ funding.

3. Please impress on Sultan the necessity for firm Saudi decisions on an urgent basis. We must consult with Congress on our proposed actions and, given the approaching Congressional recess, time is short if we are to proceed on the expedited basis urged upon us by SAG.

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## I N D E X

### Statement

Veliotis

### Morocco

- CPD Summary and Justification
- A. Human Rights Report (State)
- B. Internal Security Threat - DIA
- C. FMS/MAP Selected Item Summary
- D. IMET - Student Summary
  - 1. FY 79 Courses (Proposed)

### FY 79 Security Assistance (Worldwide)

- Point Paper
  - 1. CPD Summary
  - 2. MAP Summary
  - 3. IMET Summary
    - A. Course Breakout
    - B. Requirement for IMET
    - C. Administration and Management
    - E. Police Training and Related Programs
    - F. Internal Defense Training
    - G. JCS Paper on Value of Foreign Military Education and Training
    - H. Recovery of Costs
  - 4. Overseas Management
  - 5. FMS Credit Financing
  - 6. Legislative Country Limitations and Prohibitions
  - 7. FMSC/FMS Credit Restrictions
  - 8. Section 36(b) Notifications
  - 9. MASM Excerpts

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Internal Security

- Justification and Use of Security Assistance for Internal Security Purposes

Human Rights

1. Q's and A's - October 1977
2. Earlier Defense Correspondence with Senator Sparkman and C/M Fraser
3. Duncan Memorandum on Instruction in Human Rights

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*held for Anne Stuart  
DOZ/ISA*

Statement by  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State  
Nicholas A. Veliotis  
House International Relations Committee  
Subcommittees on International Organizations  
and on Africa

March 1, 1978

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee on International Organizations and on Africa again, and to explain further the circumstances and conditions that have governed our security assistance program in Morocco, taking into account human rights questions.

As your Committees are aware, we have a span of important interests in Morocco and our relations have ~~historically~~ *consistently* been friendly. After independence in 1956 King Hassan's father allowed the U.S. to continue to operate the SAC bases constructed in Morocco in the latter years of the French protectorate. King Hassan has ~~encouraged~~ *fully endorsed* the continuation of a U.S. military presence in Morocco, and a U.S. space-tracking station will take the place of naval communications facilities now being phased out there. Hassan has welcomed our Sixth Fleet warships to his ports. His government has cooperated in measures to combat terrorism.

In regional matters, King Hassan has given critical support to our Middle East peace initiatives, and most recently to those of President Sadat. He has also given material and moral support to moderate regimes in

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Africa. In international fora Hassan's Government occasionally has incurred the hostility of other Third World members by supporting us on issues we considered important. Although trade patterns established during the colonial era tended until recently to obstruct American access to the Moroccan market, U.S. firms are now beginning to obtain major contracts <sup>with</sup> ~~in the~~ Moroccan ~~market~~ *leading partners.*

The United States in turn has been liberal in its material support for Morocco. Partly as a result of U.S. aid of nearly one billion dollars since independence in 1956, Morocco has been able to achieve consistent growth and diversification of its economy and has moved into the ranks of middle-income countries. Our security assistance program began in 1960 ~~on the basis of a classified bilateral executive agreement,~~ and we provided modest amounts of grant security assistance in the early years of the program. Since 1973, we have focussed our assistance on training and FMS financing to help modernize Moroccan forces and improve their capabilities for defense and deterrence. For the forthcoming fiscal year (FY 1979), we are projecting a continuation of our assistance for this modernization program, and have proposed <sup>for Morocco</sup> \$45 million for FMS ~~financing~~ *loan guarantees* --the same as has been authorized for the current year

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--and and increase in <sup>grant</sup>~~EMET~~ training from \$1.3 to \$1.5 million. A major portion of this financing is currently expected to be used for elements of an air defense radar system. There is no indication that <sup>training</sup>~~our~~ <sup>or material obtained from the U.S. government</sup> ~~military assistance~~ is being used in Morocco to engage in law enforcement activities, nor do we believe that projected <sup>FMS</sup>~~military~~ purchases or <sup>grant</sup>~~training~~ could readily be diverted for this purpose within Morocco.

We have paid close attention to the question of human rights in Morocco, and have taken human rights developments into account in our security assistance projections. As noted in our January 31 report to Congress, we believe there has been considerable progress since January 1977. Democratic institutions have been strengthened with the lifting of press censorship and the completion of phased national elections for a new parliament. The new government formed in October 1977 includes leaders of opposition parties. The bulk of prisoners being held on charges of earlier crimes against the state had been tried and sentenced by early 1977, and although some of these prisoners had been mistreated during detention in previous years, <sup>we have no</sup> ~~there is no~~ evidence of any persisting pattern of abuses.

Quite naturally we do not consider Morocco's human rights record a perfect one. The need for further



improvements has been pointed out in the reports of international humanitarian organizations. We have intensified our human rights dialogue with high-level Moroccans both here and in Rabat during the past six months, pointing out the importance we attach to progress in all areas of human rights observance. We were encouraged by the amnesty of some 40 sentenced prisoners and the release of 20 detainees in late 1977.

We are naturally aware that your Committees are also concerned with Moroccan use of U.S. security assistance in the western Sahara, where Morocco and Mauritania are widely acknowledged as administrators but are not generally recognized as sovereign, and where Polisario guerrillas have been fighting from bases in Algeria and seeking recognition for a government in exile on the grounds that their right to self-determination has been denied.

We have been confronted with this question more directly than at the time of my last appearance here in October of last year, since high-level Moroccan representatives have made clear to us that they would envision using in the Sahara items from the most recent list of items they propose to buy from the U.S. Government.

In our review of the Moroccan request, we have had to ask the question whether the sale of military equip-

ment for use in the Sahara would impinge on the human rights of the Saharan people, including the right of self-determination, to which we are committed not only through our adherence to the UN <sup>Charter</sup> ~~human rights covenant~~, but by having ourselves ~~first proposed the concept~~.

As the Committee will recall from last fall's hearings, there are a range of divergent views on this central issue.

On the one hand, it is contended:

-- that a coherent pro-independence movement existed in the Sahara prior to Spanish withdrawal in 1975-76;

-- that Moroccan occupation of the territory included the use of military forces;

-- that subsequent Moroccan and Mauritanian claims to have legitimized the annexation of the territory, through the February 26, 1976 meeting of Jema'a members and through participation of Saharan inhabitants in later national elections, have yet to be recognized by the United Nations or by the vast majority of its members.

On the other hand, there are the arguments:

-- that it is impossible to determine how significant the numbers are of genuine ~~former~~ inhabitants of the former Spanish Sahara among the refugees whom the Polisario front <sup>claims to</sup> represent, since access to refugee

camps has been denied to representatives of impartial international humanitarian organizations.

-- that some of these refugees would like to return to their homeland, but have not been allowed to leave.

-- that it is clear that the Polisario movement is receiving funds, arms, and training from foreign governments, and from many reports there are non-Saharans among the fighting forces;

-- that the indigenous population base of 74,000 determined by the Spanish census of 1974 is considered by some to be too small a basis for a viable state in the international community.

No prudent policy decision on whether or not to proceed with an arms sale could be based solely on these conflicting considerations.

If we were to proceed, we would need to amend ~~the~~ <sup>our</sup> 1960 bilateral security assistance agreement, ~~that I~~ referred to earlier.

This executive agreement limits the use of military assistance provided by the U.S. Government to the defense of ~~the territory of~~ the Kingdom of Morocco, and therefore does not <sup>for such purpose</sup> cover such use in the Sahara territory, where we recognize only Morocco's administrative authority. For the same reason, the agreement

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would also need amendment for Moroccan use of U.S. equipment in Mauritania, where the Moroccan military has been increased from 2500 to 6000 troops in the last three months pursuant to a mutual defense treaty negotiated by the two countries last summer.

Let me make clear, however, Mr. Chairman, that we have still reached no decision on whether or not to proceed with the sale. As you know, we began earlier this year a process of candid informal consultations to determine the views of Congress on the issues involved, and we are continuing these consultations.

One encouraging factor in the situation is the prospect that the long-delayed summit meeting of the OAU on the Saharan issue may be held in Libreville in late March. Although we have no precise formulas, we would certainly hope that African-designed peace-keeping and mediation machinery will emerge from the conference. We do not wish to take any action now which could prejudice such an outcome, and we are giving careful consideration to the relationship between our response to the Moroccan request and the attitudes of the participants. If we can help promote a just and peaceful solution this way, we intend to do so.

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Morocco

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## MOROCCO

Justification of Program - The United State enjoys friendly relations with Morocco which is a leader among moderate Third World countries. Morocco has supported US peace initiatives in constructive and useful ways, and has publicly endorsed President Sadat's peace initiative. The Jewish community in Morocco, the largest in any Arab nation, is secure.

The Government of Morocco has consistently supported US security objectives. Morocco was the site of several SAC bases in the fifties and sixties, and a naval communications installation, operative since that period, is only now being phased out at US initiative. The Moroccans have agreed to permit the construction of a US ground-based electro-optical deep space satellite-tracking system (GEODSS) which will be operated by the US Air Force through the end of this century. One of the two voice of America broadcast facilities in Africa is located in Tangier. The Moroccans permit US naval vessels, including nuclear powered warships, access to their ports.

Our security assistance program is designed to help Morocco meet its legitimate defense needs without disrupting the power balance in the area.

Description of Program - The proposed FY 1979 security assistance program for Morocco consists of grant International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) financing. Morocco is also expected to request to purchase for cash light armored vehicles, air defense equipment, and spare parts for previously supplied US equipment.

IMET: This program would help provide training required for the modernization of the Moroccan armed forces including instruction in areas such as communications, maintenance and logistics. Additionally, basic career and senior professional courses are planned for selected Moroccan military personnel.

FMS Financing: Morocco is expected to request to use the proposed FMS financing for the purchase of helicopters and elements of an air defense radar system.

Overseas Management of Program - The program is managed by the Morocco-US Liaison Office in Rabat.

Arms Control Impact Statement (see also Annex B) - Morocco has traditionally divided its relatively modest arms purchases between France, the U.S., the USSR, and other European countries. The Soviet pro-Algerian stance on the Sahara question has ended the Moscow-Rabat military supply relationship for the present. Implementing a modernization program which predates the Sahara crisis, Morocco has begun purchasing a much larger volume of military equipment from the U.S. Even with the expected purchases of military equipment, Morocco's defense capability will still be distinctly inferior in all categories relative to Algeria, which possesses relatively large inventories of Soviet fighters, surface-to-air missiles, and tanks. Thus, the anticipated US sales should not be destabilizing in that context.

Instability is an increasing problem, however, with respect to the Western Sahara toward which Moroccan concerns appear to be directed increasingly. Increased Moroccan activity in the Western Sahara, could, under present conditions, stimulate further support of the Polisario by the Algerians, thus escalating the ongoing conflict. It is unlikely that stability in the Western Sahara will be achieved solely by Moroccan military power, particularly in light of the strong and apparently growing Polisario activity there. US security assistance will continue to be limited to defensively oriented weapons and support.

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MOROCCO

# SUMMARY OF FY 1978 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Foreign Military Sales Financing Program	45,000
Military Assistance Program	-
International Military Education and Training Program	1,535
Security Supporting Assistance	-
Total	46,535
Excess Defense Articles - Acquisition Value (Grant)	-

## FMS FINANCING PROGRAM

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
Direct Credit Guaranteed Loans	30,000	45,000	45,000
Total	30,000	45,000	45,000
Status as of 30 September 1977			
Principal Amount of FMS Financing Issued			146,430
Principal Amount of FMS Financing Expended			114,638
Principal Amount of FMS Financing Unexpended			31,792
Principal Amount Repaid to Date <i>Unexpended 8/01 Mar</i>			16.5
Interest Paid to Date			50,998
			13,838
Consolidated Repayment Schedule Estimated as of 30 September 1977			
	Principal	Interest	Total
FY 1978	13,517	6,615	20,132
FY 1979	15,097	5,669	20,766
FY 1980	14,147	4,612	18,759
FY 1981	14,147	3,622	17,769
FY 1982	12,647	2,631	15,278
FY 1983	12,645	1,746	14,391
FY 1984	8,300	861	9,161
FY 1985	4,000	280	4,280
FY 1986	-	-	-
FY 1987	-	-	-

## MILITARY ASSISTANCE BY COST CATEGORY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
Operating Investment Supply Operations Total	NO MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS DURING THIS PERIOD		

## MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM BALANCE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Undelivered MAP Grant Aid as of 30 September 1977

15.3 FY77  
1.2 FY71

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
(Dollars in Thousands)			
Student Training	712	976	1,480
Training Teams	38	39	39
Training Aids	26	276	8
Other Support	7	9	8
Total	783	1,300	1,535
(Number of Students)			
In United States	83	205	221
Overseas	4	3	3
Total	87	208	224

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## MOROCCO

### FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1977	Estimated	
		FY 1978	FY 1979
Total Foreign Military Sales	35,687	40,000	100,000
FMS Financed	-	-	-

### COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Estimated		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Deliveries	3,700	4,100	4,600

### OVERSEAS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
(Dollars in Thousands)			
MAP Costs	9	9	7
DOD Costs	-	-	-
Total Cost to U.S. Government	9	9	7
(Number of Authorized Personnel)			
Military	19	16	13
Civilian	2	2	2
Local	6	6	2
Total	27	24	17

### SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Description	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
NO SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS DURING THIS PERIOD			

### ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DATA \*

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
Development Aid (AID)	2,067	4,090	8,698
Peace Corps	1,640	1,909	1,556
P.L. 480	25,555	24,281	20,299
International Narcotics Control	-	-	-
Total	29,262	30,280	30,553

\*Other than Security Supporting Assistance.



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## MOROCCO

Morocco is a constitutional monarchy ruled by King Hassan II, who assumed the throne in 1961, succeeding his father. Democratic institutions have been strengthened in the past year, with the lifting of press censorship and the completion of phased national elections for a new parliament. The King's new government includes leaders of opposition parties.

1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

a. Torture

A number of prisoners arrested during the period of civil disturbances that followed the 1971 and 1972 coup attempts were brought to trial in 1976-77, and alleged during their trials that they had been tortured during interrogation. From observation of these trials and from other sources, Amnesty International concluded in an October 1977 report that 14 persons had died from torture during detention before the trials, and that others had been disabled. The sources of much of this information are political opponents of King Hassan with an interest in discrediting his government, and we have no means to authenticate the allegations. Nevertheless, we believe that serious abuses probably did occur during the domestic unrest of the early 1970's. Our assessment is that such abuses have subsequently been curbed, and that the only malpractices that continue are harsh interrogation methods resorted to from time to time by lower-level law enforcement authorities. We do not believe these malpractices are condoned by Moroccan government leaders.

b. Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Prisons are old and overcrowded, but the Government is seeking to improve them. In 1973-74 approximately 30 persons were tried and executed for high treason; no persons have been executed for crimes against the state since 1974. The Government does not resort to exile as a punishment, but some political dissidents are in self-imposed exile.

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#### c. Arbitrary Arrest or Imprisonment

Until the 1976-77 trials, many of the prisoners implicated in the 1973 disturbances had been held for prolonged periods, some throughout the intervening years. Sentences at these trials were severe, but periodic amnesties have been granted; 38 previously sentenced prisoners were released in November 1977.

In the spring of 1977, a number of Moroccans were arrested on charges of taking part in leftist clandestine and subversive activities involving seven French aid technicians. Some of these new detentions may have been intended to discourage disruptive activities during the June 3 elections. We do not have a firm basis for estimating how many were detained, or how many are still being held; 20 were released in early December.

#### d. Denial of Fair Public Trial

Some persons caught in the act or directly implicated in the 1971 attempt against the life of the King were summarily executed. Persons detained for anti-government activities since 1971 have been tried in open court. A representative of Amnesty International who attended the 1976 trials expressed his satisfaction with their conduct. On the other hand, the Amnesty International report alleged that at the 1977 trials the defendants' right to testify, to be informed of the charges against them, and to receive unimpeded representation by counsel were not respected. Responding to the report in a press release on November 21, 1977, the Moroccan Ministry of Justice argued that restrictions were necessary because both defendants and lawyers had violated court procedure by attempting to create disorder and confusion. The U.S. had no observers at these trials.

#### e. Invasion of the Home

There are no known incidents of intrusions into private homes by officials without observance of legal safeguards protecting individuals from arbitrary searches.

2. Government Policies Relating to the Fulfillment of Such Vital Needs as Food, Shelter, Health Care and Education

Morocco addresses these problems through multi-year development plans. The 1972-77 Five-Year-Plan assigned 30 percent of government spending to education and social programs and 16 percent to agriculture; both levels represent significant increases over prior years. Further increases in these areas are expected in the upcoming 1978-82 Plan. The government pursues its social objectives through such measures as redistribution of state-owned land, subsidies and liberal credit for farmers, social services and low-cost housing, and special programs benefitting the rural poor. While performance has not matched stated intentions, particularly in agriculture, government plans reflect a commitment to equitable growth and the fulfillment of basic human needs.

3. Respect for Civil and Political Liberties, Including:

a. Freedom of Thought, Speech, Press, Religion and Assembly

These freedoms are all guaranteed under the 1972 Constitution. Criticism in the media of the administration, social conditions, and all institutions except the monarchy is commonplace. The Government tolerates various political and religious tendencies. During the 1976-77 electoral campaign all parties were allowed to speak and to hold meetings. Harassment of the opposition was rare.

Morocco has a unique history of religious tolerance. Large numbers of Moroccan Jews voluntarily left the country after the 1967 Arab-Israel war. About 18,000 remain in the country and the government is urging others to return.

Moroccans take pride in their confederation of trade unions, one of the oldest labor movements in Africa. It has effectively represented the economic interests of the working class since independence.

Discrimination against women is prohibited by law. French educational traditions have opened some doors to Moroccan women. Nevertheless, this partial liberalization is limited for the most part to urban areas, while the role of women in the predominantly rural environment remains restricted as it has been over the centuries.

b. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel and Emigration

Freedom of movement is unrestricted throughout Morocco. Foreign travel for political reasons was sometimes restricted in years past, it is not now restricted to our knowledge. There do not appear to be any restrictions on emigration.

c. Freedom to Participate in the Political Process

Morocco's political environment provides considerable opportunity for participation of diverse groups in the political process. Suffrage is universal and includes women. Early last year, before the June national elections, the King appointed leaders of the major opposition parties as Cabinet ministers without portfolio. The election results were disputed in some cases, but are broadly representative of the electorate. In addition to the political independents who constitute a majority, there are four political parties represented in the current parliament, including a left-socialist party and a communist party. Despite some dissatisfaction with the conduct of the elections, the opposition parties intend to continue to participate in the Parliamentary system to promote further evolution toward true political pluralism. Opposition leaders have been awarded an equitable share of vice presidencies and committee chairmanships in the new parliament. Likewise, the reorganized Cabinet appointed by the King in mid-autumn includes 12 opposition leaders in the 32 posts filled.

4. Government Attitude and Record Regarding International and Non-Governmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

There have been no known incidents of Moroccan refusal to permit outside groups to enter the country to investigate alleged human rights violations. Indeed, Amnesty

International and other civil and human rights groups have been permitted to send observers to trials. These observers have been received by officials of the Moroccan Government. On January 13, 1977, the new Minister of Justice publicly invited Amnesty International or any other humanitarian organization to send impartial observers to visit Moroccan courts and prisons.

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**DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301**

**9 FEB 1978**

**C-32,081/DB-3C**

**Background Paper for the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency**

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

1. ~~(U)~~ PURPOSE: To provide support to DSAA on hearings before Subcommittee on International Organizations, House Committee on International Relations, regarding the status of human rights in Morocco, the progress made since 1977 to improve human rights, the extent of insurgency, and the use of U.S. arms in counterinsurgency.

2. **POINTS OF MAJOR INTEREST:**

a. Morocco is a constitutional monarchy ruled by King Hassan II, who assumed the throne in 1961, succeeding his father. Democratic institutions have been strengthened in the past year, with the lifting of press censorship and the completion of phased national elections for a new parliament. The King's new government includes leaders of opposition parties.

b. A number of prisoners arrested during the period of civil disturbances that followed the 1971 and 1972 coup attempts were brought to trial in 1976-77, and alleged during their trials that they had been tortured during interrogation. Serious abuses probably did occur during the domestic unrest of the early 1970's but it is believed that such abuses have subsequently been curbed.

c. Prisons are old and overcrowded, but the government is seeking to improve them. In 1973-74 approximately 30 persons were tried and executed for high treason; no persons have been executed for crimes against the state since 1974. The government does not resort to exile as a punishment, but some political dissidents are in self-imposed exile.

