



INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

RRC

#98

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Authority: EO 13526
Chief, Records & Declass Div, WHS
Date: SEP 01 2017

1 MAY 1975
In reply refer to:
I-22518/75

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Military Security Assistance Program Objective Memorandum
(POM), FY 1977-81 -- INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

(U) By separate memorandum, I am forwarding the Military Security Assistance POM, FY 1977-81, in response to your planning and programming guidance memorandum of 17 February 1975. Form and content are responsive to guidance contained in the memorandum on POM preparation from ASD(PA&E), dated 10 December 1974.

(U) The FY 1977-81 POM contains detailed information and justification for the grant aid and foreign military sales credit programs recommended for selected friendly and allied countries, with the exception of the Khmer Republic and Republic of Vietnam (RVN). In those countries, unanticipated major developments in the military and political situations since the receipt of your planning and programming guidance in February have precluded the development of programs. Proposed programs for the Khmer Republic and RVN have been deleted.

(U) Individual country programs were derived from data submitted by CINCPAC, USCINCEUR, USCINCSO, the comments and recommendations of the respective Chiefs of Diplomatic Mission, and consideration of the total force policy and provisions of Section 504(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Office of the Secretary of Defense 5 U.S.C. 5552
Chief, RDD, ESD, WHS
Date: 01 Sep 2017 Authority: EO 13526
Declassify: X Deny in Full: _____
Declassify in Part: _____
Reason: _____
MDR: 17 -M- 1285

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1 May 1975

<u>Latin America</u>														
Argentina	#	30.0	#	32.0	#	39.5	#	63.5	#	62.0	#	80.5	#	80.5
Bolivia	2,415	4.0	3.5	6.0	3.2	6.6	3.3	2.2	3.3	1.0	3.4	1.0	4.4	6.6
Brazil	#	60.0	#	60.0	#	90.0	#	100.0	#	100.0	#	100.0	#	100.0
Chile	#	-	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0
Colombia	#	17.0	#	17.0	#	26.5	#	19.0	#	16.5	#	9.0	#	9.0
Dom Rep	.553	.5	.2	1.0	.2	1.0	.2	1.0	#11	1.0	#	1.0	#	1.0
Ecuador	#	-	#	10.0	#	10.0	#	10.0	#	10.0	#	10.0	#	10.0
El Salvador	.657	3.0	.7	2.5	.5	2.5	.5	2.5	#1	2.5	#	2.5	#	2.5
Guatemala	.228	2.3	.2	1.5	.2	1.5	.2	1.5	#	.7	#	.8	#	.6
Haiti	#	-	#	-	#	-	#	-	#	-	#	-	#	-
Honduras	.359	3.0	.7	2.5	.5	2.5	.5	2.5	#1	2.5	#	2.5	#	2.5
Mexico	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0
Nicaragua	.419	3.0	.9	2.5	.5	2.5	.3	2.5	#1	2.5	#	2.5	#	2.5
Panama	.238	-	.6	-	.6	-	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	#	.5
Paraguay	.675	.5	1.0	.5	.9	.5	.7	.5	.7	.5	.7	.5	#	.5
Peru	#	20.5	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0	#	20.0
Uruguay	1,055	7.5	1.4	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	#	2.5
Venezuela	#	17.0	#	17.0	#	13.4	#	10.0	#	7.0	#	5.0	#	5.0
Region Totals	6,599	173.3	9.2	200.0	7.7	244.0	7.9	263.2	6.0	254.2	5.7	263.3	.4	268.7
Sub Total	515.215	872.5	374.3	1021.5	351.1	1128.1	244.5	909.0	208.7	866.8	178.5	841.9	159.0	844.7
General Costs (I)	33.245	-	37.1	-	95.6	-	94.6	-	85.2	-	81.1	-	77.2	-
Training (J)	30.540	-	26.1	-	27.1	-	25.8	-	25.1	-	25.0	-	23.9	-
<u>Grand Total</u>	579.000	872.5	437.5	1021.5	473.8	1128.1	364.9	909.0	319.0	866.8	284.6	841.9	260.1	844.7
<u>SECDEF Fiscal Guidance</u>		-	848.0	-	689.0	-	608.0	-	576.0	-	547.0	-	522.0	-

NOTE: All MAP levels include PCH&T costs.

