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Headquarters U.S. Southern Command  
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF  
Date: 25 JAN 2018 Authority: EO 13526  
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# HISTORICAL REPORT

## CALENDAR YEAR 1975

~~CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]~~  
~~EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION~~  
~~SCHEDULE BY EO 11652~~  
~~EXEMPTION CATEGORY: 3~~  
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 31 DEC 2000~~

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

SCJ3-13476

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SC 001



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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND  
APO NEW YORK 09826

17 May 1976

SCJ3

SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report CY 75

SEE DISTRIBUTION

In accordance with JCS SM-665-69, dated 3 October 1969, forwarded herewith is the Historical Report of the US Southern Command for Calendar Year 1975.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

1 Incl  
as



Deputy Chief of Staff

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND  
ANNUAL HISTORY  
1975

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PART I - TOPICAL ITEMS

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## PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

### KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS US SOUTHERN COMMAND

#### COMMANDER IN CHIEF

General William B. Rosson, USA, until 31 July 1975;  
Lieutenant General Dennis P. McAuliffe, USA, 1 August 1975. 1/

#### CHIEF OF STAFF

Major General Lawrence J. Fleming, USAF, until 22 August 1975;  
(b)(6) 23 August 1975. 2/

#### DIRECTOR OF MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL, J-1

(b)(6) until 4 June 1975;  
(b)(6) 5 June 1975. 3/

#### DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J-2

Brigadier General Robert S. Berg, USAF, until 15 January 1975;  
(b)(6) 16 January 1975. 4/

#### DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J-3

(b)(6) 3 June 1974. 5/

#### DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS, J-4

(b)(6) until 21 July 1975;  
(b)(6) 22 July 1975. 6/

#### DIRECTOR OF PLANS AND PROGRAMS, J-5

Brigadier General Leslie J. Campbell, Jr., USAF, until 14 January 1975;  
(b)(6) 15 January-22 August 1975; 7/  
(b)(6) 23 August 1975. 8/

#### DIRECTOR OF COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

(b)(6) 9 April 1974. 9/

#### COMMAND CHAPLAIN

(b)(6) 18 June 1973. 10/

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

- 1/ GO #22, USSOUTHCOM, 1 Aug 75
- 2/ GO #26, USSOUTHCOM, 23 Aug 75
- 3/ GO #13, USSOUTHCOM, 3 Jun 75
- 4/ GO #2, USSOUTHCOM, 14 Jan 75
- 5/ GO #12, USSOUTHCOM, 17 Jun 75
- 6/ GO #25, USSOUTHCOM, 1 Aug 75
- 7/ GO #3, USSOUTHCOM, 19 Jan 75
- 8/ GO #27, USSOUTHCOM, 22 Aug 75
- 9/ GO #13, USSOUTHCOM, 6 May 74
- 10/ GO #178, USSOUTHCOM, 28 Jun 73

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## COMMAND SURGEON

(b)(6) until 24 July 1975;  
(b)(6) VOCO date confirmed 25 July 1975.

## COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL

(b)(6) until 27 July 1975;  
28 July 1975. 11/

## COMMAND LEGAL ADVISOR

(b)(6) until 17 July 1975;  
18 July 1975. 12/

## SECRETARY JOINT STAFF

(b)(6) 7 July 1973. 13/

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

(b)(6) 1 July 1972. 14/

## COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL

(b)(6) until 1 June 1975;  
(b)(6) 2 June 1975. 15/ FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

## AUTOMATED SYSTEMS CENTER

(b)(6) 26 May 1974.

## US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDERS

### COMMANDER, 193D INFANTRY BRIGADE (CANAL ZONE)

Major General William R. Richardson, USA, 3 December 1974.

### COMMANDER, US NAVAL FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND (USNAVSO)

Rear Admiral Robert H. Blount, USN, until 8 May 1975;  
(b)(6) 9 May 1975 until 10 June 1975; Navy  
(b)(6) 11 June 1975.

### COMMANDER US AIR FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND (USAFSO)

Major General James M. Breedlove, USAF, 1 November 1974.