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~~YEARS AFTER THE DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION~~  
~~DECLASSIFIED ON~~ 01 DECEMBER 1984

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d. Until the 1976-77 trials, many of the prisoners implicated in the 1973 disturbances had been held for prolonged periods, some throughout the intervening years. Sentences at these trials were severe, but periodic amnesties have been granted; 38 previously sentenced prisoners were released in November 1977.

e. There are no known incidents or intrusions into private homes by officials without observance of legal safeguards protecting individuals from arbitrary searches.

f. Freedom of thought, speech, press, religion and assembly are all guaranteed under the 1972 constitution. Criticism in the media of the administration, social conditions, and all institutions except the monarchy is commonplace. The government tolerates various political and religious tendencies. During the 1976-77 electoral campaign all parties were allowed to speak and to hold meetings; harassment of the opposition was rare. Morocco has a unique history of religious tolerance. Large numbers of Moroccan Jews voluntarily left the country after the 1967 Arab-Israel War. About 18,000 remain in the country and the government is urging others to return.

g. Discrimination against women is prohibited by law. French educational traditions have opened some doors to Moroccan women. Nevertheless, this partial liberalization is limited for the most part to urban areas, while the role of women in the predominantly rural environment remains restricted as it has been over the centuries.

h. Morocco's political environment provides considerable opportunity for participation of diverse groups in the political process. Suffrage is universal and includes women. Early last year, before the June national elections, the King appointed leaders of the major opposition parties as cabinet ministers without portfolio. The election results were disputed in some cases, but are broadly representative of the electorate. In addition to the political independents who constitute a majority, there are four political parties represented in the current parliament, including a left-socialist party and a Communist party. Despite some dissatisfaction with the conduct of the elections, the opposition parties intend to continue to participate in the parliamentary system to promote further evolution toward true political pluralism. Opposition leaders have been awarded an equitable share of vice presidencies and committee chairmanships in the new parliament. Likewise, the reorganized cabinet appointed by the King in mid-autumn includes 12 opposition leaders in the 32 posts filled.

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i. There have been no known incidents of Moroccan refusal to permit outside groups to enter the country to investigate alleged human rights violations. Indeed, Amnesty International and other civil and human rights groups have been permitted to send observers to trials. These observers have been received by officials of the Moroccan government. On January 13, 1977, the new Minister of Justice publicly invited Amnesty International or any other humanitarian organization to send impartial observers to visit Moroccan courts and prisons.

j. Insurgency and guerrilla warfare are widespread in southern Morocco, including the northern two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara which Spain ceded to Morocco in November 1975. Some 3,000-4,000 armed members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguiet el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario) who are supported by Algeria are fighting against Morocco for an independent Saharan republic. About 30,000 Moroccan troops deployed throughout the area of conflict have gained control of the major centers of population, but the Polisario is able to conduct hit and run raids from Algerian sanctuaries and has adopted economic attrition tactics by sabotaging Moroccan phosphate facilities. After suffering heavy casualties in early 1976 because of inexperience in desert warfare and lack of local intelligence on enemy strength and location, the Moroccans have reorganized into fully mobilized company-size detachments and have become more effective in patrol, surveillance and interdiction operations supported by aerial reconnaissance and strike aircraft. No major items of U.S.-origin ground equipment (tanks, other armored vehicles, artillery) are employed by Morocco in this area, but some of the F-5 fighters fly combat missions against the Polisario and the C-130 transports regularly perform logistic supply and troop transport flights.

3. ~~■~~ EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS:

Algeria maintains it has no territorial claims to the mineral-rich Sahara, but it advocates self-determination for the Saharan tribes and strongly opposes the takeover by Morocco. The conflict will continue as long as Algeria supports the Polisario and through them to achieve Algeria's real motive of toppling the Moroccan monarchy.

4. ~~W~~ RECOMMENDATIONS: None

5. ~~W~~ COORDINATION: None

PREPARED BY: E.L. YANCEY  
GS-13  
X25429

APPROVED BY: *Wyatt J. Mitchell*  
WYATT J. MITCHELL  
Chief, Western Division  
Directorate for Intelligence  
Research

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# MOROCCO

## STATUS OF FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

AS OF 30 SEP 77

SELECTED ITEMS/CATEGORIES	-----FOREIGN MILITARY SALES-----			-----MILITARY ASSISTANCE-----		GRANT AID----- UNDELIVERED BALANCE	
	ORDERED CUMULATIVE	DELIVERED CUMULATIVE	UNDELIVERED BALANCE	C	PROGRAMMED CUMULATIVE		DELIVERED CUMULATIVE
AIRCRAFT CARGO C-47	1	1	-	-	6	6	-
AIRCRAFT CARGO C-119	6	6	-	-	12	12	-
AIRCRAFT FIGHTER F-5A	12	12	-	-	8	8	-
AIRCRAFT FIGHTER F-5B	3	3	-	-	1	1	-
AIRCRAFT RECON RF-5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
HELICOPTER HH-43	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
MISCELLANEOUS AIRCRAFT	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AIRCRAFT (+ SP)	\$ 29498	27720	1779	-	12133	12133	-
MISC BOATS AND CRAFT	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SHIPS (+ SP)	\$ 3	-	3	-	-	-	-
CARR PERS ARMED	478	57	421	-	16	16	-
TANKS	108	53	55	-	-	-	-
TANK RECOVERY VEHICLES	49	-	49	-	-	-	-
MISC COMBAT VEHICLES	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
ARTILLERY SP ANTI AIRCRAFT	60	4	56	-	-	-	-
ARTILLERY SP ANTI TANK	-	-	-	-	87	87	-
ARTILLERY SP 155 MM HOW	36	-	36	-	-	-	-
ARTILLERY SP OTHER	36	-	36	-	-	-	-
GUN 90 MM	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
HOWITZERS 105 MM	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
TOTAL VEH + WPNS (+ SP)	\$ 240395	35453	204943	-	7200	7200	-
TOTAL AMMUNITION	\$ 21179	4537	16641	-	2089	2089	-
CHAPARRAL MISSILES	541	-	541	-	-	-	-
DRAGON MISSILES	8860	-	8860	C	-	-	-
SIDOWINDER MISSILES	500	183	320	-	-	-	-
TOW MISSILES	2176	294	1882	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MISSILES (+ SP)	\$ 133220	5138	128082	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COM EQPT (+ SP)	\$ 9594	1923	7671	-	1978	1978	-
TOTAL OTHER EQPT (+ SP)	\$ 6345	2836	4009	-	1997	1997	-
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REP + REHAB EQPT	\$ 378	270	109	-	1198	1198	-
TOTAL SUPPLY OPERATIONS	\$ 30028	4205	25823	-	2833	2833	-
TOTAL TRAINING	\$ 2249	374	1875	-	12267	12279	-12
TOTAL OTHER SERVICES	\$ 7597	3467	4130	-	171	171	-

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**MOROCCO (Continued)**

**STATUS OF FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS  
VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS**

**AS OF 30 SEP 77**

SELECTED ITEMS/CATEGORIES	-----ORDERED CUMULATIVE	-----FOREIGN MILITARY DELIVERED CUMULATIVE	-----SALES UNDELIVERED BALANCE	-----C L	-----MILITARY ASSISTANCE - PROGRAMMED CUMULATIVE	-----DELIVERED CUMULATIVE	-----GRANT AID----- UNDELIVERED BALANCE
TOTAL NON-SPEC REQMENTS \$	00	167	-167		-	-	-
TOTAL UNDEFINED+ADJUSTMENTS\$	173	-	173		-	-	-
TOTAL COUNTRY PROGRAM \$	481160	86091	395070		41867	41879	-12
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES</b>							
ARMY \$	422121	51605	370516		15904	15904	-
NAVY \$	31	30	00		262	214	-12
AIR FORCE \$	58951	34430	24521		25761	25761	-
OTHER AGENCIES \$	58	20	32		-	-	-

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AREA NEAR EAST+SO. ASIA      COUNTRY MOROCCO

										(SC25)		(DUR33-34)		(TLA51-56) (UR)		(WSCN30-65)				TOTAL	MO			
C	MA									C	P	CRT	UNIT	C	MAP	LSCCI	S (WT)	S (EXT)	CSEC					
C	RCN	FC	GRCL	ITEM	ID	GC	DESCRIPTION	UIM	RE	QTY	O	CC	UOA	PRICE	SPY	ELEM	TPLN	T	F	IPRDDS	MRI	OYUR	COST	AJ
ND02	1D			8142286	N10		FIRE CNTL INSTR RPR-CORSET	EA0	M3	E	1	B	MO 241	1420	I77	38T0		1672A		M0190A	RCH	3C1	3397	
ND03	1D			8142286	N10		FIRE CNTL INSTR RPR-CORSET	EA0	M3	E	1	B	MO 241	1420	I77	38T0		1972A		M0191A	RCH	3C1	3292	
ND04	1D			8142286	N10		FIRE CNTL INSTR RPR-CORSET	EA0	M3	E	1	B	MO 241	1420	I77	38T0		1972A		M0192A	RCH	3C1	3392	
ND05	1D			8142286	N10		FIRE CNTL INSTR RPR-CORSET	EA0	M3	E	1	B	MO 241	1420	I77	38T0		1972A		M0193A	RCH	3C1	3392	
ND06	1A			8142293	N10		ARTILLERY REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1120	I77	33T0		1671A		M0189A	RCH	3C1	2791		
ND08	1A			8142293	N10		ARTILLERY REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1120	I77	33T0		1671A		M0189A	RCH	3C1	2791		
BD00	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 101	860	I77	33T0		860A		M0166B	RCH	4	1	1700	
BD02	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 101	860	I77	33T0		860A		M0167B	RCH	4	1	1700	
ND09	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 091	860	I77	33T0		639F		M0161B	RCH	4C1	1499	07	
ND09	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 101	860	I77	33T0		639A		M0162B	RCH	4C1	1499		
ND09	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 101	860	I77	33T0		639A		M0163B	RCH	2C1	1499		
ND09	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 101	860	I77	33T0		639A		M0164B	RCH	2C1	1499		
ND09	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 101	860	I77	33T0		639A		M0165B	RCH	3C1	1499		
ND09	1A			8143305	N10		RECOVERY + EVACUATION SPEC	EA0	E	1	B	MO 091	860	I77	33T0		1350F		M0150B	RCH	4C1	2210	07	
BA45	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0098A	RCH	3	1	3160	
BA46	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0099A	RCH	3	1	3160	
BA51	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0092A	RCH	4	1	3160	
BA54	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0093A	RCH	4	1	3160	
BA57	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0094A	RCH	4	1	3160	
BA60	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0095A	RCH	4	1	3160	
BA63	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0096A	RCH	4	1	3160	
BA69	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0098A	RCH	4	1	3160	
BA72	1A			8143360	N10		FUEL-ELEC SYS REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 111	1310	I77	33T0		1850A		M0099A	RCH	4	1	3160	
BD03	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0210A	RCH	3	1	2490	
BD05	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0211A	RCH	3	1	2490	
BD09	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0212A	RCH	3	1	2490	
BD12	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0213A	RCH	3	1	2490	
BD15	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0214A	RCH	3	1	2490	
BD18	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0215A	RCH	3	1	2490	
BD21	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0216A	RCH	3	1	2490	
BD24	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0217A	RCH	4	1	2490	
BD27	1A			8144296	N10		TANK TURRET REPAIR	EA0	E	1	B	MO 081	850	I77	33T0		1640A		M0218A	RCH	4	1	2490	
BD34	1A			8144553	N10		TANK TURRET MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 091	510	I77	33T0		1679A		M0203A	RCV	3C4	2169		
BA93	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 131	890	I77	33T0		2050A		M0155A	RCV	3	1	2560	
BD31	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 131	890	I77	33T0		2050A		M0157A	RCV	3	1	2560	
BD37	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 121	690	I77	33T0		1672F		M0161A	RCV	3C1	2562	07	
BD38	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 131	890	I77	33T0		1672A		M0162A	RCV	3C1	2562		
BD39	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 131	890	I77	33T0		1672A		M0163A	RCV	3C1	2562		
BD40	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 131	890	I77	33T0		1672A		M0164A	RCV	3C1	2562		
BD41	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 131	890	I77	33T0		1672A		M0165A	RCV	3C1	2562		
BD42	1A			8144553	N10		TRACKED VEHICLE MECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO 121	890	I77	33T0		2480F		M0160A	RCV	3C1	3370	07	
BA46	1A			8149901	N10		OJT MAINT TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO 051	630	I77	33T0		490A		M0090B	RCO	3	1	1120	
BA49	1A			8149901	N10		OJT MAINT TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO 051	630	I77	33T0		490A		M0091B	RCO	3	1	1120	
BA52	1A			8149901	N10		OJT MAINT TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO 051	630	I77	33T0		490A		M0092B	RCO	4	1	1120	
BA55	1A			8149901	N10		OJT MAINT TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO 051	630	I77	33T0		490A		M0093B	RCO	4	1	1120	
BA58	1A			8149901	N10		OJT MAINT TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO 051	630	I77	33T0		490A		M0094B	RCO	4	1	1120	

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DATA

O S A A I D  
D E T A I L I N G

(PROGRAM LIST A, CC, GC, FSN)

AREA NEAR EAST+SO. ASIA COUNTRY MOROCCO

C	MA	C	RCN	FC	GRCL	ITEM	ID	GC	DESCRIPTION	C	UIM	RE	QTY	P	O	CC	CPT	UOA	UNIT	C	MAP	LSC	I	S	(MT)	S	(FXA)	CSEC	TOTAL	MO
NE42	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	3167F				M0039	BCB	2C3	6787	04
NE43	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	3167F				M0040	BCB	2C3	6787	04
NE44	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	3167F				M0041	BCB	2C3	6787	04
NE45	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	3167F				M0042	BCB	2C3	6787	04
NE46	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	2787A				M0043	BCB	2C3	6437	
NE47	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	2787A				M0044	BCB	2C3	6407	
NE48	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	2787A				M0045	BCB	2C3	6407	
NE49	1A					B177007	N1G		LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	271				3620	177	38T0	2787A				M0046	BCB	2C3	6407	
NE50	1A					B177009	N1G		ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE	EA0	E	1	B	MO	101				1200	177	38T0	1140F				M0047L	BCB	3C3	2340	05
NE51	1A					B177009	N1G		ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE	EA0	E	1	B	MO	101				1200	177	38T0	1140F				M0048L	BCB	3C3	2340	
NE52	1A					B177009	N1G		ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE	EA0	E	1	B	MO	101				1200	177	38T0	1140F				M0049L	BCB	3C3	2340	
NE53	1A					B177009	N1G		ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE	EA0	E	1	B	MO	101				1200	177	38T0	1140F				M0050L	BCB	3C3	2340	
NE54	1A					B177011	N1G		OJT LANG LAB MAINT	EA0	E	1	B	MO	081				1000	177	38T0	1388F				M0047A	BCB	3C3	2340	05
NE55	1A					B177011	N1G		OJT LANG LAB MAINT	EA0	E	1	B	MO	081				1000	177	38T0	1388A				M0048A	BCB	3C3	2340	
NE56	1A					B177011	N1G		OJT LANG LAB MAINT	EA0	E	1	B	MO	081				1000	177	38T0	1388A				M0049A	BCB	3C3	2340	
NE57	1A					B177011	N1G		OJT LANG LAB MAINT	EA0	E	1	B	MO	081				1000	177	38T0	1388A				M0050A	BCB	3C3	2340	
B804	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0210B	BCB	4	1	1120
B807	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0211B	BCB	4	1	1120
B810	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0212B	BCB	4	1	1120
B813	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0213B	BCB	4	1	1120
B816	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0214B	BCB	4	1	1120
B819	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0215B	BCB	4	1	1120
B822	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0216B	BCB	4	1	1120
B825	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0217B	BCB	4	1	1120
B828	1A					B179901	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051				630	177	38T0	490A				M0218B	BCB	4	1	1120
B831	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0219B	BCB	4	1	420
B834	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0220B	BCB	4	1	420
B837	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0221B	BCB	4	1	420
B840	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0222B	BCB	4	1	420
B843	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0223B	BCB	4	1	420
B846	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0224B	BCB	4	1	420
B849	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0225B	BCB	4	1	420
B852	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0226B	BCB	4	1	420
B855	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0227B	BCB	4	1	420
B858	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0228B	BCB	4	1	420
B861	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0229B	BCB	4	1	420
B864	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0230B	BCB	4	1	420
B867	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0231B	BCB	4	1	420
B870	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0232B	BCB	4	1	420
B873	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0233B	BCB	4	1	420
B876	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0234B	BCB	4	1	420
B879	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0235B	BCB	4	1	420
B882	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0236B	BCB	4	1	420
B885	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0237B	BCB	4	1	420
B888	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0238B	BCB	4	1	420
B891	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0239B	BCB	4	1	420
B894	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0240B	BCB	4	1	420
B897	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0241B	BCB	4	1	420
B900	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280	177	38T0	140A				M0242B	BCB	4	1	420
B903	1A					B179905	N1G		OJT PROFL/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO	021				280											

ATA  
(PROGRAM LIST A,CC,GC,FSN)

OSAA - NT AID  
DETAIL STING

AREA NEAR EAST+SO. ASIA COUNTRY MOROCCO

				(SC25)		(DUR33-34)		(TLA51-56) (UR)				(WSON 50-55)								
C	HA			C	P	CRT	UNIT C	MAP	LSOCT	S (WT)	S (EX)GSEFC					TOTAL MO				
C RGN	FC	GRCL	ITEM ID	GC	DESCRIPTION	UIM RE	QTY	O	CC	U04	PRICE	SPY	ELEM	TPLN	T FP	IPRDS	NRI	OYUR	COST	AJ
NE84	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	280	177	38T0		140F	M01000	RC0	101	420	00
NE85	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	280	177	38T0		140F	M01010	RC0	101	420	00
NE86	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	280	177	38T0		140F	M01020	RC0	101	420	00
NE87	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	280	177	38T0		140F	M01030	RC0	101	420	00
NE88	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	280	177	38T0		142A	M01040	RC0	301	422	
NE89	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	280	177	38T0		142F	M00780	RC0	201	422	08
NE90	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	280	177	38T0		142F	M00790	RC0	201	422	08
NE91	1A		B179906	N1G	OJT PROF/L/SPEC-CONUS-MOI	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00700	RCR	2	430	
BA17	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00710	RCR	2	430	
BA20	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00720	RCR	2	430	
BA23	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00740	RCR	2	430	
BA29	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00750	RCR	2	430	
BA32	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00760	RCR	2	430	
BA35	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00770	RCR	2	430	
BA38	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00780	RCR	2	430	
BA41	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M00790	RCR	2	430	
BA44	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01110	RCR	4	430	
BA80	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01120	RCR	4	430	
BA83	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01130	RCR	4	430	
BA86	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01140	RCR	4	430	
BA89	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01150	RCR	4	430	
BA92	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01160	RCR	4	430	
BA95	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01170	RCR	4	430	
BA98	1A		B179907	N1G	INSTR TNG CRS (ITC)	EA0	E	1	B	MO 021	290	177	38T0		140A	M01170	RCR	4	430	
BA47	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00900	RCR	4	500	
BA50	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00910	RCR	4	500	
BA53	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00920	RCR	4	500	
BA56	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00930	RCR	4	500	
BA59	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00940	RCR	4	500	
BA62	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00950	RCR	4	500	
BA65	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00960	RCR	4	500	
BA71	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00980	RCR	4	500	
BA74	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		270A	M00990	RCR	4	500	
NE39	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		142A	M01000	RCR	301	372	
NE90	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		142A	M01010	RCR	301	372	
NE91	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		142A	M01020	RCR	301	372	
NE92	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		300A	M01000	RCR	401	372	
NE93	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		142A	M01010	RCR	401	372	
NE94	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		142A	M01020	RCR	401	372	
NE95	1A		B179911	N1G	INSTR TNG	EA0	E	1	B	MO 031	230	177	38T0		142A	M01030	RCR	401	372	
BA06	1A		D171003	N1G	SQUADRON OFF SCHOOL/FGN	EA0	O	1	C	MO 201	910	177	38T0		4270A	0330	AJO	5	0	5130
NE29	1A		P177009	N1G	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	EA0	O	1	P	MO 151	1800	177	38T0		2340A	0301L	P80	403		4180
NE30	1A		P177009	N1G	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	EA0	E	1	P	MO 151	1800	177	38T0		1195A	0302L	P80	303		2995
NE31	1A		P177009	N1G	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	EA0	E	1	P	MO 151	1800	177	38T0		1195A	0303L	P80	303		2995
NE32	1A		P177009	N1G	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	EA0	E	1	P	MO 151	1800	177	38T0		1195A	0304L	P80	403		2995
NE33	1A		P177009	N1G	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	EA0	E	1	P	MO 151	1800	177	38T0		1195A	0305L	P80	403		2995
NE34	1A		P177009	N1G	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	EA0	E	1	P	MO 151	1800	177	38T0		1195A	0306L	P80	403		2995

DSAA - G T A I D  
C E T A I L T I N G

(PROGRAM LIST A,CC,GC,FSN)

AREA NEAR EAST+SO. ASTA

COUNTRY MOROCCO

[illegible]