NOTE: FY 1977 (Transition Quarter) MAP, FMS Credit and Training levels are in the FY 1977 Executive Summary (next under).

NOTE: MAP level for Spain in FY77 is for residual PCH&T costs.

Training Only Country. Dollar level following this symbol denotes residual PCH&T costs.

(A) FY 1975 approved program levels.

(B) FY 1976 Executive Branch budget request, less Cambodia. Final Executive Branch request and proposed country program levels to be contained in the CPD are currently in the process of revision. See (G) and (H) below.

(C) Includes \$75.0 million Sec 506, FAA drawdown.

(D) Program deleted.

(E) Program deleted.

(F) FY 1976 Executive Branch Request includes \$300.0 million for FMS Credit. \$300.0 million projected in FY 1977 to facilitate purchase of defense articles and services if required and based on the military assessment at that time.

(G) MAP to Greece to be reinstituted. Turkey was originally programmed for \$62.2 million MAP in FY 1976 and \$44.1 million in FY 1977. Current inter-departmental planning calls for \$65.0 million and \$50.0 million MAP for both Greece and Turkey for FY 1976 and FY 1977 respectively. These levels are subject to final approval by the Executive Branch.

(H) Base Rights negotiations in progress. New agreement could require Security Assistance for Spain in addition to the estimated \$100 million FMS Credit in FY 1976.

(I) See Section IV-A for details.

(J) See Section IV-B for details.

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Argentina

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~~(S)~~ 1. Strategic Importance

Argentina is the second largest country in South America in both area and population and geographically dominates the eastern approaches to the ocean routes between the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that transit the Drake Passage, Beagle Channel and the Strait of Magellan. This southern tip, due to its proximity to the Antarctic, is an area of continuing interest to the world's major powers. Argentina is not only of strategic importance to the United States because of its size and geographic location, but also because of its increasing influence in Latin America and its relatively advanced economic, scientific and cultural development. With the possibility of a deterioration in relations between Chile and Peru, Argentina's influence could be important. An Argentine Government favorably disposed towards the US is an asset in gaining hemispheric support for US policies and positions, as well as a factor in broader international considerations.

~~(S)~~ 2. US Security Assistance Objectives

- a. Support Army force modernization which will increase GOA's internal security capabilities.
- b. Support Navy force modernization which will enhance the Argentine Navy's ASW and convoy-protection capabilities in the south Atlantic to include the Strait of Magellan.
- c. Support Air Force aircraft standardization and modernization.
- d. Be responsive to specialized training for modern management techniques related to the introduction of new equipment and to promote in-country resources and training capabilities.
- e. Enhance the position of the United States as the predominant foreign military influence and foster pro-U.S. military orientation.
- f. Support ongoing efforts towards increased cooperation between the Armed Forces of the United States and Argentina in the field of research and development, as established by the bilateral agreement of 1970 and amplified by exchanges between the US Secretary of Defense and Argentine Minister of Defense.

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3. Threat

Urban terrorism, including bombings, murders, kidnappings and raids on military installations, continues to be a serious threat to Argentine institutions. Terrorism has spread to predominately rural areas as the terrorist seek safe havens and staging areas. Terrorist acts have occurred in virtually all parts of the country. Although anti-terrorist activities have scored some successes, terrorism has not been eliminated in Argentina, and several groups, notably the ERP and Montoneros, retain considerable capabilities. Argentina still remains a base for extremists of other countries, particularly Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia, and there is some evidence of coordination (though it is ill-defined) among these groups and with the ERP in Argentina.