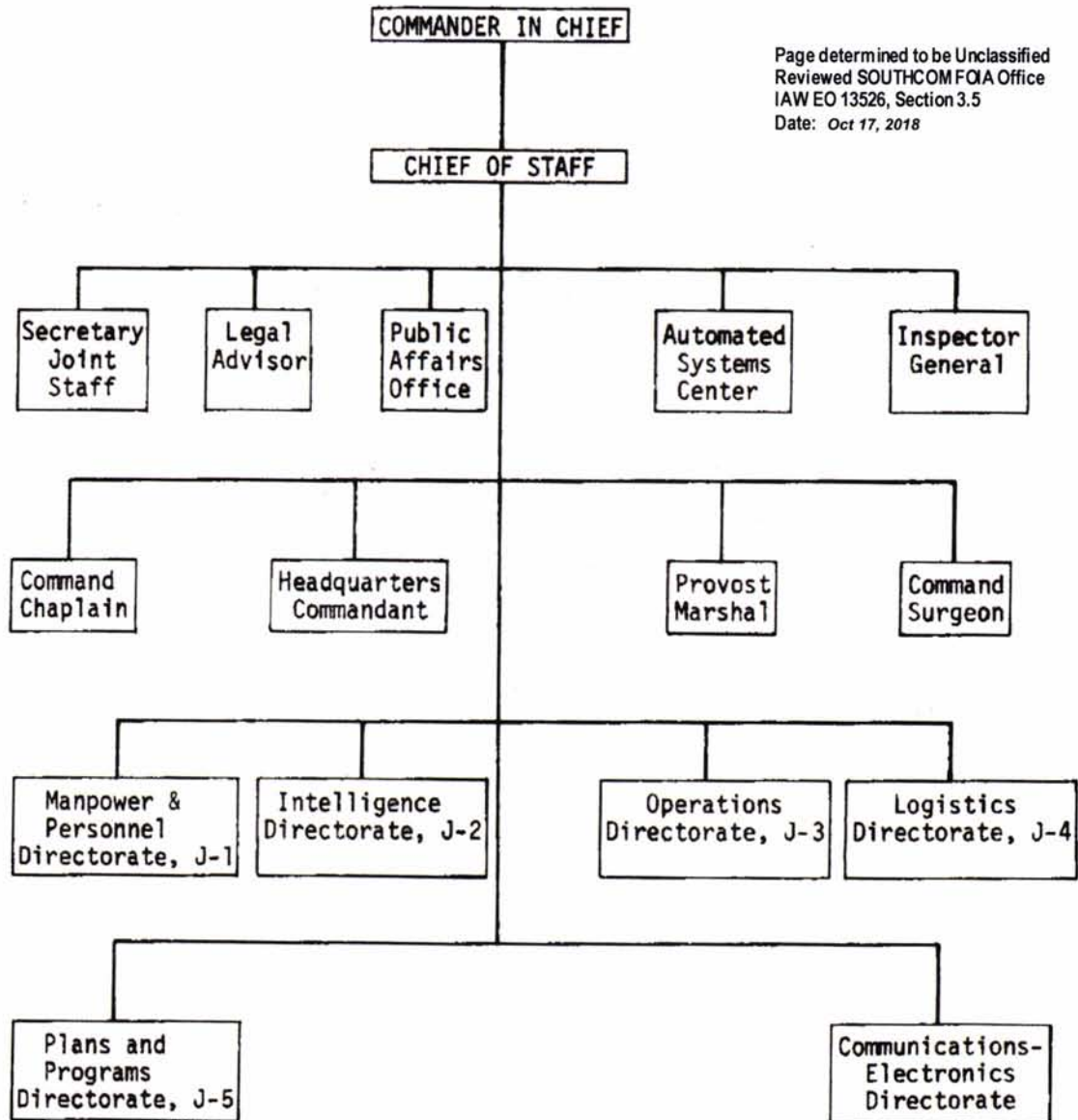
- 11/ GO #21, USSOUTHCOM, 29 Jul 75
- 12/ GO #14, USSOUTHCOM, 18 Jul 75
- 13/ GO #36, USSOUTHCOM, 11 Jul 73
- 14/ GO #23, USSOUTHCOM, 1 Jul 72
- 15/ GO #12, USSOUTHCOM, 2 Jun 75

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HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

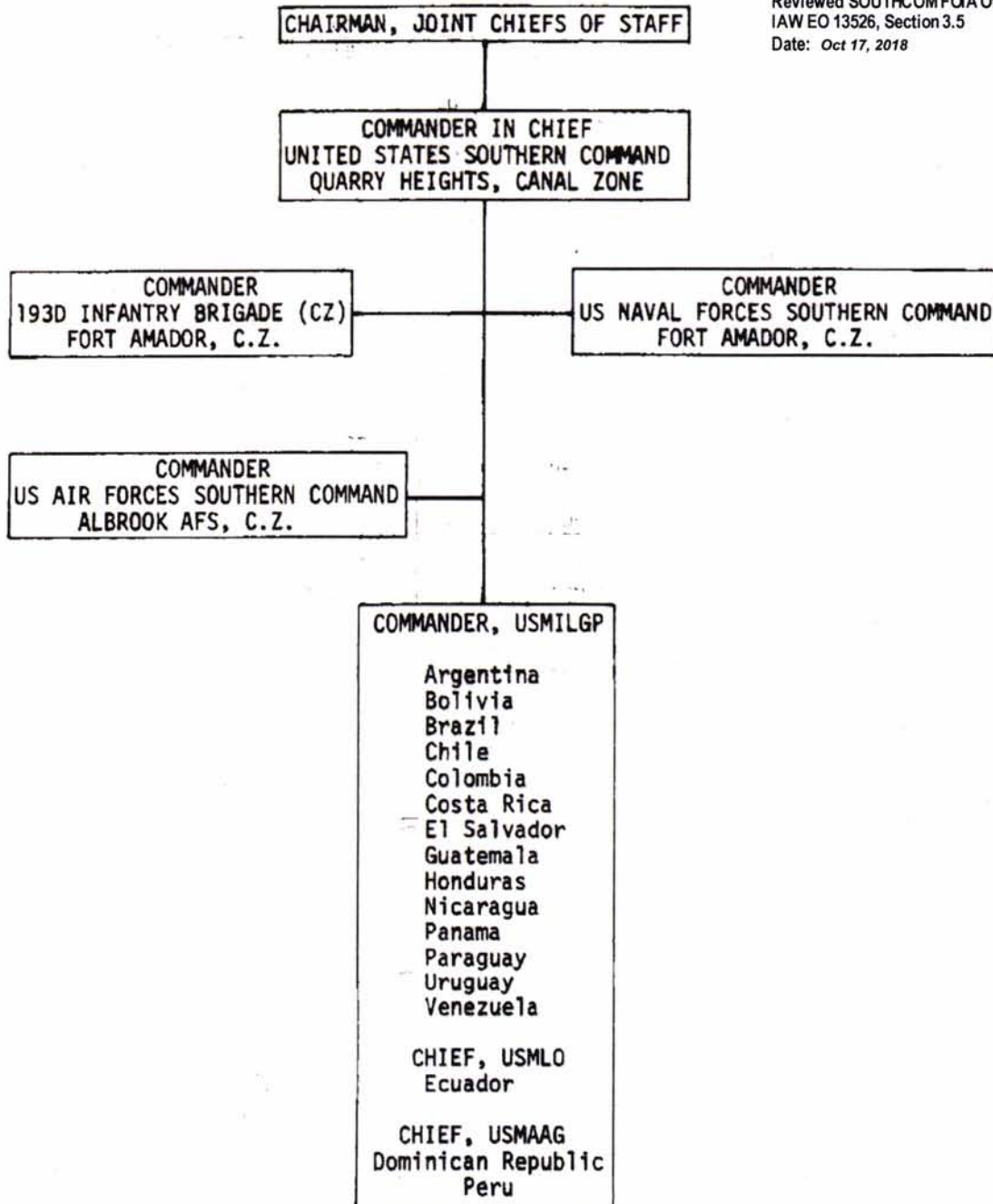


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COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS AND STAFF ORGANIZATION 16/

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16/ JCS Pub 4, Organizations and Functions of the JCS, 1 Nov 74.