DSAA - [REDACTED] NT AID  
DETAIL [REDACTED] STING

(PROGRAM LIST A, CC, GC, FSN)

AREA NEAR EAST+SO. ASIA COUNTRY MOROCCO

						(SC25)		(DUR33-34)				(TLA51-56) (UR)		(WSCN60-65)				TOTAL	MO							
C	MA	RCN	FC	GROL	ITEM	ID	GC	DESCRIPTION	UIN	RE	QTY	P	CRT	UNIT	C	MAP	LSCGI	S(WT)	S (X)A	CSEC						
C												O	CC	U04	PRICE	SPY	ELEM	PLNA	T	FP	IPRODS	MRI	OYUR	COST	AJ	
BA26	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	143A		M00730	BCR	2	1	1540		
BA27	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1420A		M0074A	BCR	2	1	3220		
BA30	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1520A		M0075A	BCR	2	1	3220		
BA33	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1520A		M0076A	BCR	2	1	3220		
BA36	1D				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	D4	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1620A		M0077A	BCR	2	1	3220	
BA39	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1620A		M0078A	BCR	2	1	3220		
BA42	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1620A		M0079A	BCR	2	1	3220		
NG53	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1635F		M0073A	BCR	201		2435	06	
NG54	1A				8199711	N1J		CHAPARRAL/VULCAN CREWMAN	EA0	E	1	B	MO	071	1400	I77	38T0	1635F		M0075A	BCR	701		2435	06	
NF33	1A				8199713	N1J		TOW/DAGON MSL SYS RPR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	181	2260	I77	38T0	2308F		M0150A	BCX	101		4563	02	
NF34	1A				8199713	N1J		TOW/DAGON MSL SYS RPR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	181	2260	I77	38T0	2308F		M0151A	BCX	101		4563	03	
NF35	1A				8199713	N1J		TOW/DAGON MSL SYS RPR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	181	2260	I77	38T0	2308A		M0152A	BCX	401		4563		
NF36	1A				8199713	N1J		TOW/DAGON MSL SYS RPR	EA0	E	1	B	MO	181	2260	I77	38T0	2308A		M0153A	BCX	401		4563		
NF37	1A				8199715	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2530F		M0109A	BCR	101		6530	02	
NF38	1A				8199715	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2530F		M0101A	BCR	301		6530	02	
NF39	1A				8199715	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2530F		M0102A	BCR	101		6530	02	
NF40	1A				8199715	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2530F		M0103A	BCR	101		6530	02	
NF41	1A				8199715	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2530F		M0104A	BCR	301		6534		
NF42	1A				8199715	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2534A		M0105A	BCR	301		6534		
NF43	1A				8199716	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2534A		M0106A	BCR	301		6534		
NF44	1A				8199716	N1J		CHAP/VULCAN SYS TECH	EA0	E	1	B	MO	191	4000	I77	38T0	2534A		M0107A	BCR	301		6534		
NF45	1A				8199717	N1J		CHAP/VUL OFF QUAL-I	EA0	O	1	B	MO	051	680	I77	38T0	1175A		U0064A	BCR	401		1855		
NF46	1A				8199717	N1J		CHAP/VUL OFF QUAL-I	EA0	O	1	B	MO	051	680	I77	38T0	1175A		U0080A	BCR	401		1855		
BA16	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00730	BCR	2	1	980		
BA19	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00710	BCR	2	1	980		
BA22	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00720	BCR	2	1	980		
BA25	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00730	BCR	2	1	980		
BA28	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00740	BCR	2	1	980		
BA31	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00750	BCR	2	1	980		
BA34	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00760	BCR	2	1	980		
BA37	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00770	BCR	2	1	980		
BA40	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00780	BCR	2	1	980		
BA43	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	350A		M00790	BCR	2	1	980		
BA79	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	360A		M01110	BCO	4	1	990		
BA82	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	360A		M01120	BCO	4	1	990		
BA85	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	360A		M01130	BCO	4	1	990		
BA88	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	360A		M01140	BCO	4	1	990		
BA91	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	360A		M01150	BCO	4	1	990		
BA94	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	360A		M01160	BCO	4	1	990		
BA97	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	630	I77	38T0	360A		M01170	BCO	4	1	990		
NF52	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	I77	38T0	355A		M00720	BCO	701		985	00	
NF55	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	I77	38T0	360F		M01000	BCO	101		985	00	
NF57	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	I77	38T0	360F		M01010	BCO	101		985	00	
NF58	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	I77	38T0	360F		M01020	BCO	101		985	00	
NF59	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	I77	38T0	360F		M01030	BCO	101		985	00	
NF70	1A				8199901	N1J		OUT MISSILE TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	I77	38T0	355A		M01040	BCO	301		989		

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DETAILS - TING

(PROGRAM LIST A, CC, GC, FSN)

AREA NEAR EAST+SO. ASIA      COUNTRY MOROCCO

C MA		C RGN FC		GRCL ITEM ID GC		DESCRIPTION		(SC25)		(DUR33-34)		(TLA51-56) (UR)		(MSON50-55)		TOTAL MO																					
C	MA	C	RGN	FC	GRCL	ITEM	ID	GC	DESCRIPTION	C	RE	QTY	P	CRT	UNIT	C	SPY	PRICE	MAP	LSCCI	S (MT)	S (EXA)	OSFC	TOTAL	MO												
										UIM	RE		O	CC	UOA				FLEM	TPUNA	T	FP	IPRODS	MRI	OYUH	COST	AJ										
NF71	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355A	M01058	BC0	3C1	980											
NF72	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355A	M01058	BC0	3C1	980											
NF74	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	O	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		750F	M01230	BC0	1C1	1375	00										
NF75	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M01210	BC0	1C1	980	00										
NF76	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M01228	BC0	2C1	980	08										
NF77	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M01233	BC0	2C1	980	08										
NF78	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M01508	BC0	1C1	980	03										
NF79	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M01518	BC0	1C1	980	03										
NF80	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M01520	BC0	4C1	980											
NF81	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355A	M01538	BC0	4C1	980											
NG55	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M00784	BC0	7C1	980	98										
NG56	1A						B199901	N1J	OJT	MISSILE	TNG-CONUS	EA0	E	1	B	MO	051	625	177	38T0		355F	M00798	BC0	7C1	980	08										
MINOR. (AID								(STATE						(OSD				(A.F.						(NAVY				(ARMY		228345		(TOTAL		228645			
NF90	1A						B227011	N3G	SR	TNG	SPEC-ENG	LANG-GS11	EA0	D	1	D	MO	121	29500	177	3MT0		8500F	C0011	BC0	1C1	38000	00									
MINOR. (AID								(STATE						(OSD				(A.F.								(NAVY				(ARMY		38000		(TOTAL		38000	
NF90	1A						D365003	N7E		MEDICAL	SERVICES	XX0		B	MO	1			077	38T0		A	M0000	BC0	3	1	1985										
NG12	1A						D365003	N7E																													

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MOROCCO PY 79 IMET PROGRAM

TAB:  
FY-79

<u>Student Training</u>	<u>Student/Teams</u>	<u>Total \$ Thousands</u>
<u>U.S.:</u>		
Flying	10	343
Operations	6	93
Communication/Electronics	4	34
Maintenance	86	356
Logistics	-	-
Administrative	-	-
Professional	50	344
Orientation	-	-
Missile	65	297
Total U.S.	221	1,467
<u>Overseas:</u>		
Operations	3	13
Communication	-	-
Maintenance	-	-
Logistics	-	-
Administrative	-	-
Professional	-	-
Orientation	-	-
Missile	-	-
Other	-	-
Total Overseas	3	13
Total Training	224	1,480
Mobile Training Teams	-	-
Contractor Technicians	-	39
Training Aids	-	8
Other Training Support	-	8
Total Country	224	1,535

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Prepared by: Mr. L. Brieske  
Date Prepared: 8 Feb 78  
Organization: DSAA/TC  
Coordination: Mr. Hammond

TAB:

FY 79  
Security Asst  
(Worldwide)



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Point Paper

Subject: FY 1979 Security Assistance

- The President's request for FY 1979 military security assistance budget authority totals \$838.1 million; total program is \$2,280.805 million:

	(\$ Millions)	
	<u>Budget Authority</u>	<u>Total Program</u>
Military Assistance Program (MAP)	133.5	180.5
Int'l Military Education & Training Program (IMET)	32.1	32.805
Foreign Military Sales Financing	<u>672.5</u>	<u>2,067.5</u>
TOTAL	<u>838.1</u>	<u>2,280.805</u>

Request for FY 79 security supporting assistance (SSA), administered by AID, is \$1,854.4M

- Military Assistance Program (MAP)

- MAP provides defense articles and related services (other than training) on a grant basis.
- ~~About 73%~~ (132.0 million) of the proposed total MAP provides grant materiel assistance to four recipient countries (Philippines, Jordan, Portugal and Spain).
- The balance of the MAP (\$48.5 million) is required for administrative and general costs to defray the salaries and related costs of US personnel engaged in administering the security assistance program and for packing, crating, handling and transportation of previously funded but undelivered MAP programs.

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## FY 1979 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The security assistance program is an important instrument of our foreign policy. By assisting friendly and allied nations to acquire and maintain the capability to defend themselves, we serve our worldwide interests in collective security and peace. Through this program we provide defense articles, defense services and training by grant and sale.

Many nations look to the United States for the equipment, training and services they deem essential for the protection of both their sovereign rights and their territorial integrity. At the same time, these countries expect steadfastness of policy and constancy of purpose in terms of their continuing ties with the United States. The security assistance program is a critical element of this relationship.

In formulating the program contained in this Congressional Presentation Document we have taken into account human rights practices in each of the proposed recipient countries and we intend to emphasize the promotion and advancement of respect for internationally-recognized human rights. The reports on human rights practices in countries proposed for security assistance and for economic development assistance are being submitted to the Congress separately in accordance with Sections 116(d) and 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The President has directed that our security assistance programs be formulated and implemented in a manner that is consistent with a policy of restraint in the field of arms transfers. At the same time the President has made clear that we will continue to utilize arms transfers to promote our security and the security of our close friends. The security assistance program proposed in this Congressional Presentation Document is consistent with this policy direction and represents a reduction from previous years in the amount of money requested from the Congress.

The proposed security assistance program for FY 1979 consists of five major parts:

--The Military Assistance Program (MAP) by which defense articles and defense services are provided to eligible foreign governments on a grant basis. For FY 1979, we are proposing a Military Assistance Program totaling \$132 million in grants to four countries where except for Jordan, we have important military bases or facilities. In addition, an authorization for \$48.5 million is requested for the management of the program and for the delivery of materiel funded under MAP in previous years for those countries no longer programmed to receive grant assistance; of this amount, however,

\$29.5 million will be reimbursed from administrative charges paid by foreign governments in connection with sales and, thus, the net funding request is for \$19.0 million. The proposed FY 1979 MAP program totals \$180.5 million, compared to a total FY 1978 program of \$315.7 million which provides grant materiel to seven countries. We are not requesting MAP funds for Greece and Turkey, pending approval of Defense Cooperation Agreements with those two countries.

--The International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program by which training is provided in the United States and in the Canal Zone, and in some cases in US military facilities abroad, to selected foreign military and related civilian personnel on a grant basis. For FY 1979, we propose an IMET program of \$32.805 million which would provide training to personnel from 40 countries. This compares to an FY 1978 IMET program totaling \$34.6 million which provides such training to personnel from 41 countries.

--The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Financing Program by which loans and repayment guaranties are provided to eligible foreign governments on a fully reimbursable and dollar repayable basis for the purchase of defense articles, defense services, and training. For FY 1979, we are proposing an FMS financing program totaling \$2,067.5 million with \$1,000.0 million of this amount being allocated to Israel. In all, FMS financing would be provided to 28 countries. This compares to an FY 1978 FMS financing program totaling \$2,151 million to be provided to 29 countries.\* As in FY 1978, virtually all of the financing to be extended (except for a \$500 million loan to Israel for which waiver of payment is requested) would be provided by the Federal Financing Bank with repayment guaranties issued by the Department of Defense.

--The Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) Program by which economic assistance is provided, on a loan and grant basis, to selected countries having unique security problems. For FY 1979 we are proposing an SSA program totaling \$1,854.4 million, with about 42 percent of this amount being designated for Israel and about 53 percent for Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. This compares to the FY 1978 SSA program which totals \$2,241.4 million, with more than three-fourths of this amount being provided to these same four Middle East countries.

--Foreign Military Cash Sales procedures through which eligible foreign governments purchase with their own financial resources, defense articles, defense services, and training from the United States Government. This Congressional Presentation Document includes data on actual FY 1977 and estimated FY 1978 and FY 1979 Foreign Military Sales agreements.

\*Includes a supplemental request of \$50.0 million for Lebanon.

# FY 1979 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(Dollars in Thousands)

Country	MAP (Grant)	IMETP (Grant)	FMS Financing	Security Supporting Assistance	Total	IDA a/
<b>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</b>						
China (Taiwan)	10 b/	-	10,000	-	10,010	-
Indonesia	339 b/	2,500	40,000	-	42,839	-
Korea	978 b/	2,000	275,000	-	277,978	-
Malaysia	-	600	13,000	-	13,600	-
Philippines	18,100	700	18,500	-	37,300	400
Thailand	428 b/	900	30,000	-	31,328	-
Regional Total	19,855	6,700	386,500	-	413,055	400
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</b>						
Afghanistan	-	600	-	-	600	-
Bangladesh	-	250	-	-	250	-
Egypt	-	400	-	750,000	750,400	-
India	-	500	-	-	500	-
Israel	-	-	1,000,000 c/	785,000	1,785,000	-
Jordan	45,000	2,000	85,000	93,000	225,000	500
Lebanon	-	650	25,000	-	25,650	-
<del>Libya</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>1,500</del>	<del>45,000</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>46,500</del>	<del>-</del>
Nepal	-	60	-	-	60	-
Pakistan	-	600	-	-	600	-
Syria	-	-	-	90,000	90,000	-
Tunisia	2 b/	1,200	25,000	-	26,202	-
Yemen	-	600	-	-	600	-
Maqarin Dam Regional Project	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-
Middle East Special Requirements Fund	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
Private Voluntary Agency Development Projects	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	-
Project Development & Support	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
Sinai Support Mission	-	-	-	11,700	11,700	-
Regional Total	45,002	8,395	1,180,000	1,788,700	3,022,097	500
<b>EUROPE:</b>						
Austria	-	60	-	-	60	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
Finland	-	50	-	-	50	-
Greece	812 d/	d/	122,000 e/	-	122,812	1,000 d/
Portugal	27,900	3,300	-	-	31,200	500
Spain	41,000	2,000	120,000	7,000	170,000	-
Turkey	d/	d/	175,000 e/	-	175,000	-
Regional Total	69,712	5,410	417,000	12,000	504,122	1,500

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# FY 1979 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (Continued)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Country	MAP (Grant)	IMETP (Grant)	FMS Financing	Security Supporting Assistance	Total	EDA a/
AFRICA:				11,000	11,000	-
Botswana	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
Cameroon	-	175	-	-	175	-
Chad	-	250	-	-	250	-
Ghana	-	400	10,000	-	10,400	-
Kenya	-	225	400	-	625	-
Liberia	-	100	-	-	100	-
Mali	-	125	-	-	125	-
Senegal	-	450	7,500	-	7,950	-
Sudan	-	125	-	-	125	-
Upper Volta	-	2,000	17,500 f/	-	19,500	-
Zaire	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-
Zambia	-	-	-	14,000	14,000	-
Southern African Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Total	-	3,850	38,400	45,000	87,250	-
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:						
Bolivia	327 b/	450	6,000	-	6,777	-
Colombia	-	450	19,000	-	19,450	-
Dominican Republic	5 b/	525	500	-	1,030	-
Ecuador	-	400	10,000	-	10,400	-
El Salvador	14 b/	-	-	-	14	-
Guatemala	3	-	-	-	3	-
Haiti	-	225	300	-	525	-
Honduras	-	250	2,000	-	2,250	-
Mexico	-	200	-	-	200	-
Nicaragua	3 b/	150	-	-	153	-
Panama	2 b/	500	1,000	-	1,502	-
Paraguay	17 b/	150	300	-	467	-
Peru	-	550	6,500	-	7,050	-
Canal Zone Schools	-	4,400	-	-	4,400	-
Regional Total	371	8,250	45,600	-	54,221	-
General Costs	45,560	200	-	-	45,760	-
UN Forces in Cyprus	-	-	-	8,700	8,700	-
Worldwide Total	180,500	32,805	2,067,500	1,854,400	4,135,205	2,400

a/ Acquisition Cost.

b/ Supply Operations only.

c/ Payment waived on 50% of program amount.

d/ Agreed level of funds will be requested upon approval of Defense Cooperation Agreements.

e/ If the Defense Cooperation Agreements enter into effect in FY 1978, the requested FMS levels will be revised to \$140 million for Greece and \$200 million for Turkey.

f/ Direct credit.

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## MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Military Assistance Program (MAP) provides defense articles and related services, other than training, on a grant basis. The number of such programs continues to be reduced. During FY 1978 seven countries are receiving grant materiel assistance.

For FY 1979 we are proposing a program totaling \$180.5 million. These funds would be used to provide grant materiel assistance to four countries and to pay administrative costs of the program and the costs of delivering previously MAP-funded materiel in the pipeline to several countries.

Approximately 73 percent of the proposed Military Assistance Program funds would be used to provide materiel to four recipient countries. Some 27 percent would be required for administrative and general costs, which would defray the salaries and related costs of US personnel engaged in administering the security assistance program as required by Section 515 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and packing, crating, handling and transportation of previously MAP-funded materiel.

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# MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(Dollars in Thousands)

Country	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
<b>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</b>			
China (Taiwan)	39 a/	72 a/	10 a/
Indonesia	15,000	15,000	339 a/
Korea	1,185 a/	1,285 a/	978 a/
Philippines	17,000	18,100	18,100
Thailand	16,000	8,000	428 a/
Regional Total	49,224	42,457	19,855
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</b>			
India	35 a/	2 a/	-
Jordan	55,000	55,000	45,000
Tunisia	47 a/	17 a/	2 a/
Regional Total	55,082	55,019	45,002
<b>EUROPE:</b>			
Greece	33,000	33,000	812 a/
Portugal	32,250	25,000	27,900
Spain	15,000	15,000	41,000
Regional Total	80,250	73,000	69,712

Country	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
<b>AFRICA:</b>			
Ethiopia	2,479	-	-
Liberia	4 a/	3 a/	-
Regional Total	2,483	3	-
<b>AMERICAN REPUBLICS:</b>			
Bolivia	2,502	389 a/	327 a/
Dominican Republic	9 a/	17 a/	5 a/
El Salvador	10 a/	36 a/	14 a/
Guatemala	9 a/	4 a/	3 a/
Honduras	19 a/	19 a/	-
Nicaragua	3 a/	26 a/	3 a/
Panama	225	5 a/	2 a/
Paraguay	340	18 a/	17 a/
Uruguay	34 a/	-	-
Regional Total	3,151	514	371
General Costs	64,272	53,707	45,560
Reserve for Defense Cooperation Agreements	-	91,000	-
Worldwide Total	254,462	315,700	180,500

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.  
a/ Supply operations only.

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# FY 1979 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM BY COST CATEGORIES

(Dollars in Thousands)

Country	TOTAL PROGRAM		OPERATING		INVESTMENT		SUPPLY OPERATIONS	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
<b>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</b>								
China (Taiwan)	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	10	100.0
Indonesia	339	100.0	-	-	-	-	339	100.0
Korea	978	100.0	-	-	-	-	978	100.0
Philippines	18,100	100.0	-	-	16,913	93.4	1,187	6.6
Thailand	428	100.0	-	-	-	-	428	100.0
Regional Total	19,855	100.0	-	-	16,913	85.2	2,942	14.8
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</b>								
Jordan	45,000	100.0	100	.2	43,927	97.6	973	2.2
Tunisia	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Regional Total	45,002	100.0	100	.2	43,927	97.6	975	2.2
<b>EUROPE:</b>								
Greece	812	100.0	-	-	-	-	812	100.0
Portugal	27,900	100.0	2,127	7.6	25,206	90.4	567	2.0
Spain	41,000	100.0	9,151	22.3	31,643	77.2	206	.5
Regional Total	69,712	100.0	11,278	16.2	56,849	81.5	1,585	2.3
<b>AMERICAN REPUBLICS:</b>								
Bolivia	327	100.0	-	-	-	-	327	100.0
Dominican Republic	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	5	100.0
El Salvador	14	100.0	-	-	-	-	14	100.0
Guatemala	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	3	100.0
Nicaragua	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	3	100.0
Panama	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Paraguay	17	100.0	-	-	-	-	17	100.0
Regional Total	371	100.0	-	-	-	-	371	100.0
General Costs	45,560	100.0	41,300	90.6	-	-	4,260	9.4
Worldwide Total	180,500	100.0	52,678	29.2	117,689	65.2	10,133	5.6

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## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP) provides on a grant basis instruction and training to military and related civilian personnel of friendly countries. This training is an important element of our security assistance programs. The basic purposes of the IMETP are stated in Section 543 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. In summary, these purposes are: first, to encourage effective and mutually beneficial relations and increased understanding between the United States and foreign countries in furtherance of international peace and security; and secondly, to improve the ability of participating foreign countries to use their resources, including defense articles and services obtained by them from the United States, with maximum effectiveness, thereby contributing to greater self-reliance by recipients. This program supports the foreign policy objectives of the United States by providing an effective and relatively inexpensive contribution to the military strength of the free world. In addition to transmitting professional military skills and instruction in US military doctrine, the program assists in the pursuit of our policy objectives by providing significant opportunities for communication with the military leadership of other countries. In this regard IMET has a lasting value to the United States.