4. Appraisal of Argentina Military Capabilities and Limitations

a. During the last decade US military assistance to the Argentine Armed Forces has resulted in extensive reorganization and reorientation of each Argentine service in terms of US operations, logistics and command procedures. Standardization of doctrine, tactics, techniques and to a lesser extent equipment is being achieved. Although substantial progress is being made, there are considerable obsolete and non-standardized equipments/systems presently in Argentine service inventories.

b. The Argentine Military Force posture is essentially oriented toward an internal threat. As related to Argentina's potential for employment in support of US Total Force Policy, aside from possible token force contribution to UN peace-keeping missions, it is considered unlikely that Argentina would commit forces solely in defense of US interests unless Argentina was directly threatened.

5. Recommended Military Security Assistance Program, FY 77-81

The proposed security assistance program provides for grant aid training and foreign military sales at a level to be responsive to minimum modernization requirements of the Argentine Armed Forces at no detriment to the expanding Argentina economy. All services will continue to upgrade and modernize aviation inventories. The high cost of aircraft is a critical factor in force modernization and must be moderated through use of FMS credit. In addition, the programmed increase for support equipment is required for aircraft now in hand and projected.

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a. Army

(1) Aircraft - The Argentine Army (AA) is determined to expand its airmobile capability as a means to respond to internal security threats. With the utility helicopter company programmed to have its full complement of UH-1H's in 1975, the AA is anticipating complementing this force with medium transport and attack helicopters. The CH-47C has been selected as the transport because of its proven compatibility with the UH-1 and its versatility in extremes of terrain, weather and altitude. In addition to routine missions, the CH-47C will be employed on Antarctic support flights. Additional UH-1H helicopters will be purchased as the AA expands its airmobile capability. The AA feels that the attack helicopter is a normal progression in the development of an airmobile capability and that the AH-1G/N helicopter will offer the best all around aerial rocket artillery/suppressive fire/close support capability. Currently, the U-17 (CESSNA 185) is the basic light fixed-wing aircraft of the AA. It is programmed to be replaced, possibly by the CESSNA 207 Skywagon. Acquisition of the U-21 will provide relatively fast and dependable transportation between widely separated Army elements. In addition to command and liaison missions, the U-21 is required for emergency medical evacuation and resupply.

(2) Tank/Anti-Tank - The tank/anti-tank capability requires improvement/modernization. Although Argentina is dedicated to produce a tank by 1976, economic and developmental problems indicate orders for US M-60 or modified M-48 tanks will be forthcoming.

(3) Artillery - The AA is committed to upgrade its artillery from a 105mm capability to a 155mm capability.

(4) Engineer Equipment - The AA continues to require US bridging and construction equipment to support all elements of the Armed Forces and is interested in acquiring commercial road graders and bulldozers.

(5) Command and Control/Other Equipment - The AA has definite plans to purchase various target acquisition materials (radar, meteorological equipment, etc.), in line with programmed improvements in command and control.

b. Navy

(1) Aircraft - The Argentine Navy P-2 patrol aircraft is obsolete and the P-3 is programmed as a replacement. Additional A-4 aircraft are required to compensate for attrition of those A-4s currently in the Argentine inventory. The T-2D is projected as a replacement for the

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obsolete T-28 employed by the Navy aviation training command. Helicopters programmed are the S-61 (ASW), U-21 (Command, Liaison and Evacuation), and the C-2 aircraft is required for airborne control of carrier attack aircraft and to counter a low level threat. The C-1 is projected as a replacement for the aging C-45.

(2) Naval Vessel Modernization - LCVP's are required to improve the amphibious assault capability. The PBR's are programmed for use in the Rio de la Plata. Enlargement/modernization of the drydocks in Puerto Belgrano is an ongoing program.

(3) Argentine Marine Corps - Requirements for modernization and increase in force posture are mine detectors, replacement of rocket launchers and flame-throwers, floating bridges, vehicles and field radios. The large purchase in FY 80 is intended for initial incremental purchase of an "improved Hawk" air defense artillery system.