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TASK AND MISSIONS

17/ ~~16/~~ Area of Responsibility (U). 17/ 18/ The Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command (USCINCSO), with headquarters located at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone is the commander of a unified command comprising all forces assigned for the accomplishment of his mission. His general area of responsibility for the conduct of normal operations, other than air defense and the protection of sea communications, is Central (excluding Mexico) and South America. For the purpose of military assistance activities and Service training mission activities only, USCINCSO's area is extended to encompass all of Latin America, including Mexico and the islands of the Caribbean.

19/ ~~18/~~ Missions (U). 19/ 20/ The primary responsibility of USCINCSO is to maintain the security of the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) and protect the United States, its possessions, and its bases against attack or hostile incursion. Specifically, USCINCSO's responsibilities are for the defense of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone (CZ). USCINCSO also has the following functional responsibilities:

- a. Plan for and execute contingency operations as directed, to include emergency evacuation of noncombatants and surveillance/intercept operations.
- b. Administer the military aspects of the Security Assistance Program, to include command and the provision of administrative support. Specific guidance is contained in Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 5132.3, as amended.
- c. Conduct joint and combined training exercises.
- d. Conduct disaster relief operations in Latin America.
- e. Conduct search and rescue operations in Latin America.
- f. Act as the principal US military representative in Latin America.

- 
- 17/ JCS SM-365-75 dtd 27 Jun 75, subj: Unified Command Plan.  
18/ DOD Directive 5132.3, as amended.  
19/ Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, Fiscal Year 1976.  
20/ Unified Action Armed Forces, Oct 74, w/Ch 1 dtd Dec 75.

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CONTINGENCY PLANS

~~U~~ ~~SECRET~~ USCINCSO CONCEPT PLAN 6100 (USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100) - Evacuation of Noncombatants and Disaster Relief (C). Change 1 to USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100, approved by the JCS on 11 October 1975, included the addition of a Civil Affairs Annex, adaptation to provide a basis for the provision of foreign internal defense assistance, and a change in procedures in the use of the Southern Command Network (SCN) facilities for recall of evacuees. Change 2 was submitted to the JCS for review and approval during December 1975. JCS approval is pending.

~~U~~ ~~SECRET~~ USCINCSO CONCEPT PLAN 6400 (USCINCSO CONPLAN 6400) - Surveillance/ Intercept Operations in Central and South America (C). As part of the USSOUTHCOM Reorganization Plan, 12 September 1975, it was proposed that USSOUTHCOM be relieved of the primary responsibility for surveillance/ intercept operations described in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). On 31 December 1975, the JCS approval of the Reorganization Plan included the proposal to relieve USSOUTHCOM of the mission. It is the JCS's intention to assign the mission to the Atlantic Command (LANTCOM). As of this date, the action is pending.

~~U~~ ~~SECRET~~ USCINCSO OPERATIONS PLAN 6500 (USCINCSO OPLAN 6500) - Defense of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone (C). Change 1 to USCINCSO OPLAN 6500 was approved by JCS on 4 September 1975. Included in Change 1 were an update of the Logistic Appraisal and a new annex, ANNEX M, Domestic Emergency Operations in Support of Civil Authorities. During August 1975 an internal USSOUTHCOM review of the Time-Phased Force Development List (TPFDL) to USCINCSO OPLAN 6500 was undertaken; the review resulted in a major revision of the existing TPFDL. The most significant modification was the identification and grouping of forces into several packages of units which can be requested in toto, if desired.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE (SA) PROGRAM

~~U~~ ~~SECRET~~ General (U). On a world-wide basis grant military aid to meet the needs of friends and allies has declined steadily since 1952, the peak year, as Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits and cash transactions are being utilized on an increasing scale. While the largest portion of the program proposed by the administration is for four middle eastern countries the portion allotted for Latin America (LATAM) is small by comparison. This security assistance, beyond its purely security or military value contributes significantly to the furtherance of political, economic, civic action, psychological and other nonsecurity interests.

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Design of country programs to achieve objectives and purposes varies considerably from country to country, and -- for each country -- is a function of the threat, geography, self-sufficiency, and the individual country's particular level of social, economic, political and military sophistication.

u  
~~(S)~~ Regional Objectives (U). The LATAM regional objectives are as follows:

- Preserve a predominance of independent, self-sustaining Latin American countries favorably disposed to the U.S.
- Maintain a strong and cooperative inter-American system with emphasis on an effective collective security function.
- Maintain protection and control of the Panama Canal as essential to retaining our access to its use.
- Preclude the growth of military influence by the Soviet Union and other opponent countries.
- Maintain the U.S. as the primary foreign military influence.
- Maintain and enhance cooperative relations with the Latin American Armed Forces.
- Assist in developing and maintaining necessary military capabilities to provide for internal security and to counteract externally supported subversive activities.
- Encourage and assist Latin American Armed Forces to develop self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible.

u  
~~(S)~~ Military Assistance Program (U). Materiel (MAP-M) and Military Assistance Program - Training (MAP-T) for the LATAM region totaled \$16,248,000 for Fiscal Year 1975 (FY 75). Foreign Military Sales to LATAM for FY 75 totaled approximately \$192 million. Sales to Chile were suspended during FY 75 as a result of Section 25 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1974. The increase in sales over FY 74 can be attributed to the increasing availability of FMS credit and the continuing modernization efforts of the LATAM countries. Credit allocations to LATAM in FY 75 totaled \$134.3 million, however, allocations to the countries were not made until May-June 1975. The Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) planning figure for FY 76 credit is \$180.0 million.