Since the inception of our grant military training in 1950, about 488,000 foreign personnel have been trained under the Military Assistance Program, Military Assistance Service funded program, and since FY 1976 the IMETP. The IMETP proposed for FY 1979 will provide military education and training for nationals of some 40 friendly countries at a cost of \$32,805,000. The amount requested is required if we are to provide adequate training that is responsive to US objectives. In order to increase the effectiveness of the IMETP funds, we encourage foreign governments to purchase technical and materiel-related training and to pay the costs of transportation and living allowances.

Wherever possible, within each country program increased emphasis is placed on providing management, professional, and leadership training for senior military leaders and junior and middle grade officers having leadership potential. Most of the training is conducted in the United States where the foreign trainee has an opportunity personally to observe and become familiar with American institutions and the American way of life. Normally, foreign trainees attending military schools and facilities in the U.S. are trained alongside US personnel and are required to meet the same standards of academic excellence. The US Military Departments use the following

methods to provide military education and training to accomplish our objectives:

- Formal instruction at military service schools and selected courses of instruction at civilian institutions. Courses of instruction are given at service schools located at some 150 United States military installations, including the United States Army Command and General Staff College, the Naval War College, the Air Command and Staff College, service schools in the Canal Zone, and other training activities.
- On-the-job training at United States or overseas installations for selected officers and enlisted personnel. Through this special type of training, foreign students become familiar with United States training methods and techniques.
- Mobile training teams and field training service personnel are sent abroad to train recipient country personnel in special skills so that these countries can become self-sufficient in certain types of training. The teams are small and composed of expert military and DOD civilian personnel. Training is provided on-the-spot, usually in an operational field.
- Training aids and devices including special publications and other training material and equipment are provided to selected countries for use in classroom instruction or on-the-spot training in the recipient country.
- Orientation tours of United States military installations.

Within the IMET worldwide budget request a line item request of \$4,400,000 is included which would defray the fixed costs of operating the US Army School of the Americas (USARSA), Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA), and the US Navy's Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team (SCIATT). These schools are operated in the Canal Zone where training courses for Latin American military students are taught in the Spanish language. This line item request is included in order to assure that the Canal Zone schools remain viable, adequately funded, and responsive training institutions under the IMET program. The variable costs of operating the Canal Zone schools would be used as the basis for calculating the tuition applicable to Latin American military trainees under the IMET program. In order to conserve IMET funds, Latin American countries are encouraged to pay transportation costs and living allowances for trainees both in the Canal Zone and in the United States.

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# INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

(Dollars in Thousands)

Country	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
<b>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</b>			
China (Taiwan)	455	500	-
Indonesia	2,674	3,100	2,500
Korea	1,395	1,500	2,000
Malaysia	294	600	600
Philippines	622	700	700
Thailand	1,226	1,000	900
Regional Total	6,666	7,400	6,700
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</b>			
Afghanistan	193	525	600
Bangladesh	49	200	250
Egypt	-	200	400
India	178	400	500
Jordan	1,009	1,600	2,000
Lebanon	36	600	650
Morocco	783	1,300	1,535
Nepal	31	60	60
Pakistan	312	525	600
Sri Lanka	6	60	-
Tunisia	399	1,125	1,200
Yemen	357	525	600
Regional Total	3,353	7,120	8,395
<b>EUROPE:</b>			
Austria	24	60	60
Finland	14	60	50
Greece	976	2,000	a/
Iceland	11	-	-
Portugal	1,200	3,335	3,300
Spain	2,000	2,000	2,000
Regional Total	4,225	7,455	5,410
<b>AFRICA:</b>			
Chad	-	-	175
Ethiopia	263	-	-

Country	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979
<b>AFRICA (Continued):</b>			
Ghana	81	225	250
Kenya	192	375	400
Liberia	91	200	225
Mali	-	-	100
Senegal	48	60	125
Sudan	103	250	450
Togo	20	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	125
Zaire	2,429	2,500	2,000
Regional Total	3,227	3,610	3,850
<b>AMERICAN REPUBLICS:</b>			
Argentina	725	-	-
Bolivia	602	750	450
Brazil	59	-	-
Colombia	695	1,180	450
Dominican Republic	536	750	525
Ecuador	404	500	400
El Salvador	546	-	-
Guatemala	500	-	-
Haiti	124	250	225
Honduras	600	625	250
Mexico	125	210	200
Nicaragua	597	400	150
Panama	399	500	500
Paraguay	400	600	150
Peru	878	950	550
Venezuela	77	100	-
Canal Zone Schools	-	-	4,400
Regional Total	7,267	6,815	8,250
General Costs	401	200	200
Reserve for Defense Cooperation Agreement	-	2,000	-
Worldwide Total	25,136	34,600	32,805

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

a/ Funds will be requested upon approval of Defense Cooperation Agreement.

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## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM STUDENT SUMMARY

Country	Actual FY 1977			Estimated FY 1978			Proposed FY 1979		
	United States	Overseas	Total	United States	Overseas	Total	United States	Overseas	Total
<b>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</b>									
China (Taiwan)	121	-	121	121	-	121	-	-	-
Indonesia	204	4	208	223	5	233	227	3	230
Korea	172	8	180	195	10	205	292	8	300
Malaysia	42	4	46	71	3	74	90	3	93
Philippines	100	87	187	110	20	130	123	-	123
Thailand	157	76	233	145	-	145	166	-	166
Regional Total	796	179	975	870	38	908	898	14	912
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</b>									
Afghanistan	14	-	14	27	-	27	37	-	37
Bangladesh	10	-	10	23	-	23	27	-	27
Egypt	-	-	-	12	-	12	25	-	25
India	13	-	13	20	-	20	18	-	18
Jordan	264	28	292	272	-	272	284	-	284
Lebanon	4	-	4	67	-	67	65	-	65
<del>Pakistan</del>	<del>83</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>87</del>	<del>205</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>208</del>	<del>221</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>224</del>
Nepal	3	-	3	5	-	5	5	-	5
Pakistan	57	-	57	70	-	70	86	-	86
Sri Lanka	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
Tunisia	55	1	56	123	42	165	152	-	152
Yemen	20	-	20	29	-	29	31	-	31
Regional Total	526	33	559	856	45	901	951	3	954
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
Austria	4	-	4	10	-	10	10	-	10
Finland	6	-	6	8	-	8	9	-	9
Greece	112	32	144	132	2	134	-	-	-
Iceland	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	41	187	223	103	93	196	107	62	169
Spain	173	16	189	292	16	308	252	12	264
Regional Total	356	235	591	545	111	656	378	74	452

# INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM STUDENT SUMMARY (Continued)

Country	Actual FY 1977			Estimated FY 1978			Proposed FY 1979		
	United States	Overseas	Total	United States	Overseas	Total	United States	Overseas	Total
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Ethiopia	54	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	28	-	28	42	-	42	46	-	46
Kenya	21	-	21	26	-	26	25	-	25
Liberia	16	-	16	22	-	22	27	-	27
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Senegal	2	-	2	4	-	4	11	-	11
Sudan	17	-	17	22	-	22	29	-	29
Togo	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Zaire	76	-	76	101	-	101	89	-	89
Regional Total	218	-	218	217	-	217	248	-	248
<b>AMERICAN REPUBLICS:</b>									
Argentina	109	37	146	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	2	186	188	7	69	76	11	61	72
Colombia	35	327	362	35	137	172	55	12	67
Dominican Republic	34	42	76	21	71	92	23	108	131
Ecuador	18	290	308	23	188	211	27	218	245
El Salvador	22	25	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	17	109	126	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	17	-	17	32	1	33	29	5	34
Honduras	8	108	116	10	151	161	29	67	96
Mexico	30	8	38	40	19	59	39	19	58
Nicaragua	32	202	234	11	126	137	22	27	49
Panama	2	232	234	5	80	85	32	26	58
Paraguay	56	44	100	56	84	140	10	23	33
Peru	49	615	664	133	184	317	119	10	129
Venezuela	9	4	13	1	6	7	-	-	-
Regional Total	440	2,229	2,669	374	1,116	1,490	396	576	972
Worldwide Total	2,336	2,676	5,012	2,862	1,310	4,172	2,871	667	3,538

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WORLDWIDE FY 79 IMET PROGRAM

<u>Student Training</u>	<u>Student/Teams</u>	<u>Total \$ Thousands</u>
<u>U.S.:</u>		
Flying	97	5,283
Operations	377	2,184
Communication/Electronics	218	1,187
Maintenance	426	1,747
Logistics	184	779
Administrative	157	808
Professional	1,051	11,055
Orientation	107	160
Missile	254	1,583
Total U.S.	2,871	24,786
<u>Overseas:</u>		
Operations	122	203
Communication	77	11
Maintenance	349	110
Logistics	29	18
Administrative	11	1
Professional	76	162
Orientation	1	1
Missile	2	1
Other	-	4,400
Total Overseas	667	4,907
Total Training	3,538	29,693
Mobile Training Teams	-	138
Contractor Technicians	-	199
Training Aids	-	2,406
Other Training Support	-	369
Total Country	3,538	32,805

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Prepared by: Mr. L. Brieske  
Date Prepared: 8 Feb 78  
Organization: DSAA/TC  
Coordination: Mr. Hammond

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## POSITION PAPER

### REQUIREMENT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (IMETP)

- The International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP) is a vital and productive part of the overall Security Assistance Program which supports the foreign policy objectives of the U.S.
  - Enhances our own security by improving the capabilities of foreign nations.
  - Maintains favorable political-military relationships.
- IMET objectives
  - Assist in achievement of operational readiness of country forces.
  - Achieve optimum country training self-sufficiency.
  - Promote a pro-US orientation and understanding of the US.
  - Promote free world military professionalism.
- IMET emphasizes
  - Training individuals who are likely in the future to occupy key positions of responsibilities within the country's armed forces.
  - Development and management of in-country resources.

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- Benefits of IMET.

- Supports NATO rationalization/standardization training efforts.
- Creates nation building skills as well as skills needed for effective operation and maintenance of equipment acquired from the US.
- Helps to meet the security needs of selected countries and the US.
- Contributes to internal country and area stability.
- Assists in maintaining open communication and good will/influence with members of foreign armed forces.

- DOD Position

- The education, training and orientation components of the IMETP are some of our most effective and beneficial forms of security assistance.
- IMET constitutes a most productive investment for advancing US foreign policy and security assistance objectives since the training dollar is multiplied appreciably when trainees share the benefits of their experience upon return to their country.
- Continuation of IMETP is necessary for a balanced security assistance program in support of US objectives.

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## POINT PAPER

### INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (IMETP) ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Management responsibility for the IMETP is centralized in the Program Control Division, Office of the Comptroller, DSAA.

- Policy development, program review and analysis, guidance preparation and program evaluation.
- Program management and implementation including program maintenance, dollar surveillance, record keeping and deviation processing.

Program planning and programming.

- DEFO/ODC's assist the host country in developing annual IMETP programs based on the MSAP five year planning cycle.
- The unified commands assist the DEFO/ODC's in program development and in conjunction with the Military Departments hold tri-service training workshops to refine the budget year program.
- Budget year program data are recorded in the DSAA Master ADP file together with data for the current year and all prior years.
- Data in the DSAA master file are maintained current through the submission of program changes as such changes occur. A further updating and refinement of the program takes place after Congressional appropriation which is generally less than our budget request.

Program Execution, Control and Administration.

- The MAP Order and funds issued by DSAA is the authority from which the appropriate military department conducts training.
  - The service departments issue implementing instructions to their agencies responsible for conducting training.
  - Training is implemented on the precise line item basis as contained in country program submissions developed by DEFO/ODC's.
  - The program data continues to follow the progress of the students through training, reporting and financial accounting phases.
- Students enter training according to class entry dates established jointly by DEFO's and service departments at training workshops, DSAA approval and on incremental funding by the DSAA Comptroller.
- Training at base level is entirely a Service department function.

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- Each Service designates "Foreign Training Officers" at bases where the FMT population warrants. These officers provide the liaison between the normal U.S. training operations and the peculiar operation involving the foreign student. In some instances a foreign liaison officer is provided by the country concerned. This is common in cases where a large number of students from one country are being trained over an extended period.

Program Management emphasizes

- Cost sharing programs whenever possible (Host country pays cost of international travel, subsistence and lodging)
- Increased self-sufficiency through improved resource management and instructor training.
- Training of career personnel likely to occupy key positions in the future.
- Shifting program emphasis from technical skills to professional training and to FMS cash basis.

Management actions that have eliminated Controversial Training Programs.

- Police training prohibited by Sect. 660 of the FAA is no longer accomplished under IMETP. While such training is legally permitted under FMS, DOD policy is to consider only those requests from units that are part of the national defense forces under the direction and control of the minister of defense and are not engaged in on-going civilian policy functional.
- Joint training exercises are no longer considered as a type of training under IMETP and are not included in the FY 79 program. The costs of any US support provided for such "Training Exercises" must be reimbursed under an FMS case. However, DOD funds may be used to pay those costs of any US Armed Forces participation (as Distinguishable from materiel support or training instruction) but only those costs, if any, that would be incurred if there were no foreign participation.

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## POINT PAPER

### BENEFITS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (IMETP)

IMETP supports the foreign policy objectives of the U.S. by providing an effective contribution to the military strength of the free world. In addition to transmitting professional military skills and instruction in US military doctrine, the program assists in the pursuit of our policy objectives by providing significant opportunities for communication with the military leadership of other countries, in particular the emerging leaders of the developing nations.

- Improves the efficiency and readiness of the assisted armed forces.
  - Provides clear and candid lines of communication for both political and military purposes. No other program can provide this quality of access to the military elite.
  - Increases the pool of qualified manpower in a wide range of skills in the military and civilian economy and assisted country development through civic action projects.
  - Several IMET-trained military organizations have developed modern management and planning methods which have served as a model for their civilian governments--Korea, Thailand, Iran and Brazil.
  - Strengthens regional stability by helping to upgrade the professional character and competence of the armed services.
  - Led to greater national or regional self-reliance and in some cases IMET-trained forces have served as a substitute for U.S. forces. Korea provides the best example. Moreover, many IMET-trained countries contributed forces to UN peace-keeping forces.
  - Has encouraged foreign countries to take a more moderate stance on local and regional questions.
- In addition to the fact that under IMETP, countries have historically progressed from basic technical training to professional, instructor and management training the best indication of the effectiveness of our training is related to the success of the participants.
- Approximately one-third of the US Army Command and General Staff College graduates have attained the rank of general. Twenty have become heads of state; 153 ministers, ambassadors or legislators; 152 chiefs of staff or its equivalent.
  - Approximately 17 percent of the Air Force Air Command and Staff College have become generals, 29 have been air force commanders, airline heads, base commanders, ambassadors or cabinet-level ministers.

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- Over 250 graduates of the Naval War College have achieved flag rank and 42 have become chiefs of their navies.
- Graduates of the Marine Professional Military Education (PME) courses include six admirals, 48 generals, and 18 officers who became commandant or deputy commandant of their Marine Corps.

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Office of Origin: DSAA-TC  
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POINT PAPER

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INTERNAL DEFENSE TRAINING FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

- Any discussion on internal defense should begin with a basic definition of the term.
  - Includes all military, political, economic, psychological, and sociological activities directed toward preventing the development of resistance groups whose actions can disrupt the peaceful evolution of economic and social programs.
  - The basic military problem is to maintain or restore internal security so that legitimate governments can govern without the threat of violence and disruption.
- Forces used to prevent insurgency, or to combat it if it develops, may include:
  - Special military units such as special forces, civil affairs, and psychological warfare.
  - Regular military units such as engineer, medical, aviation, communication and support elements.
- Internal defense action and effort goes beyond armed combat. Civic action programs are a key ingredient in a successful counterinsurgency campaign.
  - These civic actions are performed by the military forces of a country, utilizing military manpower and skills, in cooperation with civil agencies, authorities and groups to improve the economic and social betterment of that country.
  - Such a program can be a major contributing factor in the preventing/elimination of insurgency and the promotion of nation building

- It is clear that internal defense training is not confined to a special or unique set of military skills.
  - Internal defense action makes use of fundamental military training such as leadership, planning, organization, care and maintenance of equipment, road and bridge construction, map reading, escape and evasion, first aid and public health, and citizenship.
- US Military Department schools provide instruction that draws together the many skills and operational techniques mentioned above, and focuses attention on general military problems.
  - This knowledge could be applied in meeting a threat of insurgency and this capability is inherent in any military organization.
  - Instruction which bears on internal defense encompass the following:
    - World politics
    - Psychological operations
    - History of Special Warfare
    - The Evolution of Foreign Policy
    - Efforts toward peace and stability
    - Intelligence
    - Communications and equipment
    - Organization, development, training and logistics of guerrilla forces
    - The insurgency problem
    - Environmental improvement
    - Roles and missions of government agencies in internal defense operations
    - Legal aspects of internal defense operations
    - Evasion and escape

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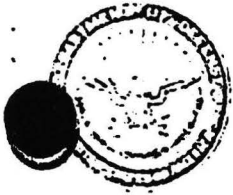
- If internal defense training is not to be authorized, should all of the above be deleted?
- ~~International Military Education and Training (IMET)~~ does not include ~~instruction on any phase of civilian law enforcement~~
- ~~No~~ IMET training of any kind is provided to any unit or individual ~~having on-going law enforcement responsibilities~~
- Out allies need to be aware of the origin of insurgency, how military resources can best be used for internal defense and civic action measures that assist in eliminating the roots or basic causes of the insurgency before it erupts.
- The successes in Greece, the Philippines, and by the British in Malaysia resulted from basic military knowledge perfected to apply internal defense techniques.
- The likelihood of insurgency activity continues to be a real problem in most of the less developed countries of the world, and the threat will not go away if the US stops all training related to internal defense problems.
- To deny US friends and allies information and instruction in this problem area would be an imprudent action, and would invite every "national liberation" radical, anarchist, and terrorist group in the world to undertake more vigorous action.
- Such denial could lessen world stability significantly.

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Lewis J. Dellarco  
DSAA/TC  
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THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

JCSM-96-77  
22 March 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subject: Foreign Military Education and Training

1. As a result of discussions with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), the Joint Chiefs of Staff have developed a position on the overall value of foreign military education and training. Their views are contained in the Appendix.
2. The fundamental purpose of foreign military education and training is to provide friendly and allied nations with an improved military capability in consonance with the Total Force Policy. Military training by the United States contributes to the recipient country's security, as well as to the stability in the region, and, therefore, to the security of the United States.
3. There are important national security and foreign policy objectives which are served by providing military education and training to friendly and allied nations. In many developing countries, the military is an important segment of leadership. One effective way of exposing foreign leaders to US ideas and the practices of a free society is through the provision of military education and training, including observation and orientation visits to the United States. Additionally, the program benefits both the United States and foreign countries by adding to a country's educational and technological base, creating nation-building skills as well as skills needed for effective operation and maintenance of equipment acquired from the United States.
4. The degree of foreign military education and training in the future will obviously depend upon the results of the ongoing assessment of US arms transfer policies, the continued affluence of countries and their perceived need for additional arms and training, the ability of these countries

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to provide sufficient trainable manpower, and the US ability to provide requested training at reasonable costs. For the short term, the United States should increase funding for International Military Education and Training to the levels requested by the Department of Defense, continue emphasis on cost-sharing programs whenever possible, foster increased self-sufficiency through improved resource management training, and stabilize US costing practices which are fair to all concerned. The Department of Defense should seek legislative support which will permit the United States to provide foreign military education and training for selected countries on a tuition-free and reciprocal, reimbursement-in-kind basis.

5. For the longer term, the Department of Defense should seek executive support in convincing Congress of the invaluable benefits accrued through training, increase funding to further influence future national leaders, improve orientation tours by insuring the proper degree of exposure to US culture, and expand allocations for more prestigious education and training programs.