(4) Command and Control - Credits requested are for air traffic control and air defense radar systems.

c. Air Force

(1) Aircraft - The Argentine Air Force (AAF) purchased 25 A-4C aircraft from the US during 1974. Additional A-4C aircraft are required for attrition/force posture increases. The AAF has a continuing need for increased airlift capability for in-country use as well as throughout the hemisphere. Acquisition of the F-5E would replace the obsolete F-86F and aging A-4B. The current fleet of six C-130 aircraft is presently being increased to eight. Continued purchases of C-130's will assist increasing airlift requirements. The ideal number of C-130 aircraft for this fleet would be from 12 to 18. The KC-130 will provide an air-to-air refueling capability. Helicopters are programmed to replace the obsolete HU-16B Albatross in coastal surveillance operations. Additional helicopters are required to fulfill vertical airlift requirements. Other types of types of helicopters that may be purchased in lieu of the UH-1H are: UH-1N, CH-3, S-61N, or S-61R. The aircraft support estimate is derived from FMS files consisting primarily of aircraft support equipment, spares, components, and spare parts for AAF aircraft of US origin (C-130, A-4B, F-86, UH-1H, HU-16, etc.) Current plans are to locally manufacture at least 100 Argentine Pucara aircraft during the next few years.

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(2) Missiles - A request for FMS purchase of 30 AIM-9 Side-winder missiles has been approved on a cash basis.

(3) Command and Control - Command and control items include communications, navigation and electronic equipment for installation in the Argentine manufactured Pucara aircraft. Additional funds are included for normal support of existing aircraft and air/ground communications.

(4) Other Articles and Support - Includes equipment required for the AAF C-130 IRAN (Inspect and Repair as Necessary) program, establishment of an aircraft crash recovery system, technical assistance, aircraft explosive devices and other items.

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Table 1

Argentina Security Assistance FY 1977-1981
(Quantity/\$ In Millions)

	FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981	
	MAP	FMSCR	MAP	FMSCR	MAP	FMSCR	MAP	FMSCR	MAP	FMSCR
Investment										
Aeronautical Mod										
A-4C		5/.3		5/.3		5/.3		5/.3		
F-5E				4/11.6		3/8.7		1/2.9		
C-130H		1/8.4				1/8.4				
KC-130H									1/8.4	
UH-1H		1/.6		3/1.7		3/1.7		1/9.6		1/9.6
P-3				1/3.0				3/1.7		3/1.7
T-2D		3/5.5		2/3.6				1/8.3		1/8.3
S-61		1/3.0		1/3.0		1/3.0		6/11.5		
E-2		1/2.0						2/6.0		2/6.0
U-21		2/1.8		1/.9		1/.9				
CH-47C				2/9.0						1/4.5
FH-227				1/10.2						
F-4B										
AH-1G		2/1.5						4/10.8		4/10.8
U-17		2/.5		2/.5				2/1.5		1/.8
C-2						3/1.0		2/.5		
Acft Support		1.2		3.1		9.5		3.3		7.4
Naval Mod										
LCVP		2/.1				2/.1				
PBR						2/.1				
Ship Support		2.9		4.8		3.8				
Major Overhauls		4.2		5.0		5.0		3.7		3.7
Dry Dock Mod		.2		.3		.3		5.4		5.6
						.3		.3		.4
Missiles										
TOW						15/1.4				
Vulcan-Chaparral						3/8.4				

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Table 1 (cont'd)

Argentina Security Assistance FY 1977-1981
(Quantity/\$ In Millions)

	<u>FY 1977</u>		<u>FY 1978</u>		<u>FY 1979</u>		<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>FY 1981</u>	
	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FHSCR</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FHSCR</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FHSCR</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FHSCR</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>FHSCR</u>
Ground Mobility										
Vehicles		.9		.7		.6		2.2		.5
Tank, M-60					6/4.9		10/8.0		6/4.9	
Weapons										
Howitzer, Towed, 155mm	36/1.7									
A/C Cannon, 20mm	20/.3		20/.3		20/.3		20/.3		20/.3	
Command & Control	1.6		2.4		1.3		2.2		1.7	
Other Articles & Support Equip	2.8		3.1		2.3		1.1		5.0	
<u>Total Investment</u>	39.5		63.5		62.0		80.5		80.5	
<u>Operations & Maintenance</u>										
<u>PCH&T</u>										
<u>Total Effort</u>	39.5		63.5		62.0		80.5		80.5	
<u>Training</u>	.8		.8		.8		.8		.8	