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~~(S)~~ Training (U). In the training category eighteen LATAM countries received training during Calendar Year 1975 (CY 75) under MAP. This total represented an increase of one country, Haiti, over those supported through MAP-T the previous year.

The United States Army School of the Americas (USARSA) provided the majority of army training for LATAM, graduating 1093 officers and cadets and 584 enlisted personnel. Of this number, 41 LATAM Army personnel also received on-the-job observer training in the Canal Zone. An additional 49 officers attended orientation tour training in the Canal Zone. The principal users of USARSA were Chile, Panama, and Peru with 286, 247, and 229 students respectively. Continental United States (CONUS) army schools trained principally officers in advanced, technical, and professional management skills. One-hundred sixty-two officers and 11 enlisted men were trained in CONUS schools. Nicaragua, Brazil and Mexico sent the largest number of students to CONUS, enrolling 25, 22 and 21 students. An additional 313 personnel attended orientation tours and three received on-the-job training (OJT) within CONUS in CY 75.

The majority of MAP-T sponsored LATAM Air Force training was conducted at Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) in the Canal Zone. This training emphasized maintenance, electronic and administrative/logistical support skills. Seventy-three officers and 401 enlisted men attended IAAFA, and 40 personnel received OJT orientation/observer training in the Canal Zone. Ecuador, Honduras, and Argentina were the primary users of IAAFA training. Countries requiring pilot training, advanced technical skills, and professional military education sent students to CONUS. Eighty-eight officers and 17 enlisted personnel attended Air Training Command or Air University schools. Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru sent approximately one-half of the 105 LATAM Air Force personnel enrolled in CONUS. Three-hundred forty-two personnel attended CONUS conducted orientation tours and 27 received OJT.

MAP-T sponsored Navy training was somewhat equally divided between the Canal Zone and CONUS. Training at the Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team (SCIATT) in the Canal Zone concentrated on the operation and maintenance of coastal patrol boats. Twenty-five officers and 114 enlisted personnel attended SCIATT training. Due to the nature of the training, enrollment was highest from Nicaragua, Panama, and Honduras. Skills required to operate a "Blue Water" navy were taught to 125 officers and 34 enlisted men in CONUS schools, and 27 personnel attended OJT. Peru, Brazil and Venezuela were the principal recipients of CONUS training.

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On 26 June 1975 all regional MAP-T funds were withdrawn from USSOUTHCOM by Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA). The following requirements were initially identified for regional MAP-T support during 1975 and were subsequently supported within participating country's MAP-T programs. A total of \$505,540 was designated for the following activities:

- UNITAS
- HALCON VISTA
- COPECODECA Support
- Spanish Language Publication Printing/Translation
- Film Narration in Spanish
- Medical Support in Canal Zone for Students in Gorgas Hospital
- COPECOMI Support
- MTT Supplies
- Civic Action Seminar
- Operation Central America (CONDECA AGUILA)
- LATAM Intelligence Seminar
- LATAM Signal Seminar
- Navy Technical Information Exchange

A total of 36 Mobile Training Teams (MTT) were deployed to 11 LATAM countries. These teams provided a wide range of training assistance to include field artillery maintenance training in Bolivia, [redacted] and professional military education in Guatemala. The teams were provided by the Air Force (16), the Navy (11), and the Army (9) respectively.

Navy  
Section 3.3 (b)(5)

~~68~~ Security Assistance Data (U). The Security Assistance data for FY 77-81 required by DOD and JCS was submitted as update changes to the Military Security Assistance Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). POM updates were submitted on 10 March for all Latin American countries including Mexico and Haiti. The FY 75 SA Program submission was for a total of \$16.2 million for grant aid; \$5.7 million for materiel and \$10.6 million for training. At the end of CY 75, the LATAM region was still operating under Continuing Resolution Authority (CRA) for the FY 76 SA Program since no new FAA bill had been enacted into law which would permit allocation of Security Assistance funds. The FY 77 POM submission calls for a total of \$18.2 million in grant aid; \$7.7 million for materiel and \$10.5 million for training. The FMS credit request was for \$244 million. In the make-up of the FY 77 SA Program,

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the President decided on 24 November 1975 to eliminate Grant Aid materiel program for all Latin American countries except Panama, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. As of the close of CY 75, funding for FY 76 was still under discussion by Congress. The program continued to operate under very restrictive CRA into CY 76 covering Grant Aid only.

~~(S)~~ Program Change (U). There was a significant change during 1975 in the administration of the SA Program in LATAM. On 1 November the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) implemented a plan for Simplification of Security Assistance Operations for LATAM. 21/ This plan was proposed by DSAA on 29 Aug 75. 22/ It was developed to reduce the USSOUTHCOM involvement in the day-to-day handling of routine MAP/FMS actions without diminution of the Commander in Chief's (CINC) ability to keep informed as to significant security assistance actions and to intervene when he deems it necessary. Under the simplified procedures the following operational changes were effected:

- MAP materiel programming and changes will be submitted from US Military Groups (USMILGP) directly to DSAA.
- The Military Security Assistance Projection will be submitted from the MILGPs directly to DSAA.
- Training programs and changes will be submitted from MILGPs to the Service Departments.
- HQ USSOUTHCOM will exercise staff supervision over the MAP materiel and training programs and Foreign Military Sales.

As a result of this plan, manning for J-5 was reduced from 36 to 20 spaces.