~~6. Without attachment, this memorandum is UNCLASSIFIED.~~

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

*Philip D. Shutler*

PHILIP D. SHUTLER  
Major General, USMC  
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Attachment

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VALUE OF FOREIGN MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (U)

1. ~~(\*)~~ Background.

a. The United States has been involved in the training of foreign military personnel since 1950 and has trained more than 600,000 officers and enlisted personnel. Training has been provided to 75 countries through foreign military sales (FMS), the Military Assistance Program (MAP), and reciprocal training arrangements. In recent years, the grant program has received an average annual appropriation of approximately \$25 million. Recent legislation, the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (PA-94-329), provided for a new, separate authorization for the grant training, now entitled International Military Education and Training (IMET). These provisions, contained in a legislative measure which had as a major policy provision the phaseout of grant military assistance, reflected congressional opinion that military training was a particularly effective form of security assistance that should be continued under separate authority even as the grant materiel program was phased out.

By FY 1977, IMET training valued at \$27.6 million is planned for 48 countries. Training ordered through the FMS program, and therefore not reflected in appropriations, has increased rapidly in recent years, from \$140,822,000 in FY 1975 to an estimated \$298,474,000 in FY 1977.

2. ~~Authority~~. Current authority for both grant (now called International Military Education and Training Program--INETP) and purchase of training under FMS is contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

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3. ~~Section 543~~ The basic purposes of the INETP are stated in Section 543 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976. These purposes are:
- a. Encourage effective and mutually beneficial relations and increased understanding between the United States and foreign countries in furtherance of the goals of international peace and security.
  - b. Improve the ability of participating foreign countries to utilize their resources, including defense articles and defense services obtained by them from the United States, with maximum effectiveness, thereby contributing to greater self-reliance by such countries.
4. ~~Training~~ Objectives. Training is particularly effective in building Free World security and favorably influencing foreign political and military leaders toward the United States and its policies. The training objectives are:
- a. Create skills needed for effective operation and maintenance of equipment acquired from the United States.
  - b. Assist in achievement of operational readiness of country forces.
    - (1) For countries which face an external threat, training will be designed to achieve military forces familiar with US tactics, techniques, and procedures and adapted to local conditions, thereby enhancing their effectiveness in operations with US and allied forces.
    - (2) For countries facing internal security problems, training will be designed to achieve military forces capable of coping with the threat.
  - c. Achieve optimum training self-sufficiency in each country.

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- (1) As a temporary expedient, the United States will provide training assistance to meet immediate needs for military and technical skills for countries lacking training capability to attain arms transfer objectives.
- (2) After meeting immediate skill needs, first priority will be given to training of instructors. Ultimately, training would be limited to instructor refresher training in US military tactics, doctrine, and technology.
- (3) As operational and technical proficiency of military forces is achieved, emphasis will shift from training in military and technical skills to professional training designed to improve resource management, with special consideration given to logistic, personnel, and financial management.
- (4) Training provided in CONUS normally will be limited to career personnel.
- d. Promote a pro-US orientation.
- (1) Orientation tours to the United States and to US installations abroad by distinguished foreign military leaders should be continued.
- (2) Training of your foreign military careerists showing exceptional potential for leadership will be encouraged.
- (3) Foreign military trainees, in addition to their military training or orientation in the United States, will be given every opportunity to obtain a balanced understanding of US society, institutions, and ideals. Programs will be established to provide a perspective on American life to complement and strengthen both the strictly military aspects of their experience in the United States and personal friendships with US military and civilian personnel.

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- (4) Establishment of English as the second language among military personnel will be encouraged in countries receiving US arms transfers, at United States or recipient country expense, but to the maximum feasible extent at country expense.
- c. Promote Free World military professionalism.
- (1) Military cooperation, coordination, and interchange of advances in military doctrine, technology, and management among Free World military leaders are important to US collective security objectives.
- (2) Programs supporting Free World military professionalism for foreign career officers at US Service schools at the advanced career, command and staff, and senior Service college levels will be encouraged.
- Initially, all of the objectives stated above should be pursued simultaneously, with emphasis shifting progressively from operations and maintenance to management of in-country capabilities, and finally maintenance of a pro-US orientation and Free World military professionalism.
5. Areas of Emphasis. To the extent consistent with the military requirements and the achievement of more immediate objectives, particular emphasis should be placed on:
- a. The training of individuals who are likely in the future to occupy key positions of responsibility within the foreign country's armed forces.
- b. Training that encourages military professionalism and the interchange of military doctrine, particularly by attendance at US Service schools at the advanced career, command and staff, and senior Service college levels.

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c. <del>Planning</del> related to the management of resources at all	1
<del>levels within the Defense Establishment.</del> This should include,	2
but not be limited to:	3
(1) <del>Planning</del> . Defining defense objectives and making	4
decisions among alternative courses of action to	5
achieve these objectives.	6
(2) <del>Programming</del> . Establishing schedules for achieving	7
objectives, collecting functions and activities sharing	8
the same objective into families (programs), and esti-	9
mating resource requirements for each.	10
(3) <del>Budgeting</del> . Formulating detailed yearly projections	11
of resource requirements for the programs, obtaining	12
and allocating associated funds, and balancing priorities	13
in the competition for limited resources.	14
(4) <del>Management</del> of capital assets. Acquisition and disposi-	15
tion of goods and services.	16
(5) <del>Management</del> of resources of operating activities,	17
including employment of manpower resources. Administering	18
the acquisition of consumable resources and their con-	19
sumption in the execution of assigned missions.	20
(6) <del>Accounting</del> . Measuring results and status, usually	21
in financial terms, for both organizational units and	22
functional areas.	23
(7) <del>Reporting</del> . Transmitting financial and nonfinancial	24
information on status and results of operations and	25
investment to appropriate levels of management.	26
(8) <del>Evaluating</del> . Analyzing defense activity performance	27
and test results to determine the merit or degree of	28
effectiveness of the activity or resources concerned.	29
(9) Auditing. Reviewing the accuracy of reported results	30
and judging the adequacy of, and compliance with, estab-	31
lished policies and procedures.	32

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(10) Financial. Budget submissions; status reports on obligations and allotments; general ledger accounting; working capital fund report.	1 2 3
(11) Manpower. Military and civilian authorization procedures; manpower status reports; management engineering methods.	4 5 6
(12) Supply. Item and weapon system supply management; inventory accounting; property disposal.	7 8
(13) Maintenance. Field maintenance management procedures; depot maintenance industrial fund; standard cost accounting and workloading.	9 10 11
(14) Facilities. Management reports; contract construction procedures.	12 13
(15) Acquisition. Contractual procedures; cost information reports.	14 15
(16) Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation. R&D concept papers; project control documents; test design; analysis; reliability.	16 17 18
<u>6 (a) Benefits of Foreign Military Education and Training to the United States. The advantages to the United States include: lowering the requirement for US deployed forces, supporting NATO rationalization/standardization training efforts, developing self-reliance and regional stability, providing a mobilization base for expansion during contingencies, creating national occupational skills which can be used in the United States and overseas, maintaining proficiency of US instructors in peacetime at a minimum cost to the United States, providing regional area familiarization and mission related training for selected US personnel, supporting balance of trade, and strengthening Free World Forces. Additionally, training of foreign military personnel influences foreign policy philosophy of the participating nations by promoting the US system of government.</u>	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

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a. The US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort 1  
Leavenworth, Kansas, has monitored the subsequent careers 2  
of over 3,796 graduates. Approximately one-third have 3  
attained the rank of general. Twenty have become heads of 4  
state; 153 ministers, ambassadors or legislators; and 152 5  
chiefs of staff or its equivalent. 6

b. The Air Force Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell 7  
Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, has been attended by 8  
approximately 1,331 foreign students. As of 1 July 1976, 9  
the Air University can account for 235 distinguished alumni, 10  
of whom 206 have become generals and 29 have been air force 11  
commanders, airline heads, base commanders, ambassadors, or 12  
cabinet-level ministers. The Co-President of the military 13  
junta and the Minister of the Air Force in Peru were former 14  
students. 15

c. The Marine Corps graduates of the Marine Professional 16  
Military Education (PME) courses include six admirals, 48 17  
generals, and 18 officers who became commandant or deputy 18  
commandant of their marine corps. 19

d. Two hundred and fifty-one graduates of the Naval War 20  
College in Newport, Rhode Island, have achieved flag rank, 21  
and 42 graduates later became chiefs of their navies. 22

e. The Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) in the Canal 23  
Zone provides professional advancement courses and technical 24  
training in Air Force specialties in Spanish for personnel 25  
of Latin American air forces. About 7 percent of its 26  
graduates are officers, and many courses are designed for 27  
highly qualified senior NCOs in which the emphasis is on 28  
management and supervision. Despite the technical nature of 29  
many of its course offerings, IAAFA has trained at least 30  
65 Latin American officers currently holding important 31



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government posts. These officers include the President of Bolivia; the commanding general, commander, or Air Force member of the ruling junta in Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua; chiefs of staff of the Dominican Republic and Ecuadorian Air Forces; directors of the Air Force academies in Brazil and Chile; Minister of Air in El Salvador; and the heads of intelligence sections in six Latin American countries.

f. The US Army School of the Americas conducts command, combat, and technical education and training in the Spanish language. It has graduated over 34,000 graduates, and its alumni include two presidents, one chief of state, seven cabinet ministers, seven armed forces commanders, and eight chiefs of staff of the army.

g. Over the years, English language training has been an extensive effort in the foreign military education and training program. This aspect of the program has provided a bonus which has a lifetime of usefulness for the trainee and which transcends the immediate purposes of the technical and professional military training provided after competency in English is achieved. Today's primary literature on management, technology, finance, and administration is in English. Consequently, the primacy of the English language as a modernizing force is generally recognized, especially in the developing nations.

#### 7. ~~Current~~ Current Status of Foreign Military Education and Training.

~~Training~~ is divided into the following broad categories: student training (CONUS and overseas), mobile training teams (MTTs), field training services, ~~NAAC~~ and command training support, and ~~extraordinary expenses and other training support~~ (training exercises, supplies, materials, etc.). Student training includes

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training in flying, operations, communications/electronics,  
maintenance, logistics, administration, specialties, and  
orientation. Currently, the program for FY 1977 includes all of  
the above types of training for the following regions:

a. Latin America. Eight hundred and eighty-five students will  
be trained in the United States and 2,002 in overseas schools  
and facilities. Twenty-four MTTs are also programmed. IMETP is  
currently programmed at \$10 million, and FMS sales are estimated  
at \$1.39 million.

b. East Asia and the Pacific. Seven hundred and eighty-one  
students will be trained in the United States and 117 in over-  
seas schools and facilities. Three MTTs are also programmed.  
IMETP is currently programmed at \$5.8 million, and FMS sales  
are estimated at \$5.1 million.

c. Africa. Four hundred and twelve students will be trained in  
the United States and one overseas. IMETP is currently pro-  
grammed at \$4.4 million, and FMS sales are estimated at  
\$13.3 million.

d. Near East and South Asia. Three hundred and eighteen  
students will be trained in the United States and 29 overseas.  
Two MTTs are programmed. IMETP is currently programmed at  
\$1.9 million, and FMS sales are estimated at \$184.3 million.

e. Europe. Five hundred and twenty-seven students will be  
trained in the United States and 140 in overseas schools and  
facilities. IMETP is currently programmed at \$5.7 million,  
and FMS sales are estimated at \$94.3 million.

8. The Future. Executive and legislative support will be  
required to strengthen effectively the foreign military educa-  
tion and training program, which becomes more important as a  
result of current and FY 1978 reductions in MAAGs and similar  
organizations.

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a. Short Term. Increase the JMEF funding levels, continue emphasis on cost-sharing programs, foster increased self-sufficiency through improved management and expanded training capabilities, stabilize US costing practices so that training prices are fair to both the United States and foreign countries, and seek legislative relief permitting foreign military education and training on a tuition-free and reciprocal, reimbursement-in-kind basis for selected nations.

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b. Longer Term. Raise level of funding beyond present scope to further influence future national leaders, monitor execution of informational programs to insure appropriate exposure of trainees to cultural aspects of US society, and expand allocations for more prestigious senior level training programs, including Service academies.

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QUESTION: ~~Are charges to foreign countries for EMS training programs recovering full costs?~~

ANSWER: Based on a review directed by DepSecDef Duncan, the DoD established a revised pricing policy for security assistance training effective October 1, 1977. This revised policy provides for the recovery of full costs to the U.S. Government. The Senate and House Appropriations Committees' staffs and the GAO were briefed on the new pricing policy. The staff of both of these Congressional committees indicated their satisfaction with the new policy. On May 23, 1977, Mr. Duncan signed letters to Senator McClellan and Representative Mahon officially advising them of the new policy.

BACKGROUND:

Pricing of security assistance training has been a sensitive and controversial area with GAO and the Congress for a couple of years. The Congress is satisfied with the new policy. However, they have requested that we review the acceleration factors for military retirement, civilian benefits, and asset use charge to insure that they recoup full cost. These rates are currently under review and the new rates will be used in establishing FY 1979 tuition rates.

As authorized in the Arms Export Control Act, the U.S. Government, effective October 1, 1977, ratified STANAG 6002. This STANAG permits the waiving of indirect cost of training on a reciprocal basis. This results in approximately a 25% reduction in tuition rates for NATO countries who have ratified the STANAG.

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Prepared by: J.W. Saylor OASD (C)  
Date: 23 February 1978

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## OVERSEAS MANAGEMENT OF THE SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Security assistance organizations in foreign countries are an essential part of the overall management of the security assistance program. These organizations perform the following functions:

- Supervise logistics, transportation, and fiscal activities related to management of the program in the respective country.
- Provide advice and assistance to the Chief of the US Diplomatic Mission on security assistance matters.
- Maintain liaison with the foreign defense organization on security assistance activities.
- Oversee the administration of contracts in-country between the Department of Defense and commercial contractors furnishing

articles and services under the aegis of the security assistance program.

- Help assure proper utilization and disposition of materiel, training, and technical assistance furnished to the foreign governments through the security assistance program.

For FY 1979, separate security assistance organizations under the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission are proposed for 45 countries, with 14 of these (Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Panama) to be authorized more than six US military personnel. In 26 additional countries which do not have separate security assistance organizations, we propose assigning security assistance management functions to the Defense Attache's Office, this being considered the most economic and efficient means of performing such functions in those countries.

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## OVERSEAS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

(Dollars in Thousands)

Country	Actual Net FY 1977	Est. Net FY 1978	Proposed FY 1979		
			Gross	Reimb.	Net
FAST ASIA & PACIFIC:					
Australia a/	-	-	61	61	-
China	43	13	417	409	8
Indonesia	1,287	1,303	1,675	771	904
Japan	-	-	668	668	-
Korea	1,215	563	5,261	4,509	752
Malaysia a/	-	1	35	34	1
Philippines	506	859	1,601	897	704
Singapore a/	-	-	45	45	-
Thailand	1,252	679	1,710	1,231	479
Regional Total	4,303	3,418	11,473	8,625	2,848
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:					
India	7	24	177	152	25
Iran	285	384	271	b/	271
Jordan	201	362	604	284	320
Kuwait	57	107	99	b/	99
Morocco	9	9	654	647	7
Pakistan	-	-	456	456	-
Saudi Arabia	331	425	390	b/	390
Tunisia	24	29	391	364	27
Yemen a/	-	1	69	68	1
Regional Total	914	1,341	3,111	1,971	1,140
EUROPE:					
Austria a/	-	-	96	96	-
Belgium	-	-	430	430	-
Denmark	-	-	269	269	-
France	-	-	447	447	-
Germany	-	-	770	770	-
Greece	80	223	1,490	1,296	194
Italy	-	-	459	459	-
Netherlands	-	-	311	311	-
Norway	-	-	245	245	-
Portugal	514	521	645	97	548
Spain	53	135	1,394	1,269	125
Turkey	1,381	1,187	3,825	2,677	1,148
EUROPE (Continued):					
United Kingdom a/	-	-	121	121	-
Regional Total	2,028	2,066	10,502	8,487	2,015
AFRICA:					
Ethiopia	262	-	-	-	-
Ghana a/	-	4	-	-	-
Liberia	144	76	566	515	51
Nigeria a/	-	-	148	148	-
Somalia	-	-	290	203	87
Sudan	-	-	350	245	105
Zaire	55	78	710	646	64
Regional Total	461	158	2,064	1,757	307
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:					
Argentina	14	12	496	486	10
Bolivia	770	221	452	262	190
Brazil	20	23	472	467	5
Chile	-	-	505	505	-
Colombia	51	44	475	437	38
Costa Rica	-	-	120	120	-
Dominican Republic	158	145	305	153	152
Ecuador	9	5	310	304	6
El Salvador	189	120	301	202	99
Guatemala	65	62	228	171	57
Haiti a/	1	8	30	23	7
Honduras	87	100	329	224	105
Mexico a/	3	4	30	26	4
Nicaragua	164	135	386	239	147
Panama	72	86	426	328	98
Paraguay	216	212	274	66	208
Peru	3	6	333	326	7
Uruguay	34	49	294	244	50
Venezuela	8	5	524	520	4
Regional Total	1,864	1,237	6,290	5,103	1,187
Worldwide Total	9,570	8,220	33,440	25,943	7,497

a/ Security Assistance management function performed by Defense Attache's Office.

b/ Overseas Program Management costs for these activities are covered by separate FMS cases.



## OVERSEAS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL STRENGTHS

Country	Actual FY 1977			Estimated FY 1978			Proposed FY 1979		
	Military	Civilian	Local	Military	Civilian	Local	Military	Civilian	Local
<b>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</b>									
China (Taiwan)	30	4	10	6	3	3	6	3	3
Indonesia	54	6	22	33	4	19	27	3	16
Japan	7	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	5
Korea	154	44	50	130	38	50	112	25	35
Philippines	37	9	6	34	9	6	27	6	4
Thailand	117	15	47	40	7	15	35	5	10
Regional Total	399	83	140	249	67	98	213	48	73
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</b>									
India	2	1	5	2	1	4	2	1	4
Iran	185	23	40	185	23	40	185	23	40
Jordan	10	2	5	11	2	5	11	2	5
Kuwait	9	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-
Morocco	19	2	6	16	2	6	13	2	2
Pakistan	9	-	7	6	1	7	6	1	7
Saudi Arabia	167	2	15	80	2	10	80	2	10
Tunisia	9	1	3	6	1	3	6	1	3
Regional Total	410	31	81	315	32	75	312	32	71
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
Belgium	3	2	4	5	2	4	5	2	4
Denmark	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
France	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Germany	3	4	6	6	4	8	6	4	8
Greece	29	7	16	28	7	16	25	5	12
Italy	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Netherlands	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Norway	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2
Portugal	12	4	9	12	4	9	12	4	9
Spain	30	8	19	27	7	14	24	4	10
Turkey	85	17	58	64	16	40	55	10	30
Regional Total	177	53	131	157	50	109	142	39	91

# OVERSEAS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL STRENGTHS (Continued)

Country	Actual FY 1977			Estimated FY 1978			Proposed FY 1979		
	Military	Civilian	Local	Military	Civilian	Local	Military	Civilian	Local
AFRICA:									
Ethiopia <sup>a/</sup>	46	4	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	9	-	3	6	1	2	6	1	2
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	.1	2
Zaire	10	-	3	6	-	3	6	-	3
Regional Total	65	4	34	12	1	5	16	2	7
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:									
Argentina	22	1	9	6	2	9	6	2	9
Bolivia	29	2	8	6	2	5	6	2	5
Brazil	38	6	26	32	6	26	6	2	3
Chile	7	-	5	6	2	6	6	1	5
Colombia	21	1	6	6	2	8	6	2	8
Costa Rica	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1
Dominican Republic	8	-	2	5	1	2	5	1	2
Ecuador	6	1	4	6	1	4	6	1	4
El Salvador	6	-	3	5	2	3	3	2	3
Guatemala	12	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	3
Honduras	11	-	3	6	2	3	6	2	3
Nicaragua	11	-	2	6	3	2	6	3	2
Panama	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1
Paraguay	3	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	4
Peru	7	-	4	6	-	4	6	-	4
Uruguay	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Venezuela	19	-	4	6	2	5	6	2	5
Regional Total	218	16	91	121	30	91	92	25	67
Worldwide Total	1,269	187	477	854	180	378	775	146	309

NOTE: Table does not include countries where security assistance management functions are assigned to the Defense Attache's Office.

a/ MAG Ethiopia inactivated May 10, 1977.

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## ESTIMATING FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

Basic foreign military sales policies are derived from US statutes, Presidential policies, instructions from the Department of State, and Department of Defense directives which implement the provisions of these statutes, policies and instructions. Offers to sell defense articles and defense services (including training) under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procedures are made only in response to specific requests from foreign governments. The estimates of foreign military sales for FY 1978 and FY 1979 included in this Congressional Presentation Document take account of the President's policy on conventional arms restraint, including that portion regarding a reduction in the dollar volume of new FMS commitments to non-exempt countries of weapons and weapons-related defense articles and defense services.