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Table 2

Argentina Economic Indicators

	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
<u>Population</u>									
Total (Millions)	24.95	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7
Male Labor Force in Armed Forces (%)	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
<u>Gross National Product (GNP)</u>									
GNP (\$ Billions)	36.3	38.5	40.8	42.8	44.9	47.1	49.5	52	54.6
Annual change (%)	5.4	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Per Capita GNP (\$)	1455	1546	1613	1665	1720	1777	1840	1905	1917
Annual change (%)	3.9	6.2	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	0.6
<u>Defense Effort (\$ Millions)</u>									
Self-financed	660	730	766	804	844	886	709	744	781
US MAP (Grant Aid and EDA)	.55	.60	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
US Financed Defense Budget Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance from other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Defense Effort	660.55	730.60	766.10	804.8	844.8	886.8	709.8	744.8	781.8
<u>Defense Effort Indicators</u>									
Self-financed Defense Expenditures as % of GNP	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Annual Change (%)	-.8	+.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-.5	0.0	0.0
<u>Foreign Purchase of Defense Items (\$ Millions)</u>									
U.S.	24.0	34.6	40.0	44.0	49.1	71.3	67.4	85.8	85.9
Other Countries	64.2	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: PCH&T not shown in above table. See Table 1 for PCH&T costs.

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Table 2

Argentina Economic Indicators

	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
<u>Population</u>									
Total (Millions)	24.95	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7
Male Labor Force in Armed Forces (%)	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
<u>Gross National Product (GNP)</u>									
GNP (\$ Billions)	36.3	38.5	40.8	42.8	44.9	47.1	49.5	52	54.6
Annual change (%)	5.4	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Per Capita GNP (\$)	1455	1546	1613	1665	1720	1777	1840	1905	1917
Annual change (%)	3.9	6.2	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	0.6
<u>Defense Effort (\$ Millions)</u>									
Self-financed	660	730	766	804	844	886	709	744	781
US MAP (Grant Aid and EDA)	.55	.60	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
US Financed Defense Budget									
Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance from other									
Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Defense Effort	660.55	730.60	766.10	804.8	844.8	886.8	709.8	744.8	781.8
<u>Defense Effort Indicators</u>									
Self-financed Defense									
Expenditures as % of GNP	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Annual Change (%)	-.8	+.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-.5	0.0	0.0
<u>Foreign Purchase of Defense</u>									
Items (\$ Millions)									
U.S.	24.0	34.6	40.0	44.0	49.1	71.3	67.4	85.8	85.9
Other Countries	64.2	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: PCH&T not shown in above table. See Table 1 for PCH&T costs.

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Table 3

Argentina Resource Utilization Projection
(Quantity/\$ in Millions)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
<u>Investment</u>					
In-Country Sources	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Third-Country Grants	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Purchases from Third Countries	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Purchases from U.S.	49.1	71.3	67.4	85.8	85.9
Commercial	4.6	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
FMS Cash	5.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4
FMS Credit	39.5	63.5	62.0	80.5	80.5
U.S. Grant Aid	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Funded	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
EDA	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investment	49.9	72.1	68.2	86.6	86.7
<u>Operations & Maintenance</u>					
In-Country Sources					
Third-Country Grants					
Purchases from Third Countries					
Purchases from U.S.					
Commercial					
FMS Cash					
FMS Credit					
U.S. Grant Aid					
Funded					
EDA					
Total O&M	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
<u>Total Investment and O&M 1/</u>	49.9	72.1	68.2	86.6	86.7

NOTE: PCH&T not shown in above table. See Table 1 for PCH&T costs.