~~(S)~~ Special Projects (U). Special projects for 1975 included the following:

- In late fall of 1975 an extensive MILGP structure/manning survey was initiated by the Plans and Programs Directorate. This survey focused in depth on the functions of each MILGP with the objective of elevating the level of host country military contacts and reducing the number of US personnel assigned. The survey will be forwarded to JCS for evaluation in early 1976.

21/ SECDEF Msg 291525Z Aug 75

22/ SECDEF Msg 292244Z Oct 75

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- An extensive unclassified rewrite of the Terms of Reference for each MILGP was accomplished in the fall of 1975. The results of this project were forwarded to JCS for formal approval and implementation.
- Since the inception of the current round of Panama Canal treaty negotiations the J-5 desk officer for Panama has furnished some of the information for the USSOUTHCOM submission. Due to the reorganization of USSOUTHCOM and the redistribution of functions the treaty inputs are now accomplished by the Operations Directorate.
- In August and September 1975 the General Accounting Office (GAO) conducted a study on Canal Zone military schools to insure compliance with Section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act. This section dictates that no civilian police training is conducted in US Government-administered schools. Personnel of Programs Division were enlisted to monitor this study.
- In September of 1975 the GAO launched a four-month study of US-sponsored training in Latin America. Personnel of the Programs Division were assigned responsibility for monitoring/coordinating GAO activities within the Latin American region.
- MAP training workshops were hosted by Programs personnel of J-5, USSOUTHCOM during Jan-Feb 1975. HQ USAF, Air Training Command, USAFSO, and 15 USMILGP representatives attended. The Army and Navy portions of the USSOUTHCOM workshops were attended only by Department of Army and Navy CONUS/Canal Zone-based headquarters and training representatives. MILGP travel was curtailed due to TDY fund shortages. The training workshops addressed topics of mutual concern and refined the MAP training requirements of each LATAM country.
- The MILGP Commanders' Conference scheduled for 3-7 March was cancelled due to the shortage of TDY Funds.

#### JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

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

~~(S)~~ HALCON VISTA X (HVX) - Colombia and Venezuela (U). Exercise HALCON VISTA X, a joint/combined surveillance/intercept exercise was conducted 30 April - 4 May 1975 by Colombia and 22-26 September 1975 by Venezuela.

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~~HALCON VISTA X~~ - Colombia was conducted entirely by the Colombian Navy and their paramilitary organizations such as customs and law enforcement agencies, civil defense units, and the Civil Air Patrol. Financial restraints precluded the participation of Colombian Army and Air Force. The participants demonstrated once more the proficiency of the Colombian forces, however, the deficiencies noted in previous exercises were still evident, i.e., lack of radar capable search aircraft and mobile radio communications equipment.

~~HALCON VISTA X~~ - Venezuela was the Venezuelan Armed Forces second consecutive exercise after a four-year lapse. HVX (Venezuela) was a hastily planned, poorly executed exercise. This year the Venezuelan Armed Forces showed a reluctance in selecting an exercise date, and a lack of desire to organize a thorough exercise. The Venezuelan military possesses the professional capability to staff and execute a far superior exercise than HVX.

~~(C) UNITAS XVI (U)~~. UNITAS XVI, 26 July - 4 December 1975, consisted of Commander in Chief Atlantic Command (CINCLANT)-sponsored training exercises with participating South American navies, conducted while en route between various South American ports. It involved the circumnavigation of the South American continent in a counter-clockwise direction. The extent and complexity of training operations was tailored to the capabilities and desires of the participants. Participating navies were from the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Although a final report has not been received, interim assessment of performance during UNITAS XVI indicates that the Venezuelan Navy is continuing to suffer from material/engineering problems, lack of at-sea and technical training and poor logistic/support base. The Chilean navy is regarded as a truly professional navy; officer and enlisted competence is excellent, and ships show high level of appearance and maintenance. The Colombian task group consisted of spirited, proud and dedicated professionals, severely limited by material problems. It is anticipated that Commander, Task Force 138 (USCOMSOLANT) final report will indicate the same level of professionalism and dedication on the part of the Argentine, Brazilian and Peruvian navy that has been customary in previous years. Uruguayan navy units, despite shortcomings, performed creditably during most of the exercise.

~~(C) SPRINGBOARD '75 (U)~~. SPRINGBOARD '75 a CINCLANT-sponsored exercise series in which Latin American navies are invited to participate, was conducted in the Puerto Rican area during the period 27 January - 28 February 1975. As in previous years, all major LATAM navies were invited, but this year all invitees declined to participate, although

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some sent observers. One significant difference from previous SPRINGBOARD exercises was that of prorating cost of services with participating navies. The Latin American navies are encouraged to participate in these exercises, as they provide an excellent opportunity for close, continuing coordination and cooperation among US/Latin American Navy/Marine Corps commands and staff in planning and conducting exercises.

~~(S)~~ CONDECA/COPECODECA (U). The Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), and its Permanent Commission (COPECODECA) carried out significant activities in 1975, particularly in civil defense/disaster relief planning. However, the continuing Honduras/El Salvador boundary dispute effectively impeded meaningful gains toward Central American unity.

Early in the year, COPECODECA initiated planning for a USSOUTHCOM assisted joint/combined surveillance/intercept exercise code named CONDECA AGUILA V. The exercise was cancelled, however, when El Salvador declined to participate, ostensibly because of conflicting requirements, and due to overall lack of participating interest.