Projections of sales are made under conditions of extreme uncertainty. The process is based on analyses of interest expressed by potential purchasers which may or may not result in official requests, judgments as to which requests may be approved and result in actual offers after the thorough and lengthy United States Government review process is completed, and a judgment as to which offers to sell may actually be accepted. The latter requires not only a judgment of how essential the military equipment is to the country's defense needs, but also an estimate of whether the purchase will be approved during the purchasing country's budget process. We have also included in our projections an estimate of potential requests for major increases in scope (amendments) to prior year cases. These amendments will be reflected as a sale in the current fiscal year. Each phase of the request/offer/acceptance process has many variables which resist time quantification. The estimating period, however, is constrained to our fiscal year. A variance of one day in a purchasing country's acceptance of a single significant proffered sale agreement could shift the recording of the transaction from one fiscal year to the next.

For planning purposes, we have developed three estimates of foreign military sales. These estimates are based on varying degrees of probability of agreements, for the sale of defense articles and defense services, being signed with foreign governments. These estimates are termed "low", "most probable", and "high"; the "most probable" estimates are those contained in the following table. However, they are limited in value because in large part they represent decisions yet to be made by the U.S. and the prospective purchaser. The U.S. policy review takes into account all factors, including human rights.

The "low" estimate for each country represents the minimum level of expected agreements. This resulted from a summation of those agreements already signed (in the case of early FY 1978 only) plus an estimate of the purchasing country's continuing annual requirements to maintain equipment on hand or on order, major increases in scope (amendments) requests, plus those agreements almost certain to be signed. The "most probable" estimate represents the "low" estimate plus those additional agreements for the sale of defense articles and defense services which we reasonably expect to be signed during the fiscal year. This estimate represents our best collective judgment of probable agreements rather than merely a mid-range forecast.

The "high" estimate is based on the "most probable" estimate, plus those additional agreements which we reasonably expect to consummate in response to anticipated purchasing country requests. The "high" estimate also includes those agreements which may not be accepted due to costs, realignment of purchasing country priorities, changes in purchasing country resource availability, acceptance of third country offers for similar equipment, or other reasons including a negative decision by the U.S. Government during our review of the proposed sale. All estimates of potential FMS agreements to sell carry a high degree of uncertainty because of the lead time in making the estimate. For example, the forecasts for FY 1978 were completed in December, only two months into the fiscal year.

While an attempt has been made for individual countries to show that portion of estimated total FMS sales which may be financed by FMS credits and guaranteed loans, such estimates are tenuous at best. FMS financing is extended to specific countries on the basis of loan agreements which make specified amounts of funds available for the purchase of defense articles and defense services. The terms of the loan agreements require that the available funds be allocated to approved purchases (FMS or commercial) prior to a specified date, usually two years after the date the loan agreement is signed. When circumstances warrant, this period may be extended.

FMS agreements cannot always be segregated on a cash or financing basis at the time Letters of Offer are accepted by purchasing countries. In the case of those countries which have financing available, it is not always possible to determine until full payment has been made exactly how much of that payment was from funds available to the purchaser under FMS credits or guaranteed loans.

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## FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1977		Estimated FY 1978		Proposed FY 1979	
	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/
<b>FAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</b>						
Australia	132,002	-	300,000	-	850,000	-
Brunei	9	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	576	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
China (Taiwan)	153,049	847	150,000	-	150,000	-
Indonesia	5,853	-	125,000	-	15,000	-
Japan	44,082	-	280,000	-	40,000	-
Korea	653,987	428,717	700,000	-	975,000	-
Malaysia	5,263	-	5,000	-	25,000	-
New Zealand	5,995	3	9,000	-	5,000	-
Philippines	58,008	-	50,000	-	50,000	-
Singapore	113,690	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
Thailand	103,802	18,758	40,000	15,000	75,000	25,000
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>1,276,316</b>	<b>448,325</b>	<b>1,665,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,191,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</b>						
Bahrain	73	-	1,000	-	2,500	-
Egypt	40	-	275,000	-	20,000	-
India	1,434	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Iran	5,803,079	-	3,000,000	-	2,625,000	-
Israel	552,042	552,022	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jordan	116,984	6,346	75,000	70,000	70,000	60,000
Kuwait	27,695	-	110,000	-	40,000	-
Lebanon	-	-	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Morocco	35,687	-	40,000	-	100,000	-
Oman	833	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Pakistan	137,918	-	125,000	-	100,000	-
Saudi Arabia b/	1,804,732	-	5,100,000	-	5,400,000	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	*	-
Tunisia	42,796	5,250	40,000	35,000	10,000	8,000
United Arab Emirates	299	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
Yemen	2,603	-	5,000	-	150,000	-
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>8,526,215</b>	<b>563,618</b>	<b>9,817,500</b>	<b>1,145,000</b>	<b>9,554,000</b>	<b>1,098,000</b>
<b>EUROPE:</b>						
Austria	5,549	-	4,000	-	5,000	-
Belgium	6,942	-	15,000	-	40,000	-
Denmark	13,931	*	10,000	-	30,000	-
Finland	267	-	300	-	300	-
France	2,174	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
Germany	315,561	-	340,000	-	220,000	-
Greece	207,280	-	200,000	100,000	270,000	140,000

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# FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS (Continued)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1977		Estimated FY 1978		Proposed FY 1979	
	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/
EUROPE (Continued):						
Iceland	11	-	10	-	-	-
Ireland	49	-	100	-	100	-
Italy	23,774	-	25,000	-	25,000	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	31,213	-	50,000	-	50,000	-
Norway	21,105	*	25,000	-	45,000	-
Portugal	1,592	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
Spain	94,970	-	200,000	115,000	100,000	50,000
Sweden	31,986	-	55,000	-	75,000	-
Switzerland	88,631	-	60,000	-	10,000	-
Turkey	124,972	53,707	175,000	175,000	200,000	200,000
United Kingdom	80,741	-	250,000	-	150,000	-
Yugoslavia	267	-	15,000	-	10,000	-
Regional Total	1,051,017	53,707	1,431,410	390,000	1,237,400	390,000
AFRICA:						
Benin	*	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ethiopia	192	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2,185	2,126	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ghana	144	49	100	-	100	-
Kenya	2,833	-	2,500	-	3,000	-
Liberia	35	-	100	100	100	100
Nigeria	4,062	-	50,000	-	4,000	-
Sudan	91,904	-	80,000	-	35,000	-
Zaire	12,227	7,940	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Regional Total	113,582	10,115	151,700	19,100	61,200	19,100
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:						
Argentina	14,406	209	10,000	2,500	-	-
Bolivia	121	-	4,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
Brazil	14,277	627	10,000	6,000	-	-
Canada	73,811	-	50,000	-	100,000	-
Colombia	3,463	1,557	13,000	11,200	13,000	12,000
Costa Rica	8	-	100	-	100	-
Dominican Republic	*	-	500	400	500	400
Ecuador	23,863	206	15,000	9,000	5,000	4,000
El Salvador	295	-	200	200	200	200
Guatemala	6,860	108	2,000	500	2,000	-
Haiti	191	-	500	200	500	400

# FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS (Continued)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1977		Estimated FY 1978		Proposed FY 1979	
	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/	Total Sales	FMS Financing Applied a/
AMERICAN REPUBLICS (Continued):						
Honduras	915	100	300	300	300	300
Mexico	154	-	500	-	2,000	1,500
Nicaragua	798	91	1,000	-	1,000	-
Panama	202	-	700	600	1,500	1,400
Paraguay	239	22	200	200	200	200
Peru	13,112	-	15,000	6,000	15,000	7,000
Surinam	1	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	654	166	300	-	300	-
Venezuela	3,024	68	10,000	1,000	10,000	-
Regional Total	156,394	3,154	133,300	41,100	156,600	31,400
IAATO Organizations	9,458	-	25,000	-	325,000	-
Other International Organizations	57,293	-	400	-	-	-
Worldwide Total	11,190,275	1,078,918	13,224,310	1,610,200	13,525,200	1,563,500

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

\* Less than \$500.

a/ This shows the estimated amount of FMS financing applied to sales agreements entered into for the fiscal year. That amount may vary from the amount of FMS financing provided during the same fiscal year for the reasons given in the accompanying explanation.

b/ Includes \$471,123,000 (FY 1977), \$2,550,000,000 (FY 1978), and \$3,000,000,000 (FY 1979) of Saudi Arabian Engineer Assistance Agreements (CAA) projects requested by the Saudi Arabian Minister of Defense and Aviation (MODA).

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## COUNTRY LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS SPECIFIED BY NAME

### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Chile. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, FMS, FMS Financing, and licenses for commercial munitions exports. Indefinite duration of the prohibition. Deliveries of FMS pipeline as of June 30, 1976 permitted. (Sec. 406, P.L. 94-329, approved on June 30, 1976)
2. Uruguay. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 503A, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
3. Argentina. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, FMS, FMS Financing, and licenses for commercial munitions exports. Indefinite duration of the prohibition. Deliveries of FMS pipeline as of June 30, 1976 permitted. (Sec. 503B, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
4. Brazil. Prohibition on FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 503B, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
5. El Salvador. Prohibition on FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 503B, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
6. Guatemala. Prohibition on FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 503B, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
7. Cuba. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, FMS, FMS financing, and licenses for commercial munitions exports using FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 506, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977) Prohibition on MAP and IMET of indefinite duration. (Sec. 620(a)FAA of 1961)

### AFRICA

8. Uganda. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 107, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
9. Mozambique. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 114, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
10. Angola. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 114, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977) Prohibition on MAP, IMET, FMS, FMS financing, and other assistance promoting or augmenting the capacity of any nation to conduct military operations in Angola (indefinite duration of the prohibition). (Sec. 404, P.L. 94-329, approved on June 30, 1976)
11. Zaire. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, FMS, FMS financing, or other assistance promoting or augmenting renewed military "operations" in Zaire during FY 1978, if such operations are in fact renewed. (Sec. 25, P.L. 95-92, approved on Aug. 4, 1977)
12. Ethiopia. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 503A, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

13. Philippines. Limitation on FY 1978 MAP (\$18.1M), IMET (\$0.7M), and Fms financing (\$1.85M to finance \$18.5M FMS guaranties). (Sec. 503C, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977) FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$19.6M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961)
14. Cambodia. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 107, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977) Prohibition on MAP and IMET of indefinite duration. (Sec. 655(c) FAA of 1961)
15. Laos. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 107, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
16. Vietnam. Prohibition on MAP, IMET, and FMS financing with FY 1978 funds. (Sec. 107, P.L. 95-148, approved on Oct. 31, 1977)
17. Indonesia. FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$15.0M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961)
18. Thailand. FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$8.0M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961)

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

19. Jordan. FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$55.0M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961)

EUROPE

20. Turkey. Prohibition on MAP, FMS, and FMS financing of indefinite duration, subject to Presidential waiver in FY 1978 of up to \$175M of FMS which may be financed. (Sec. 620(x) FAA of 1961; Sec. 2(b), P.L. 94-104, approved on Oct. 6, 1975) FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$48.0M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961), subject to Sec 620(x) FAA 1961 prohibition.
21. Greece. FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$33.0M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961)
22. Portugal. FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$25.0M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961)
23. Spain. FY 1978 MAP ceiling = \$15.0M (Sec. 504(a) FAA of 1961)

NOTE: Section 620(f) OF FAA of 1961 includes the following countries in the prohibition on MAP and IMET of indefinite duration:

1. Albania
2. Bulgaria
3. China (PRC)
4. Czechoslovakia
5. East Germany
6. Estonia
7. Hungary
8. Latvia
9. Lithuania
10. North Korea
11. North Vietnam
12. Outer Mongolia
13. Poland
14. Rumania
15. Tibet
16. Yugoslavia
17. Cuba
18. Soviet Russia

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Action Officer: Jerome H. Silber  
Office: DSAA Legal Counsel  
Date: February 3, 1978

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MAJOR RESTRICTIONS ON FMS AND FMS CREDITS  
IN THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT

The Following, in summary form, are the major restrictions and constraints on foreign military sales (FMS) and foreign military sales credits contained in the Arms Export Control Act, impacting on military exports.

- Sales to be approved only when consistent with US foreign policy, foreign aid purposes in FAA, extent and character of military requirements, economic and financial capability of purchaser, proper balance among sales, MAP, and economic aid, impact of sales on social and economic development programs, and impact of sales on existing or incipient arms races. (Sec. 1)
- Sales may be made only for purposes of internal security, legitimate self-defense, civic action, or regional or collective arrangements consistent with UN Charter, or requested by the UN. (Sec. 4)
- Sales should not be approved to arm military dictators, who are denying growth of fundamental rights or social progress to their people. (Reuss amendment, Sec. 1)
- No FMS credits or guaranties for less developed countries to buy sophisticated weapons such as missiles, and jet aircraft for military purposes, except Greece, Turkey, Iran, Israel, Republic of China, Philippines, and Korea; President may waive if financing is important to US national security. (Conte amendment, Sec. 4)
- Sales, credits, and guaranties cut off if economically less developed country diverts economic aid, or its own resources, to military expenditures to a degree which materially interferes with its development. (Sec. 35)

- Secretary of State responsible for determining whether there shall be a sale to any particular country and the amount of the sale. (Sec. 2(b))
- President must determine eligibility of purchaser on basis that sales will strengthen US security and promote world peace. (Sec.3(a)(1))
- Purchaser must agree not to transfer purchased items without prior US consent; prior report to Congress when such consent given. (Secs. 3(a)(2) and 3(d))
- Sales and FMS credits made only for US dollars. (Secs. 21, 22 and 23)
- FMS credits must be repaid within 12 years and at a interest rate not less than cost of money to USG unless President certifies to Congress that lower rate is in the National interest.
- FMS credit and guaranty standards and criteria, established by President. (Sec. 34)
- Off-shore procurement with FMS credits and guarantee funds requires prior Presidential determination. (Sec. 42(c))
- Private financing by US institutions may be guarantied by US upon obligation of 10% of principal amount of guarantee. (Sec. 24)
- EX-IM Bank financing of sales to economically less developed countries prohibited. (Sec. 32)
- Cash received from FMS and from repayments of FMS credits cannot be used for financing new credits or guaranties. (Sec. 37)
- Africa ceiling on grant aid and sales credits and guaranties: \$40 million. (Sec. 33)
- FMS sales worth \$25 million or more or major defense equipment sales worth \$7 million or more may not be made prior to expiration of 30 days after the terms are provided to the Congress, unless President certifies emergency requires sale in national security interests. (Sec. 36(b))
- Munitions control licensing requirements remain in force. (Sec. 38)

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- Arms control consequences must be taken into consideration when evaluating any FMS sale. (Sec. 42(a)(3))
- Secretary of State must advise Congress prior to coproduction (or licensed production outside US) transactions with details as to its value and probable impact on US employment and US production. (Sec. 42(b))
- Provisions of Atomic Energy Act and 10 USC 7307 (requiring separate legislation for major ship loans and sales) unaffected by Arms Export Control Act, as amended. (Sec. 44)

Action Officer: Mr. Jerome H. Silber  
Office: OAGC(IA)  
Date: 26 January 1978  
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## MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES MANUAL—PART II

assistance under Sec. 503(c); and

(e) arrangements are made with the agency making the loan to be reimbursed in the event such article is lost or destroyed while on loan, such reimbursement being made first out of any funds available to carry out this chapter and based on the depreciated value of the article at the time of loss or destruction.

### (3) Under Sec. 503(c)—

(a) In the case of any loan of a defense article made under this section, there shall be a charge to the appropriation for military assistance for any fiscal year while the article is on loan in an amount based on—

1. the out-of-pocket expenses authorized to be incurred in connection with such loan during such fiscal year; and

2. the depreciation which occurs during such year while such article is on loan.

(b) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply—

1. to any particular defense article which the United States Government agreed, prior to the date of enactment (17 December 1973) to lend; and

2. to any defense article, or portion thereof, acquired with funds appropriated for military assistance under this Act.

(4) Recommendations to loan equipment in lieu of transferring its title will be considered on a case-by-case basis and will be submitted through the appropriate Unified Command to the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) for approval. Loan agreements will (1) be of specified duration with an option for renewal on a mutually agreed basis, (2) provide for return of the equipment on short notice in event of an unanticipated U.S. need, and (3) contain a requirement that the equipment be maintained in a fully serviceable condition in accordance with U.S. standards. Loans under the authority of Section 503 FAA shall be implemented only by: (1) a Memorandum of Understanding between the Director, DSAA and an appropriate authorized official of the lending agency, setting forth the terms and conditions under which the loan is authorized to

be made and all charges, including depreciation, to MAP funds during specified fiscal years; and, (2) a written loan agreement is concluded prior to the commencement of the loan on behalf of the lending agency and the borrowing government.

(5) For loans of ships, the special provisions of Part I, Chapter E of this Manual also apply.

### d. Construction

(1) Military Departments will curtail maintenance and repair of real property projects under Operation and Maintenance of MAP Installations (generic code L3G) to the maximum extent. Only those projects urgently required for support of the Military Assistance mission should be considered for funding.

(2) Special instructions governing the planning, programming, and execution of construction (generic code Q2) are set forth in Chapter D.

### e. Technical Assistance

General policies governing the planning, programming and execution of grant aid technical assistance (generic code M) are as follows:

(1) Contract technician services performed in support of Military Assistance will be funded by Military Assistance Program funds to defray cost of salaries, travel and per diem.

(2) Technical assistance provided by DOD personnel will be funded by Military Assistance Program funds to cover cost of travel, per diem, and, in the case of DOD civilian personnel, salaries.

(3) Deployment of DOD personnel and teams, military or civilian, on PCS under MAP or FMS for the purpose of providing technical assistance or training to foreign countries, will require approval of the Director, DSAA, on a case-by-case basis, prior to making any offer or commitment to the foreign government concerned.

### f. Police Training and Related Programs

(1) No funds made available to carry

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## MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES MANUAL—PART II

out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, shall be used to conduct any police training or related program in a foreign country or in the United States. Related programs include MAP materiel programs.

(2) All military assistance, including excess defense articles, is subject to this prohibition. (Cash sales, credits, or guaranties made or issued under the Foreign Military Sales Act are not affected by this prohibition.)

(3) No funds made available to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, shall be used in any program of internal intelligence or surveillance on behalf of any foreign government within the United States or abroad.

(4) "Police" as used in this prohibition

includes military police as well as civilian police if the military police perform civilian law enforcement functions. Neither the name given to a unit of the foreign government nor the ministerial authority under which it operates is sufficient, in and by itself, to determine whether a particular force is a "police unit." The determining factor is the nature of the function performed.

(5) All assistance to police in foreign countries, including the provision of defense articles and services and not just training assistance, is prohibited.

(6) Assistance in foreign countries for all phases of civilian law enforcement (other than narcotics control) is prohibited. "Law enforcement" includes apprehension and control of political offenders and opponents.

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of the government in power (other than prisoners of war) as well as persons suspected of so-called common crimes. The prohibition does not apply to units whose sole function is that aspect of internal security which may involve combat operations against insurgents or legitimate self-defense of national territory against foreign invasion, whether or not such units are called "police." Assistance is, however, prohibited to units which have an on-going civilian law enforcement as well as a combat function. Consequently, this criterion may require termination of all MAP support to particular units of foreign forces in some countries. If any number of personnel from a smaller unit within a larger MAP supported unit are detailed to civilian law enforcement function, then only the smaller unit is prohibited from receiving MAP support.

## 5. Programming Guidance and Procedures

### a. Procedures

(1) The United Commands submit budget year program data annually to DSAA on April 1 (15 months prior to the beginning of that fiscal year). These data are incorporated, with modifications, of which the United Commands are advised, into the DSAA master program file. Changes to the unfunded portion of the master file (the unfunded portion of the current year and the budget year) will be processed in accordance with the procedures prescribed in this chapter.

(2) Except as otherwise specifically authorized in Chapter F, additions and increases recommended for approval and funding in the current fiscal year will be processed as changes to the unfunded program file.

(3) Submissions of data will be by punch cards or on transcript sheets. If transcript sheets are used, they must be filled accurately, double-spaced, and characters entered with sufficient precision that key punch operators will have no difficulty in understanding what is to be punched in each posi-

tion. The formats for submission of changes are prescribed in paragraph 2, Chapter F for unfunded programs and are also applicable to the processing of changes to the funded program (i.e., changes to program lines for which MAP orders have been issued). See Chapter F for additional instructions for processing changes to the funded program file.

### b. New Program Recipients

The procedures prescribed in this chapter will also be followed for country and/or activity data being submitted for the first time. Program change reason code A1 will be entered in card columns 23-24 (reason code).

### c. Administration and Support Costs

DSAA is responsible for the budget projects listed below. Actions requiring changes relating to the current and budget year programs for these budget projects will be resolved on the basis of appropriate narrative budget submission changes (submitted by the administrative agencies) (See Chapter G). Required Cards 3, P, or R will be prepared by DSAA. The following budget projects are involved.