1/ Reflects only U.S. investment support and FMS cash. Host-country detail budget data not available.
For total estimate see total defense effort figure in Table 2.

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Paraguay

~~(S)~~ 1. Strategic Importance

Paraguay's limited strategic importance to the US is derived from its geographic location, stable government and traditionally friendly attitude towards the United States. The Government of Paraguay remains solidly aligned with the US in international organizations and unequivocally committed to support of the Inter-American system.

~~(S)~~ 2. US Security Assistance Objectives

- a. Assist in improving Paraguayan engineer capabilities in order to improve and maintain transportation networks for force mobility and civic action projects.
- b. Assist the Paraguayan Navy to improve their patrol, logistic, troop lift, civic action, and rescue capabilities.
- c. Assist the Air Force to improve maintenance capabilities to meet increasing transportation, civic action, and support requirements.
- d. Improve the armed forces' capabilities as a professional military force through the military training program.

~~(S)~~ 3. Threat

There is only a minimal internal security threat within Paraguay, since the subversive elements that do exist in-country are weak and fragmented. However, there is increasing concern about the sizeable and hostile exile groups in Argentina, now reportedly in league with Argentine terrorist groups. In view of the long and open borders, they constitute a potential threat to the regime. The primary threat to internal stability stems from the possibility of sudden incapacitation or death of President Stroessner. In 1973, President Stroessner was reelected to a 5-year term of office ending in 1978. The present Constitution forbids his reelection after this term.

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<u>Africa</u>							
Ethiopia	.787	.900	.900	.800	.800	.800	.800
**Ghana	.070	.050	.050	.050	.050	.050	.050
**Kenya	.035	.050	.200	.200	.200	.200	.200
**Liberia	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100
*Morocco	.850	.900	.900	.900	.900	.900	.900
*Senegal	.035	.025	.025	.025	.025	.025	.025
*Tunisia	.385	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400
**Zaire	.300	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400
Region Costs	.060	.025	.025	.025	.025	.025	.025
Region Totals	2.622	2.850	3.000	2.900	2.900	2.900	2.900
<u>Latin America</u>							
*Argentina	.100	.800	.800	.800	.800	.800	.800
Bolivia	.722	.600	.600	.600	.600	.600	.600
*Brazil	.875	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
*Chile	.665	.800	.800	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
*Colombia	.700	.600	.600	.800	.800	.900	.600
Dom. Rep.	.532	.500	.500	.600	.600	.600	.500
**Ecuador	.400	.800	.800	.900	.900	.900	.800
El Salvador	.533	.600	.600	.600	.500	.400	.600
Guatemala	.417	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400
**Haiti	.028	.200	.200	.200	.200	.200	.200
Honduras	.831	.600	.600	.600	.500	.400	.600
**Mexico	.210	.100	.200	.200	.200	.200	.200
Nicaragua	.668	.600	.600	.600	.600	.600	.600
Panama	.302	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300
Paraguay	.315	.300	.300	.400	.400	.400	.300
*Peru	.905	.800	.800	1.000	1.000	1.000	.800
Uruguay	.427	.400	.400	.500	.500	.500	.400
*Venezuela	.720	.600	.600	.800	.800	.900	.600
Region Costs	.385	.500	.400	.500	.500	.500	.500
Region Totals	9.735	10.500	10.500	11.800	11.600	11.600	10.800
Sub Total	30.296	25.800	26.880	25.550	24.850	24.750	23.650
Other Training Costs	.244	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
Total	30.540	26.050	27.130	25.800	25.100	25.000	23.900

* Authorized CONUS (includes Canal Zone) and overseas training.
 ** Authorized COMUS (includes Canal Zone) training only.
 (A) FY 1975 approved program levels.
 (B) FY 1976 Executive Branch request.
 (C) Non-additive.
 (D) Program deleted.
 (E) Program deleted.

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