As an alternative activity, in view of the cancellation of CONDECA AGUILA V, COPECODECA planned and supervised execution of a small scale disaster relief scenario Command Post Exercise (CPX (Operation VULCANO). Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama provided player personnel to constitute a headquarters for the Central American force. The COPECODECA staff acted as Exercise Control Group (ECG) and USSOUTHCOM provided an observer/advisor team. The CPX was carried out in Guatemala City during 9-13 June 1975, with concomitant civic action projects being executed in the Guatemalan Departments of Escuintla, Retalhuleu and Suchitepequez to the west and northwest of Guatemala City. The CPX was successful in terms of exercising general staff procedures and improving the understanding of disaster relief requirements by the participating Central American officers. Additionally, planning for Operation CONDECA AGUILA VI commenced with an exercise target date of Nov-Dec 1975. The exercise was subsequently delayed until early 1976.

During 8-12 April, USCINCSO hosted a visit to the Canal Zone by the COPECODECA General Staff and country delegations, with the purpose of discussing future plans of mutual interest and enhancing personal contacts between COPECODECA and USSOUTHCOM staffs.

~~(S)~~ US/PANAMA GUARDIA NACIONAL (GN) COMBINED TRAINING (U):

~~(S)~~ Combined Training Exercises (U). Large scale combined training exercises with the GN have not materialized due to the reluctance of the GN to associate publicly with U.S. personnel. The groundwork was

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laid during 1975 for the conduct of combined mortar and airborne training with the GN.

US UNILATERAL TRAINING AND COMMAND POST EXERCISES (U):

(FOUO) (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 (U). (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 USSOUTHCOM sponsored air defense exercise was not conducted this year (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 to be held in CY 76 was approved for funding by JCS even though the funds available were far short of those required to conduct the exercise. USSOUTHCOM was allocated 570 "unsubscribed C-141 equivalent flying hours" to be funded out of Air Force Operations and Maintenance funds in order to conduct the exercise.

Congressional approval is required for the unsubscribed flying hour program, and without this approval (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 would again require cancellation because of funding constraints. As of 31 December 1975, the unsubscribed flying hour program had not yet been approved.

(U) Landing Ship Tank (LST) Operations. When regular deployment of LSTs to USSOUTHCOM were terminated in October 1970, the JCS recognized that USSOUTHCOM's requirements for periodic use of an LST remained valid and directed coordination between USCINCSO and CINCLANT for the purpose of coordinating such requirements. USSOUTHCOM did not have a requirement for LST support during 1975. Last LST assigned to USSOUTHCOM was the USS MANITOWOC (LST 1180) during 19 September - 18 October 1974. 23/

454 JCS-Sponsored Command Post Exercises (U). JCS sponsors two series of worldwide CPXs, the first of which is biennial series, formerly (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 It is normally conducted in odd numbered years ('75, '77, etc.) and interfaces with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Winter Exercise (NATO WINTEX) series. For purposes of security, all future exercises of this series will bear different names beginning with (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 which was held 3-14 March 1975. USSOUTHCOM participation in (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 included the conduct of CPX BLUE STAR VI as an integral portion of the worldwide scenario.

The second JCS-sponsored biennial exercise series is conducted in even numbered years, i.e., (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 This series of exercises focuses on selected procedures. For example, (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 conducted 20-24 May 1974, tested the capability for executing the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) under conditions of severely degraded communications. (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 will be focused on the Reconstitution Phase after the nuclear exchange

23/ JCS Msg 140010Z Aug 75

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

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portrayed in (b)(3): 10 U.S.C. § 424 HQ USSOUTHCOM participation in these selected procedural CPX's is usually limited to a small response cell consisting of a J-3 Operations Officer, (b)(3): 10 U.S.C. § 424 an NCO and a Journal Clerk. Other staff agencies provided assistance on an as-needed basis.

DIA

#### AIR ASSET REASSIGNMENT

(U) General. As part of a USAF worldwide program to restructure aircraft inventories, eleven fixed/rotary winged air assets of the USSOUTHCOM air component, the US Air Forces Southern Command (USAFSO), were reassigned to CONUS.

During the early months of 1975 Headquarters USAF withdrew the three assigned HH-3 Search and Rescue (SAR) helicopters as part of this restructuring program. Shortly thereafter, the three assigned O2-B aircraft, assigned for general administration (proficiency flying), were withdrawn. Department of Defense (DOD) plans to combine strategic, tactical, and support airlift aircraft under the Military Airlift Command (MAC) and to phase out most of the old, costly propeller driven aircraft resulted in a late Spring withdrawal from the Canal Zone of the two assigned VC-118s. Late in the year USAF announced plans to discontinue rotation of AF Reserve (AFRES) C-123 aircraft to the Canal Zone. By the end of the calendar year the last of the three assigned C-123s had departed for CONUS. The combination of all withdrawals resulted in a 38% reduction to the USAF component combat support, fixed/rotary winged capability.

#### DISASTER RELIEF

(U) General. Disaster relief is a function of the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). The Latin American (LATAM) countries located in the USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility have a high propensity for natural disasters which vary dramatically in scope and complexity. 24/

1975 was significant in that USSOUTHCOM support was requested in only one instance. This is the first occasion since 1967 that this headquarters has not been involved, on an average, in more than three disaster support operations annually. Of significant importance also is the fact that many LATAM countries are developing increased capabilities for self-help in most disasters of low or medium intensity.

24/ USSOUTHCOM Command Briefing, Disaster Relief, 1 Jan 76, pg. 14.