Budget Project	Description
L1	Transportation Costs
L2	Packing, Crating, Handling, Port Loading and Unloading Costs
L3	Operation and Maintenance of MAP Installations
L4	Storage and Maintenance of MAP Stockpiles
L5	Offshore Procurement Expenses
L6	Logistic Management Expenses
P1	Development of Advanced Design Weapons
P2	Other Development Costs
Q1	Infrastructure
R1	International Military Headquarters
R3	Inspector General, Foreign Assistance, State
R6	Extraordinary Expenses
T1	Administrative Expenses, Departmental and Headquarters
T2	Military Mission Expenses

### d. Programming Instructions

(1) Spare Parts—Spare parts will be programmed, using the MASL, based on the

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(17) Cash received from FMS and from repayments of FMS credits shall not be used for financing new credits or guaranties (Sec. 37).

(18) Arms control consequences must be taken into consideration when evaluating any FMS sale (Sec. 42(a)(3)).

(19) FMS funds may be used for procurement outside the U.S. only if the President determines that such procurement will not result in adverse effects upon the U.S. economy or the industrial mobilization base (Sec. 42(c)).

(20) Provisions of Atomic Energy Act and 10 USC 7307 (requiring separate legislation for major ship loans and sales) are unaffected by the FMSA (Sec. 44).

(21) Consistent with its resources and the situation prevailing in-country, the MAAG is responsible for supervising and reporting on the utilization by the foreign country of defense articles and services acquired through FMS.

(22) Any foreign country which hereafter uses defense articles or defense services furnished under the FMSA, in substantial violation of any provision of that Act or any agreement entered into under that Act, shall be immediately ineligible for further cash sales, credits or guaranties until such time as the President determines that such violation will not recur, and that, if such violation involved the transfer of sophisticated weapons without the consent of the President, such weapons have been returned to the country concerned (Sec. 3c and 3d).

(23) Sale of defense articles, defense services or training to foreign organizations or units, including foreign police forces, will not be made unless such organizations or units are a part of the national defense forces under the direction and control of the Ministry of Defense. Any requests for exceptions to this policy should be referred to DSAA for decision. Also, prior approval of DSAA is required for the sale of defense articles, defense services or training to foreign organizations or units that are under the direction and control of the Ministry of Defense if they are engaged in on-going civilian police actions.

b. Significant Reports to the Congress

(1) Quarterly reports of:

(a) all letters of offer to sell any major defense equipment for \$1,000,000 or more under this Act to each foreign country and international organization, by category, if such letters of offer have not been accepted or cancelled. (Sec. 36(a)(1)).

(b) all such letters of offer that have been accepted during the fiscal year in which such report is submitted, together with the total value of all defense articles and defense services sold to each foreign country and international organization during such fiscal year. (Sec. 36(a)(2)).

(c) the cumulative dollar amounts, by foreign country and international organization, of sales credit agreements under Section 23 and guaranty agreements under Section 24 made during the fiscal year in which such report is submitted. (Sec. 36(a)(3)).

(d) projections of the dollar amounts, by foreign country and international organizations, of cash sales expected to be made under Sections 21 and 22, credits to be extended under Section 23, and guaranty agreements to be made under Section 24 in the quarter of the fiscal year immediately following the quarter for which such report is submitted. (Sec. 36(a)(5)).

(e) a projection with respect to all cash sales expected to be made and credits expected to be extended to each country and organization for the remainder of the fiscal year in which such report is transmitted. (Sec. 36(a)(6)).

(f) an estimate of the number of officers and employees of the United States Government and of United States Civilian contract personnel present in each country at the end of that quarter for assignments in implementation of sales and commercial exports under this Act. (Sec. 36(a)(7)).

(g) an analysis and description of the services being performed by officers and employees of the U.S. Government under Section 21(a) of this Act, including the number of personnel so employed. (Sec. 36(a)(8)).

(2) In the case of any letter of offer to sell any defense articles or services under

*\* under the Arms Export Control Act*

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external assistance. These countries are expected to increase their English language training capability to meet the minimum ECL requirements outlined in paragraph 5a, above. Where this is shown not to be the case, assistance may be provided under this program by training of instructors at the Defense Language Institute (DLI), by providing English Language Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) or Field Training Services (FTS), and by providing appropriate training aids. Information on MTTs and FTS is contained in DLI Pamphlet 350.1.

MAAGs are responsible for insuring that trainees meet the minimum English Language Comprehension Level (ECL) prescribed by the Military Department for each type of instruction or for entry into DLI outlined in paragraph 5a, above. Tests to determine the ECL of foreign selectees are conducted by DLI. Instruction for the administration of ECL tests is provided in DLI Pamphlet 350.3.

**c. Selection and Utilization of Trainees**

a. To the extent practicable, personnel trained under auspices of this program, and particularly those attending CONUS schools, shall be selected from career personnel likely in the future to occupy key positions in the foreign country's defense establishment. Except as may be authorized specifically by DSAA, the requirement for selection of career personnel is mandatory for attendance at professional level (e.g., command and staff or equivalent and higher, college level) schools.

b. Under the direction and supervision of commanders of Unified Commands, MAAGs are responsible for obtaining appropriate assurances that personnel trained under the auspices of this program are properly and effectively utilized. Such utilization is defined as prompt employment of the individual in a position for which trained for a period of time sufficient to warrant the expense to the

system of periodic review of trainee assignments should be incorporated into MAAG

operating procedures. As a guide, optimum assignment periods are considered to be three years for flight instruction and highly technical training such as missile training, and not less than two years for other training, particularly instructor training.

c. To the extent consistent with available resources, MAAGs are expected to maintain surveillance over utilization of U.S. trained personnel with emphasis on the more critical and higher level skills and personnel attending CONUS schools. Periodic reports rendered by appropriate foreign authorities normally will satisfy this requirement.

d. Chapter C, paragraph 4.f, provides guidance pertaining to the prohibition on the use of Foreign Assistance funds for assistance for police. In this regard, where training furnished on an individual rather than a unit basis, no training of any kind will be provided to any individual unless it is reasonably assured that the individual will not be assigned to a unit performing on-going civilian law enforcement functions for a reasonable period subsequent to the completion of his training. Paragraph 6.b. and c., above, applies to determine reasonable period of time.

**7. Constraints**

a. The following categories of training will not be programmed without prior approval of DSAA on a case-by-case basis:

(1) Training essentially for the purpose of obtaining a degree, or for accumulating credits toward a degree.

(2) Any training not clearly related to achievement of the objectives set forth above.

Requests for exceptions to above constraints will be forwarded to the Director, DSAA, who will coordinate such requests with other agencies, as appropriate.

b. The following categories of training will not be programmed without prior approval of the appropriate Unified Commander:

(1) Training in basic skills normally utilized by both the military and civil sectors.

(2) Professional training offered by in-country military or civil educational and

ents are eligible for care in DOD medical (to include dental) facilities.

(1) Foreign Military trainees of non-NATO nations and all related civilian trainees will be provided medical care on a space-available, reimbursable basis at rates established by DOD.

(2) Foreign military trainees from NATO countries will be furnished medical care in the same scope and same costs as for U.S. military personnel and their dependents.

#### **9. Training of Civilians Under FMS**

a. Foreign civilian personnel may receive training provided they are Ministry of Defense (MOD) employees of eligible FMS countries. Civilians must meet the normal course requirements, including proper security clearance when necessary.

b. Civilians are generally afforded the same protocol status as their equivalent military counterparts as shown in the ITO.

#### **10. FMS Orientation Training Courses and Visits**

a. Orientation training and visits as described in Chapter E, Part II are available to FMS purchasers on a full reimbursable basis to include expenses for a U.S. escort officer(s), CONUS travel of tour participants, local project officers, extraordinary expense and asset use charges. U.S. organizations in-country responsible for security assistance will plan orientation visits far enough in advance to permit adequate planning, and during the negotiation phase, will specify any unusual tour requirements.

b. Each orientation tour will be covered by a separate FMS case except when an open-end FMS training case exists against which, with the consent of the country, the cost of the tour is to be applied.

#### **11. Mobile Training Teams (MTTs), and Field Training Services (FTS)**

MTT and FTS as described in Chapter E,

Part II are available to FMS purchasers on a fully reimbursable basis in accordance with DODI 2140.1, to include those costing factors for IMET as well as full pay and allowances of team's member. Planning and funding are as indicated for tours in paragraph 10, above. MTT and FTS should be included as a separate training item.

#### **12. Training Relations**

DOD organizations in foreign countries responsible for managing security assistance activities have the same responsibilities for FMST as for IMET, where practical, the foreign governments will be encouraged to the maximum in supervising and administering their training programs (e.g., language testing, preparation of ITOs, pre-departure briefing, etc.).

#### **13. Restrictions on Transfer of Training**

Purchasing governments may not transfer training related to the use of U.S. materiel or services to other countries or organizations, or to anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the purchasing government, nor use or permit the use of such training for purposes other than those for which furnished, without the consent of the USG. Therefore, technical skills and information acquired through U.S. training may not be used by the purchasing country to train personnel from a third country unless approved in advance. Countries should submit, via diplomatic note to the Department of State, requests for USG consent to transfer of training to third parties. If such requests are received by the Military Departments, they should be referred to DSAA, Comptroller for forwarding to the Department of State.

a. DOD policy on the sale of police training is as stated in para 3a(23), Chapter B, Part III based upon the restrictions placed on such training under IMET by Section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. (See Chapters C and E, Part II). Training on a sales basis must be in support of military missions, including internal



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security, and not related to civilian law enforcement. Any request for training of units or individuals engaged in on-going civilian police functions will be reviewed by DSAA, Comptroller on its own merits. Major consideration is given to the type of training requested, purpose of training, functions the individual or unit will perform and organizational structure of the unit. Generally, the organization or individual must be under the control of the Ministry of Defense and not be engaged in on-going civilian police functions. (See para 3a(23), Chapter B, Part III).

### 14. Intelligence Training

Military intelligence training is a component of professional command staff training programs. The scope of military intelligence training normally available under FMST is limited to that which is directly related to combat or operational intelligence. All training requirements will be reviewed carefully by the Military Department and wherever determined to be potentially sensitive, prior approval of DSAA will be obtained.

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## CHAPTER K

## UTILIZATION, REDISTRIBUTION AND DISPOSAL OF MAP MATERIEL

## 1. Utilization of MAP Materiel

a. Section 502 of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, stipulates that defense articles and services will be provided as grant aid solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defense, or to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations. This section also permits the recipient country to participate in collective measures requested by the United Nations for the purpose of assisting foreign military forces in less developed friendly countries (or the voluntary efforts of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States in such countries) to construct public works and to engage in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of such friendly countries.

## 2. Supervision of End-Item Use

a. Section 623(a)(3) of the Act assigns primary responsibility for the supervision of end-item use by the recipient countries to the Secretary of Defense. Within their areas of responsibility, this function is assigned to Unified Commands and, where appropriate, assigned further to MAAGs or other DOD elements responsible for MAP activities in foreign countries.

b. DOD Directive 5132.3, para. IV.J.(5), specifies further that in carrying out the above responsibility the Chief of MAAG, under the direction of the appropriate Unified Command, is responsible for supervising utilization by the foreign government of all defense articles and services furnished by the U.S. as grant aid. This responsibility includes proper utilization of materiel other

than end items and of personnel trained by the U.S., particularly in the case of countries receiving substantial MAP support for operations and maintenance of its armed forces.

c. Except where specified otherwise by DSAA, periodic submission by the recipient country of reports, as may be prescribed as to form and frequency by the Unified Command, satisfies the intent and purpose of the law. It is incumbent upon all DOD elements, however, to supplement and verify such reports by physical inspection, observation, and such other means as may be practicable.

## d. Reports Submitted by Foreign Country

(1) As a minimum, the reports submitted by the foreign country will consist of an annual inventory of major items on hand of MAP origin as of 30 June each year. The report will include:

- (a) Item identification.
- (b) Quantity on hand.
- (c) Current utilization.
- (d) Condition of material.

(2) Wherever practical, the report will be expanded to include secondary items, acquisition values, and projections of when material will become excess to the foreign country's requirements.

(3) Requirements for this report may be modified or waived by the appropriate Unified Command in order that administration of this requirement is consistent with the situation in the country and with the availability of U.S. resources. Delegation of this authority includes selection and designa-

## MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES MANUAL—PART II

tion by the Unified Command of specific defense articles and services to be reported.

e. The extent and nature of supplemental supervision and verification will vary by country dependent upon such factors as availability of personnel, the extent to which physical inspection is practical, and the degree to which the recipient country can be relied upon to manage its resources effectively and render timely and accurate reports. Consistent with these factors, full use should be made of temporary duty personnel and teams, including those engaged in other primary missions, in carrying out end-use supervision responsibilities.

### 3. Disposition of Materiel Declared Excess

#### a. Action by Chief of MAAG

(1) When MAP materiel is declared excess to the needs of its armed forces by the holding foreign country, the MAAG or other DOD element responsible for MAP administration in the country will determine its condition. To the extent practicable, the determination will be based on physical inspection by qualified U.S. personnel. In appropriate cases authorized by the Unified Command, however, classification by the foreign government authorities may be accepted.

(a) Economic reparability will be determined in accordance with DOD Instruction 7220.21.

(b) Standard condition codes as set forth in the Defense Disposal Manual (DOD 4160.21M) will be used.

(2) If materiel declared excess by the foreign country is determined to be unserviceable and not economically reparable by overseas standards, it will be treated as disposable MAP property and processed in accordance with paragraph 3e below.

(3) If not redistributed within the holding foreign country the Chief of MAAG will take the following actions:

(a) Major items (programmed as "each" items) will be reported to the appropriate Military Department for screening against worldwide approved and funded MAP. The Unified Command will be informed

of this action.

(b) Secondary items (other than major items as defined above), will be reported by the Chief of MAAG to the Unified Command giving, if appropriate, recommendations for disposition.

#### b. Action by Unified Commander

(1) Secondary items reported by the Chief of MAAG may be redistributed within the Unified Commander's area of responsibility to meet established requirements currently eligible for programming under MAP.

(2) Annually as of 30 June the Unified Command will report to DSAA the value, by recipient country, of secondary items redistributed as in (1) above. RCS DSAA (A)1017 is assigned. Reports are due in DSAA by 15 July. Unified Commands will be prepared to provide data as to the identity of items so redistributed upon request.

(3) If not redistributed within the Unified Command secondary items will be reported to the appropriate Military Department.

#### c. Action by Military Departments

(1) Redistributable MAP property reported to the Military Departments will be utilized to meet programmed MAP requirements. Should such requirements not exist, however, the following actions will be taken:

(a) Major Items will be offered under the MIMEX system.

(b) Major items not allocated under MIMEX and all secondary items not required for MAP will be utilized by the Military Departments to meet other than MAP requirements. Any materiel not so utilized will be reported to DPDS.

#### d. Accessorial Charges and Rehabilitation Costs

(1) MAP property, other than ships and aircraft, released to the U.S. Government for redistribution or other disposition, will be delivered by the releasing country to the MAAG free:

(a) along side vessel if ocean shipment is required, or

TAB:  
Human  
Rights

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 21, 1977

TAB:  
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Dear Mr. Chairman:

Secretary of State [redacted] has responded to your letter of October 17, 1977, regarding the Department's position on the [redacted] administration's [redacted] and foreign policy [redacted] on October 21, 1977. I am pleased to inform you that [redacted] Deputy Assistant Secretary for [redacted] Affairs will be [redacted] at that hearing.

Your letter [redacted] questions, answers to which [redacted] to the hearing. Mr. [redacted] first and second questions [redacted] statement on the [redacted] accomplishments in this area and [redacted] of other governments to our human rights policy. Answers to the remaining questions are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,

*Douglas J. Bennett*  
Douglas J. Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations

Enclosure:  
As Stated

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The Honorable  
Donald M. Rosten  
Chairman, [redacted]  
International Organizations  
House of Representatives

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS AND U.S.  
FOREIGN POLICY BY HON. DONALD M. FRASER  
OCTOBER 3, 1977

QUESTION THREE

What are some of the positive measures we have taken to encourage other governments to improve human rights? Some areas of interest to the subcommittee would be:

(a) examples in which the Administration is giving priority in the allotment of aid to those government's with a good record in the human rights area;

(b) programs by AID and other agencies which provide assistance to government in the civil and political rights area.

ANSWER

President Carter's human rights policy is aimed at factoring human rights into the whole spectrum of the conduct of our foreign affairs. For this reason we are working in many areas, those of bilateral and multilateral assistance, both developmental and military, in the conduct of our cultural affairs programs, in the level and contact of our diplomatic contacts, etc. The following comments of the Agency for International Development address the subjects raised in your question:

AID

The AID Administrator and the Secretary of State have given close attention to the human rights record of potential recipient governments in preparing recommendations for the allocation of the Fiscal Year 1979 development assistance budget. The budget figures are still under consideration in the Executive Branch.

For a number of reasons, including the special emphasis given in recent years to programs directly related to food and nutrition, population planning, health, and education, AID has not undertaken major programs of direct assistance to governments in the political and civil rights area, except, as provided for under Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act. AID has sought opportunities

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which relate to support for activities undertaken by governments that concern the civil rights of women. In one such project, AID has helped the Paraguayan Ministry of Justice, the Paraguayan League for Women's Rights, and the Paraguayan Association of Women's Lawyers to start a joint effort to inform rural women about their legal rights and how to exercise them, and to train local leaders in practical, inexpensive ways to assist rural women to take legal action.

Over the past few years, AID supported a training program for lawyers and prosecutors from Afghanistan to help the government to improve the administration of the legal system in that country. And AID-supported private organizations--such as the labor institutes affiliated with the AFL-CIO--are assisting to promote free trade unions. They work with governments as well as with unions directly.

Much of AID's support for efforts related to political and civil rights goes to groups that are not a part of the government.

Here are some examples:

- Womens organizations in Ecuador and Peru recently held conferences on women's rights with financial support from the Pathfinder Fund, which used AID grant money for the purpose.
- The Asia Foundation supports legal aid programs using AID grant funds.
- The Paraguayan League for Women's Rights, with AID support, provides information and counseling on legal, political, and economic rights and sources of redress to members and staffs of approximately 12 organizations in Asuncion.

The newly enacted Section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act calls on AID to give specific attention to programs explicitly designed to promote political and civil rights. AID is considering how this authority can be used most effectively. Your Committee has solicited comments and suggestions from a number of people around the United States who have given the subject of political and civil rights their special attention, and we look forward to receiving and discussing with you those responses and other suggestions you and your colleagues in the Congress may have.

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While we shall be ready to respond positively to requests for assistance from governments where we believe that we can make a useful contribution to the furtherance of political and civil rights, help for non-governmental groups and individuals must be an important part of any positive U.S. program aimed at the promotion of political and civil rights. There are people throughout the world who are interested in promoting economic development in an environment where political and civil rights are protected and furthered. They need encouragement and support. Perhaps special attention should be given to the promotion of this objective among young people.

AID has little experience with activities explicitly designed to deal with political and civil rights, and we shall be moving cautiously in this sensitive area to make sure that what we do will help rather than hurt the cause of human rights and will represent a wise use of taxpayers' dollars.

During the 1950's and 1960's, AID gave some attention to activities in legal development and political development.

With respect to law, we have supported efforts related to legal education, legal aid, and programs intended to improve criminal justice. In the early 1970's, AID commissioned a study of what it might usefully do to support better access of the poor to the justice system in a number of countries in Africa and Asia. The study was carried out by a panel of distinguished American lawyers, judges, legal scholars, and political scientists. The general conclusion was that there was little need for major programs of U.S. technical assistance directed at formal legal systems abroad. On the other hand, there is a growing awareness of the existence of problems of access to justice and assurance of the rights of the poor in the face of economic change which may require better understanding and support for local institutions that are not a part of the formal legal system.

Also during the 1950's and 1960's, many people believed American intervention in foreign societies could create self-sustaining political institutions that fit preconceived notions of what democratic forms should be. The U.S. learned that this idea was misguided.

On the other hand, Congress' wisdom in the latter 1960's has become more and more clear over the years since then. That is, as expressed in Title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act, that we should not attempt to impose alien organizational forms but should support the use of the



intellectual resources of local people and indigenous institutions that meet their particular requirements for sustained economic and social progress.

Development projects and the training of young people from developing countries sponsored by all aid donors, bilateral and multilateral, have emphasized technocratic approaches to economic and social problems and the creation and promotion of civil and military hierarchies. This emphasis can undermine notions of political responsibility and the effective and positive contribution to economic and social progress of institutions which could provide for popular representation in the direction and oversight of government programs and activities. With this problem in mind, AID, through a series of university grant programs, has sought to call attention to the various forms of representative assemblies which exist in developing countries and the functions which they can and do perform. AID also supports the efforts of the State University of New York, which in close collaboration with the staff of the New York legislature, provides technical assistance and training programs for staffs of representative assemblies in developing countries. In addition, AID supports a study program centered at the University of Iowa on the role of local political organizations in rural development.

Last year, AID helped the State University of New York and the Irish Institute of Public Administration to hold an international meeting on the role of national representative assemblies in promoting human rights.

Another area of knowledge AID seeks to open up because of its relevance for policies and activities of developing countries and of bilateral and multilateral aid donors is the relationship to participatory economic development of ethnic or communal divisions in a country. Most developing countries are multi-ethnic societies, and the failure to give sensitive attention to this fact and the equitable participation of all groups in the control and benefits of economic development can have serious human rights consequences.

AID is supporting an effort of groups involved in legal aid and public interest representation in Latin America and the Caribbean to consider how they might work together and exchange information.

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### Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs also supports activities aimed at the promotion of political and civil rights, and we shall expand this effort. Among other things, the Bureau will assist the Government of Rwanda and the International Institute for Law and Economic Development to sponsor a conference in 1978 on the subject of human rights in Francophone Africa. The Bureau has also helped the World Peace Through Law Center to perform research and disseminate information to various governments and private groups on the international law of human rights. And the Bureau has sponsored research on political and civil rights by American scholars at the headquarters of the International Commission of Jurists.

Further comments on the relationship of our human rights policy to cultural affairs will be found in the answer to question four.

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QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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QUESTION FOUR

To what extent has the Department utilized the educational and cultural exchange program to bring to the United States persons active in the human rights field in their own country? It would be appreciated if the Department could indicate by geographic region the persons (with a brief identification of institutional affiliation and/or professional occupation) who fall within this category. To what extent has the Department's cultural exchange program sent persons abroad who are active in the human rights field? A similar listing of individuals would be appreciated.

ANSWER

A strong Human Rights message is inherent in the design of all the Department's educational and cultural exchanges. This is done through the International Visitors Program. The Bureau of Cultural Affairs' approach to human rights is indirect and provides a demonstration by example. Therefore, these exchanges demonstrate that the process of increased respect and mutual understanding includes heightened awareness of human rights and democratic values.

Examples of Programs

-- International Visitors Program -- Multi-regional projects for professionals in radio, television, journalism, and writing always have included significant stress on the key rights of freedom of the press and the independence of the media.

-- Individual International Visitors and Voluntary Visitors almost all have exposure to the implementation of human and other rights across the country. The professional programming agencies and the Voluntary Visitors Division have been alerted to

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the importance of including program activities related to human rights wherever possible and the Board of the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV), whose 91 community organizations and 100,000 volunteers implement the Visitor Program throughout the U.S., has been briefed on State Department policy toward human rights. The Bureau will continue to stress human rights activities and concerns in these programs.

-- The American Specialists Program -- American specialists are selected from all sectors of American society, including public interest groups to discuss with their counterparts overseas, mutual areas of interest. As a result of the contacts of a recent American Specialist, a new CU Project using teams of American host country professors promotes development of comparative law at major Latin American law schools. One course has been agreed upon and groundwork is being laid for others. This is the result of an American Specialist who was sent to Brazil to look into the possibility of setting up a course in comparative law at the major law school of that country.

-- Academic Exchange Program -- The Bureau can make a significant contribution to human rights concerns by continuing to demonstrate to the international educational community that the Department - sponsored academic exchanges not only exemplify the highest standards that can be achieved in international exchanges, but that they are conducted in the full spirit of academic freedom--free and non-political cooperative intellectual inquiry.

Examples of Bureau's fulfillment of its human rights objective in FY 1978 and 1979 Budget:

-- The following multi-regional projects specifically related to human rights concerns are scheduled for FY 1978:

Current Issues in the Administration of Justice

Improving the Status of Women

The Role and Value of Folk Cultural in Societies

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Media-Government Relations

Women in Health Policy

Women in the Broadcasting Industry

Issues of the Mass Media in Today's Society

-- In the FY 1978 grant-in-aid to the Asia Foundation, CU plans to support projects in the human rights field, particularly concerned with law and development and religion and development as both relate to intercultural communication.

-- Human rights are actively discussed in the US-USSR seminars for young political leaders, two of which are held each year for groups of twelve Soviets and twelve Americans under the age of 40, who are active in politics. In 1978, the Bureau plans to fund four of these seminars, which are conducted by the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL). Similar seminars are planned in FY 1978 with Eastern European countries.

-- There is continuing contact with the German-American Lawyers Association which has been active in the field of consumer protection and family relations laws.

-- A seminar on some aspect of distributive justice will be developed for Latin American countries. Ideas under consideration are "Rural-Urban Relationships and Issues" and "Efficiency and Equality."

-- In the seminars on "U.S.-Brazil Relations" and "The Making of U.S. Foreign Policy," human rights concerns have been made a major feature topic.

-- A dialogue is to be initiated on various aspects of human rights in the annual international student seminars held on campuses of the black college consortia.

-- An international seminar is proposed on pluralism in the U.S. with the Research Institute on Immigration and Ethnic Studies of the Smithsonian Institution.

-- The Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders -- Social Workers -- brings 150-200 people to the U.S. for programs ranging from 4 months to one year. Includes graduate seminar on S.W. in the U.S. Plus 2 months of field experience in U.S.

#### Future Plans

Future plans envision a close working relationship between the Bureau of Cultural Affairs of program officers and the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. We are soliciting program suggestions for 1) Americans able to speak on human rights issues; 2) for nongovernmental organizations capable of sponsoring seminars, conferences and workshops, and providing other program suggestions; 3) names of foreign candidates for the international visitors program, and 4) names of individuals in the United States with whom international visitors should meet.

In addition, the two Bureaus will coordinate briefings for all office directors and program officers concerned with the exchange program by Assistant Secretary Derian and Deputy Assistant Secretary Schneider. Human rights officers are to conduct seminars for Program agencies responsible for the programs of International Visitors while in the U.S. Briefings will be provided to American Specialists and other groups going abroad in the Exchange Programs. Debriefings will occur upon their return.

There follow two tables for Fiscal Year 1976 tabulating, first, international visitors by geographic origin and field of interest and, secondly, international visitors according to profession or occupation.

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INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN AND FIELD OF INTEREST FOR FY 76

<u>GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN</u>	<u>FIELD OF INTEREST</u>							
	<u>Gov't</u>	<u>Academic</u>	<u>Private Sector</u>	<u>Arts/Sports</u>	<u>Labor</u>	<u>Communica- tions T.V.</u>	<u>Important Political Figures</u>	<u>Official Leaders not in position of powers</u>
East Asia	95	496	89	10	27	44	1	0
Africa	168	299	94	14	8	68	3	1
Eastern Europe	37	172	44	13	0	24	0	0
Western Europe	224	1352	141	36	28	74	29	8
Near East & South Asia	77	267	38	8	3	39	1	0
American Republic	160	374	150	77	14	61	7	0

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INTERNATIONAL VISITORS ACCORDING TO PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION FOR FY 76

<u>BUREAU</u>	<u>LAW</u>	<u>LABOR</u>	<u>PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION</u> <u>ECONOMICS</u>	<u>INTERNATIONAL</u> <u>Relations</u>	<u>SOCIAL</u> <u>SERVICES</u>
African	35	8	26	8	1
American Republics	17	20	87	20	1
East Asia	38	33	87	12	0
Near East & South Asia	13	4	37	10	0
Eastern Europe	3	0	16	1	0
Western Europe	55	37	134	33	3
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TOTAL	161	102	387	84	5

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QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS AND U.S.  
FOREIGN POLICY BY HON. DONALD M. FRASER  
OCTOBER 3, 1977

**Question Five**

Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act provides that except for emergency assistance the security assistance may be provided to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of international law or human rights."

Has Section 502B been applied to any foreign country? If so, against which country? What facts which led the Department to apply this provision?

Earlier this year the Department announced that it was not providing security assistance to Uruguay, and that it was not providing security assistance to Ethiopia because of their human rights violations. What were the determining factors in these situations which led the Department to take these actions?

The Department recently signed the Fiscal 1977 RMS (Foreign Military Sales) agreement with Uruguay on the grounds that there was no improvement in the human rights situation. Has the Department set conditions which must be met before it will implement the Fiscal 1977 RMS agreement? If human progress in human rights must occur before such sales can be made, what does the Department consider to constitute such progress?

Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act prohibits and prohibits the Department from formulating and conducting foreign assistance programs of the United States which will promote and advance human rights. It is the policy of the United States to support human rights and to support governments which deny or that are internationally recognized human rights and international law, in violation of international law or in contravention of the policy of the United States as expressed in this section or otherwise."

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[illegible]

With respect to the above, the Secretary of State might violations are being committed in that country, at the request of the Government, in order to obtain the removal of the Secretary of State from office, and the Secretary of State of circumstances which have led to the removal of the United States Secretary of State from office, and the Secretary of State of the country, and the Secretary of State of the circumstances which the Secretary of State has taken the steps which the United States has taken to promote human rights in that country and to dissociate itself from offensive practices there, as required by Section 502(a)(3).

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Section 502B also mandates that the Coordinator, now Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, submit the preparation of a full and complete report to be submitted to Congress by the State Department concerning the security assistance program presented in the report to Congress in all countries receiving security assistance programs. The Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, as a result of the authorization mandated by Section 502B and the President's emphasis on advancement of human rights as a fundamental tenet of United States foreign policy, has worked together with her staff and the staff of the executive branch to develop a security assistance program for 1979. This has been done in the context of her membership on the Arms Export Control Board, an interagency advisory body, and the Security Assistance Advisory Group to the Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology.

Recommendations and actions have been made at each stage of the process. Particular proposals for security assistance which human rights violations are occurring or which are likely to occur are being reviewed. These are being reviewed to ensure important questions about the appropriateness of continuing to provide arms and security assistance to countries where such assistance might be used to support or associate the United States with governments which deny to their people internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The process of review of the security assistance program has been expanded throughout the Department so that proposals put forward by all offices of geographic bureaus for security assistance programs have for the first time been reviewed by a committee which included human rights considerations for each country which has been proposed for inclusion in the security assistance program.

Consistent with the Department's commitment to Humanitarian Assistance, the Department is reviewing each arms transfer proposal made within the framework of previous Congressionally approved security assistance programs. Foreign military sales which do not involve Congressionally appropriated funds have been reviewed with respect to human rights issues in the prospective recipient country.

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Appropriate review is being conducted with respect to all applications for export licenses and permission to export munitions that relate to countries with actual or potential human rights problems. This review has been extended not only with respect to major arms shipments, but also with respect to commercial sales of equipment for police and civil law enforcement work.

The Department has also taken steps with respect to the countries you mentioned, El Salvador, Guatemala and Ethiopia, on human rights grounds. The human rights situations in these countries have been discussed in the Department's report to Congress on human rights practices accompanying the Security Assistance Congressional Presentations Document (attached).

In the case of El Salvador, the Department has advised the government of the United States of the human rights situation in the light of the human rights violations existing at the time the request for arms was made. Such requests will also be reviewed with respect to the type of items requested and the purposes for which they are intended. We would expect to see some progress in the progress which the Government of El Salvador has made in restoring the human rights and civil liberties of its citizens. We would like to see the Government has treated such issues as freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and expression in the aftermath of the positive action on the 1980 year old lifting of the State of Siege. We will be looking, in short, to observe El Salvador's progress in restoring to that country the rule of law.

Military aid and military personnel are reviewed with a view to assuring human rights concerns. As you know, the training programs in certain countries have been suspended or interrupted. US military personnel stationed in El Salvador are receiving training on human rights issues. Also, instructions have been sent to military and diplomatic personnel abroad to insure that all personnel associated with security assistance are made aware of the President's policy on human rights.

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U.S. Government policy as reflected in the Military Assistance and Sales Manual (MAM) -- bars and grant military assistance in the form of articles, services, or training to any unit, regardless of name or designation, that have ongoing civilian law enforcement responsibilities.

The MAM also bars any individuals who have civilian law enforcement responsibilities or who may be expected to be assigned such responsibilities.

Similarly, the MAM bars the sale of articles, services or training to any unit, including those under a ministry of defense, that have ongoing civilian police functions, unless such sales are specifically approved by Washington.

Additionally, the MAM prohibits the provision of riot control agents, etc., -- given their possible use to suppress civil liberties.

The MAM defines "internal law enforcement" as including the apprehension and control of political offenders and opponents of the government in power. It does not include those functions of internal security involving legitimate self-defense of national territory against foreign invasion or internally supported - US insurgency.

The law assigns primary responsibility for the supervision of use of arms assistance and items to the Secretary of Defense. In exercising directives, this responsibility is assigned to the security assistance organizations that are administering security assistance programs in recipient countries. Similarly these organizations have been instructed to monitor the end use of items processed through Foreign Military Sales channels. Their responsibilities include monitoring the assignment of military personnel trained by the US.

Techniques for carrying out these supervisory responsibilities vary, depending upon the size and scope of the programs and the recipient countries involved. As a general rule, they require at least periodic submissions by the recipient country of reports designed to

seniority the [redacted] of Defense's [redacted] are supplemented [redacted] and such other [redacted] in-country. [redacted] of the Country [redacted]

It is not [redacted] sufficient personnel to monitor [redacted] In- stead, we rely on [redacted] based on the recipient country [redacted] through intelligence [redacted] that violations [redacted] These measures have proven [redacted]

The [redacted] and verification [redacted] such factors [redacted] the extent to which [redacted] the degree to which [redacted] upon to conduct [redacted] duty personnel, [redacted] missions, also [redacted] responsibilities.

In [redacted] military equipment [redacted] National Guard [redacted] of which [redacted] National Guard [redacted] enforcement [redacted] for example [redacted] National Guard [redacted] In addition [redacted] list items [redacted] purposes, [redacted] fused for well over 12 months.

Our [redacted] in constant touch with [redacted] levels and is [redacted] inventories freely by the National Guard [redacted] the end use of U.S. origin equipment.



The U.S. Embassy in Manila reports that the following procedures are followed by the Philippines to help insure that materials is not used for civilian law enforcement or the repression of human rights.

- The JUSMAG categories of items of the Philippine Armed Forces, including designated activities, as either restricted or non-restricted to receive security assistance, must be under the criteria set out in the JUSMAG.
- The JUSMAG monitors the distribution of MAP materiel to the Philippine Armed Forces upon its arrival in the Philippines. The Philippine Armed Forces advise JUSMAG of all equipment distribution, including the deviation of any items to units other than those originally programmed.
- The Philippine Armed Forces provide an annual inventory of all security assistance materiel on hand and specify the use of the materiel.
- JUSMAG monitors and manages through staff visits and trip reports.

The Embassy has received no evidence, based on its own investigation, of any unauthorized diversions of security assistance material. The Embassy recognizes that a complete safe monitoring system is not feasible, and that the lack of such a system is a major motivating factor against the effort to divert security assistance material for unauthorized purposes would be the risk it would run in its future relations with the US.

By means of visits and frequent military installations, Department of Defense maintains continuous direct contact on human rights issues with the Department of Defense and the armed forces. For example, there have been lectures at the Army War College, the National College of the Armed Forces, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Security Assistance Administration and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs has visited the Southern Command. The Department of Defense has also conducted a series of seminars to ensure that all military officers remained abreast of the human rights policy.

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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QUESTION SIX

Section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act prohibits development assistance to governments engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights unless the assistance will directly benefit needy people. AID has taken the position that all of its programs directly benefit needy people. Aside from the legislation, however, a serious policy consideration should be whether the government concerned is making a determined effort to implement economic and social rights including such measures as land reform and a more equitable distribution of income and national wealth. Even if our AID programs meet the "needy people" waiver, it is hard to justify U.S. Government expenditures to assist a government which is not willing to make the sacrifices required to promote the economic and social well-being of its own people. Certainly, at a minimum, priority ought to be given to those governments which are promoting economic and social justice; governments which are not, should receive a diminishing proportion of AID assistance. In cooperation with other governments, a similar policy should be followed at the international financial institutions.

In sum, the subcommittee would appreciate knowing the Department's comments on the above, a description of the criteria being used to allocate AID assistance, and the extent to which economic and social justice criteria outlined above is a factor in the allocations.

ANSWER

We endorse the criteria set forth in the first two paragraphs of question 6. We wish to clarify the first paragraph as follows:

AID has not taken the position that all of its programs directly benefit needy people as stated there. Thus, if a serious question exists about the existence of a consistent pattern of violations in a country, AID makes a special

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With regard to El Salvador, land reform is long overdue. AID intended to follow up the agrarian transformation law enacted in the last El Salvador administration. We were prepared to go forward with a program of technical assistance, credit, and support for rural infrastructure activities. When it became apparent that the law would not be implemented, AID decided to withhold such help.

In the meantime, and subject to review on other human rights grounds, AID plans to continue providing assistance intended to benefit small farmers who are poor, although they own or rent their land, and who will be able to improve their income and quality of life as a result.

We understand that the Government of El Salvador is now trying to work out a new approach to securing land reform, but it remains to be seen what they will do. AID would be prepared to be responsive if the Government makes substantial progress in this regard.

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QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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QUESTION EIGHT

It has been suggested that the United States establish a human rights endowment which would function independently of the Executive Branch, fund organizations active in the international human rights field, and engage in research and other activities in that field. What progress has been made in the consideration of such a proposal?

ANSWER

The Department is carefully considering the possibility of establishing a United States Endowment for International Human Rights. Such an Endowment might function as an independent agency of the Federal Government to encourage and finance activities by individuals and private organizations that promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, including such activities as study, research and publication, conferences, fact-finding and consultation. Establishment of such an Endowment would be undertaken in the context of a legislative proposal by the executive branch to Congress.

The Department has a keen interest in all possibilities of lending any appropriate assistance including financial to any efforts that may be made by the private sector in the United States to assist in the legal defense of international human rights elsewhere in the world. Similarly the Department is re-examining how it might contribute through international institutions to the same end. With respect to an independent program in the American private sector it could see a very useful role for the proposal of a United States Endowment for International Human Rights.

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QUESTION SEVEN

Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher stated in a speech before the American Bar Association on August 9 that "We are also taking important initiatives in multi-lateral bodies. For example, we are using our voice and vote in the World Bank and other international financial institutions to promote the cause of human rights. We do this by opposing or seeking reconsideration of loans to governments that are flagrant human rights violators, again with special consideration being given to loans that would clearly help meet the needs of the poor."

The subcommittee would appreciate having a description in as much detail as possible on our diplomatic initiatives at the international financial institutions. Has the United States sought the cooperation of other governments in pursuing this policy? What has been the response of other governments?

Several months ago the administration asked the El Salvadoran Government to withdraw its loan application before the InterAmerican Development Bank for a \$90 million hydro-electric power loan because of El Salvador's human rights violations; now the administration is prepared to favor the loan. What factors led the administration to hold up the loan? What factors led the administration to reconsider and favor the loan? Does the Department consider the El Salvadoran Government to be "engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights" as defined in the International Financial Institutions bill (H.R. 5262)?

ANSWER

Since May, the Department has systematically reviewed all loans coming up for U.S. support on the Boards of the international financial institutions. The criteria

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we have used in determining whether to support such loans has been (1) existing legislative requirements; (2) the administration's policy to use its voice and vote in the IFIS to seek improvements in a country's human rights performance and (3) the extent to which a loan to a country with a poor human rights record meets basic human needs. As a result of this review procedure, the U.S. Executive Director in different banks has abstained on loans to several countries, made representations to a score of governments explaining that our concerns about the human rights conditions in their countries is linked to our ability to continue to support loans to them, and, advised other governments that if they allow proposed loans to come before an IFI board, the U.S. would have difficulty in supporting them because of the human rights situation in the country concerned.

We have made bilateral representations to governments of both donor and recipient countries in an effort to multilateralize this effort, much remains to be done. To cite one example of what has been done to date, Secretary Bergsten recently discussed our policy and sought support for it in each of the bilateral meetings he held with representatives of the World Bank/International Monetary Fund meeting. It will take a much greater and more complicated effort to factor these considerations into the project level design stages in the Banks.

We have had initial indications that, while we may not be able to get across the board support, some of the European countries, as well as some aid recipient countries may be willing to associate themselves with our initiatives and, in some cases, take initiatives of their own.

In the case of El Salvador, human rights violations occurred following elections, in which fraud was alleged. Throughout this period, the United States Government, through diverse methods, has consistently conveyed the concern of our government and the American people over these human rights violations. Through emissaries, diplomatic notes, correspondence from Secretary of State Vance, and Congressional hearings, our concern has been impressed upon the Government of El Salvador. In the same vein, US support for a hydroelectric project important to El Salvador's economic development was reserved, pending improvements in the human rights

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situation. Some of the recent positive developments under President Romero are: invitation for all political exiles to return to El Salvador; permitting the reopening of a leftist, antigovernment newspaper; restraint in the wake of the assassination of the rector of the National University; terminating the state of siege which had been in effect for four months; and inviting the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit El Salvador. In light of these and other actions, we have removed our objections to the processing of the loan for board consideration. Naturally, our attention to the evolution of events and practices in that country will continue, as will the clarity and persistence of our human rights scrutiny. There have been encouraging steps, but we still see the need for continuing human rights improvement.

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