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424



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During July 1975, a week of heavy rain in the northeastern sector of Brazil flooded large areas in Pernambuco. Recife, the principal port city in the region, was inundated by water, mud and debris. Approximately 70 per cent of the city was damaged, and over a half million people in the general area were affected in varying degrees. Property damage was estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars. On July 23rd, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that, should foreign governments decide on their own to provide assistance, such assistance would be welcomed. 25/

USSOUTHCOM was notified 231835Z July 1975 by the US Military Attache that the US Ambassador (USAMB) had declared the northeastern sector of Brazil to be a disaster area. On 25 July USSOUTHCOM was formally tasked by the JCS to participate in the relief effort. 26/ The total obligation cost ceiling was set at \$100,000. USSOUTHCOM was tasked to provide airlift from Howard AFB, Canal Zone (CZ), to Recife, Brazil, to transport 10,000 sheets, 10,000 cotton blankets and 1,776 folding cots from Agency for International Development (USAID) stockpile and local military stocks. 27/

Three Military Airlift Command (MAC) rotational C-130s lifted 61,234 lbs. of relief supplies. The aircraft arrived in Recife, Brazil, at 30 minute intervals commencing 261840Z July. The aircraft were delayed twenty-three hours due to late receipt of diplomatic clearance to overfly Colombia. 28/

Due to clerical error, 2,864 sheets and 468 blankets in excess of the requirements were shipped. Four-hundred sixty-one cots were not shipped because of the cancellation of the fourth C-130 aircraft. JCS and State Department (DEPSTATE) were apprised promptly of this situation. 29/

Total cost of the operation charged to USAID was \$76,290.84, well within the established ceiling of \$100,000. With the exception of the delay in obtaining diplomatic clearance to overfly Colombia, no unusual difficulties were experienced. 30/

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25/ USSOUTHCOM After Action Report, Disaster Relief Assistance, Recife, Brazil, Jul 75, dtd 19 Aug 75, pg. 1

26/ JCS 250125Z Jul 75

27/ IBID, USSOUTHCOM After Action Report, pg. 1

28/ IBID, pg. 2

29/ IBID, pg. 2

30/ IBID, pg. 3

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The Brazil disaster was the only occasion during 1975 which exercised the USSOUTHCOM/USAID disaster relief stockpile. This disaster relief material is procured and owned by AID and stored in 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) (193d Inf Bde) warehousing facilities.

As a result of lessons learned during the Honduras Hurricane "Fifi" disaster relief operation in 1974, AID now stocks the following additional items in the USSOUTHCOM/AID disaster relief stockpile:

- 60 water purification (chlorination) kits
- 3,000 muslin sheets
- 680 plastic, collapsible water containers

The stockpile presently consists of thirty-one nonmedical line items of disaster relief supplies and one-hundred thirty-four medical items. The estimated value of the stockpile is \$600,000. During 1975, AID reimbursed Department of the Army (DA) \$5,583 <sup>31/</sup> for monthly maintenance, e.g., generators, outboard motors, boats, etc. In all probability the maintenance cost for 1976 will increase to \$6,000. <sup>32/</sup>

During June 1975, the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (FDRC/AID), Washington, D. C., initiated action to review and renew support agreements for foreign disaster relief stockpiles maintained by USSOUTHCOM, CINCEUR and CINCPAC. <sup>33/</sup> This headquarters, in coordination with CDR, 193d Inf Bde (CZ) and CDR, US Army Medical Department Activity (USMEDDAC), responded that warehousing support along with related maintenance and administrative support of the disaster relief stockpile could continue to be performed. However, due to a dearth of local warehouse space, it was necessary to establish a limit on the square footage and cubic feet that this command could release. Accordingly, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) was notified that USAID should not plan to exceed 9,275 sq. ft. of floor space and 70,700 cu. ft. for storage of medical and nonmedical supplies under the new support agreement. <sup>34/</sup> The proposed storage space under a new agreement will exceed the old agreement by 4,000 sq. ft. and 23,200 cu. ft. respectively. As of 31 Dec 75, a new support agreement had not been consummated between Department of Defense (DOD) and USAID.

<sup>31/</sup> USSOUTHCOM 211556Z Jul 75

<sup>32/</sup> IBID

<sup>33/</sup> SECDEF 5081, 122030Z Jun 75

<sup>34/</sup> USSOUTHCOM Msg 032134Z Jul 75

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The most significant disaster relief related achievement in 1975 was the publication of a revised USSOUTHCOM regulation enunciating in detail the disaster relief planning guidance, policy and procedures. USSOUTHCOM Regulation 700-4, published 6 Oct 75, was the result of a comprehensive evaluation of three recent major disasters to occur in USSOUTHCOM's area of responsibility. The lessons learned in the Peru earthquake of 1970, the 1972 earthquake in Managua, Nicaragua, and Hurricane "Fifi", in Honduras in 1974 were given a microscopic look and a comprehensive, well-coordinated regulation was promulgated. The salient improvements and changes incorporated in the new regulation are delineated below: 35/

- Defined command relationships for disaster relief operations in-country.
- Established the Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group/Commander, US Military Group (CHMAAG/COMUSMILGP) as Commander, US Military Forces (COMUSMILFOR).
- Revised the composition and mission of the Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST).
- Improved the reporting requirements for in-country component command and USSOUTHCOM situation reports and after action reports.
- Established several disaster preparedness check lists for the USMILGPs in-country and the USSOUTHCOM Logistics Directorate.
- Provided for coordination between COMUSMILGP/CHMAAG, country team and host country military.
- Established a Public Affairs Team to assist the COMUSMILFOR in-country.
- Provided for communications-electronics instructions which were not addressed in the previous regulation.
- Expanded on details required for shipment of AID stockpile supplies and military stocks to the disaster area to include issue, control and funding of subject stocks.

During 1975, representatives of USSOUTHCOM attended several important disaster relief preparedness conferences and seminars in Washington, D.C., and Panama. Additionally, this command presented briefings to the Central American regional organization COPECODECA and to the Honduras emergency organization.

35/ USSOUTHCOM Reg. 700-4, 6 Oct 75

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### SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

(U) General. During CY 75, the USSOUTHCOM agent for SAR operations, USAFSO, processed 96 incidents of which 38 developed into search and rescue missions. Thirteen search missions were conducted in 1975; ten for distressed vessels at sea and three for missing aircraft. The remaining missions included humanitarian medical evacuations of U.S. citizens from remote locations to Gorgas Hospital; and medical evacuation missions for Panamanian citizens and foreign nations to hospitals in the Republic of Panama, and out-of-country operations. The hoist capability of the rescue helicopters was used on several occasions to evacuate seriously ill or injured seamen from vessels at sea to medical aid at Gorgas Hospital. One mission involved the deployment of pararescue specialists by parachute to treat a critically ill passenger aboard a sailing vessel at sea. Another mission involved the recovery of crewmembers from a Peruvian Air Force aircraft that crashed on the north coast of Panama. Out-of-country operations included search missions for a U.S. registered private aircraft that crashed near San Andres Island in the Caribbean, for a Colombian registered aircraft lost on a flight within Colombia and for a Nicaraguan Air Force aircraft lost on a flight from Mexico to Nicaragua. A total of 85 people were assisted and 14 lives were saved as a result of these rescue missions. This SAR effort required a total of 151.4 flying hours utilizing Air Force C-123 and C-130 aircraft, and UH-1N and UH-1H helicopters of the Air Force and Army, respectively.

### COMMAND AND CONTROL

u  
(S) Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Program (U). The OJCS approved the acquisition and installation of a Honeywell Information Systems (HIS) 700 computer terminal system at HQ USSOUTHCOM on 13 November 1973 with the first increment of equipment delivery scheduled for April 1974. In February 1974 Department of the Army placed the project in a hold status pending completion of the Unified Command Plan (UCP). 36/ Due to the continuing studies and proposals directed toward reorganization or disestablishment of HQ USSOUTHCOM, the decision for approval of the WWMCCS terminal was delayed until April 1975.

36/ DA Msg 281645Z Feb 74

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On 7 April 1975, DA advised HQ USSOUTHCOM to resume site preparation, to negotiate support agreements with host organization, and to resubmit the Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document (JAAD) based on "current UCP guidance." Final approval of the project was withheld pending UCP actions and receipt of the revised JAAD. 37/ The revised JAAD was forwarded to DA on 18 August 1975 with the most significant change being the concept for intelligence support. The requirement for Special Intelligence data was established which dictated two separate communication systems and a change in intelligence support host organization from Atlantic Command to Aerospace Defense Command (ADCOM). On 18 September a Letter of Agreement with the US Readiness Command (USREDCOM) was finalized which formalizes the relationship between USSOUTHCOM and USREDCOM, the host organization tasked with providing command and control support. Preliminary steps toward establishing a similar agreement with Aerospace Defense Command were made and should be finalized shortly after the formal tasking of ADCOM by the JCS.

A draft Communications-Electronics Implementation Installation Plan (CEIIP) was developed and forwarded by the US Army Communications Command in October 1975. This document and the JAAD were subsequently reviewed by the Joint Technical Support Agency (JTSA), and a meeting was scheduled for January 1976 to discuss final equipment configuration and to establish a timetable for the remaining procurement and installation activities.

The decision to upgrade the computer operations from Top Secret to Special Intelligence also meant that changes had to be made in the plans for computer site preparation. An assistance team from the US Army Intelligence Agency, Fort Meade, Maryland, conducted a preliminary inspection of the site in July to identify those security enhancements to be accomplished during site preparation. In October a contract for renovation of the proposed computer room was awarded and at year end is approximately 85 per cent completed.

At the end of 1975 the WWMCCS project has not received final approval; however, with Headquarters reorganization plans established, it is expected that the project will receive DA and JCS approval in early 1976 and equipment delivery can be effected by May 1976.

44  
~~(S)~~ Relocation of the USSOUTHCOM Emergency Relocation Site (ERS) (U).  
A proposal to colocate the USSOUTHCOM ERS with the USAFSD Command Element upon completion of the new command post facility at Howard AFB was submitted to the JCS on 12 September 1975. 38/ The proposal

37/ DA Msg 072001Z Apr 75

38/ USCINCSO Msg 122155Z Sep 75

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was based on an earlier study which revealed that colocation would be extremely advantageous to both headquarters in terms of efficiency, consistency with USCINCSO OPLAN 6500 concept, manpower savings and overall cost avoidance. On 5 November 1975, JCS approved the proposal contingent upon the move being financed by resulting cost savings. <sup>39/</sup> On 20 November 1975, this headquarters submitted a cost vs savings breakout which indicated the net overall savings would be approximately \$120,000. <sup>40/</sup> The proposal is approved and programming actions will be initiated in March 1976 to relocate the ERS to the new Howard AFB Command Post facility upon completion of construction. The command post construction completion date is 13 March 1977, and the new ERS is expected to be ready for activation approximately 15 May 1977.

#### PANAMA CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

<sup>u</sup>  
~~40/~~ General (U). During 1975 the command continued to focus its efforts on the "defense aspects" of a proposed new treaty relationship with the Republic of Panama. The first significant action was the confirmation of the previously submitted land and water requirements for defense activities. <sup>41/</sup>

In response to the Panamanian proposal on Lands and Waters USCINCSO reiterated the need for a free and unimpeded access for movement in the Republic of Panama for US forces and noted that the proposal represented drastic changes and failed to be in consonance with previously negotiated "Threshold Agreements on Defense." <sup>42/</sup>

USCINCSO staff representative then participated in technical sessions with the Panama Canal Negotiations Working Group (PCNWG) for the purposes of drafting the SOFA language and further clarification of both the Panamanian and U.S. Land and Water positions. A draft SOFA was accepted by both negotiating teams in March 1975.

On 24 July, USCINCSO received a request from Chairman, JCS requesting that USCINCSO examine the lands and waters required to defend the canal from external threat, from Panamanian disorders in which the GN assists U.S. forces, and Panamanian disorders in which the GN does not assist U.S. forces. <sup>43/</sup>

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- <sup>39/</sup> JCS Msg 051601Z Nov 75  
<sup>40/</sup> USCINCSO Msg 202112Z Nov 75  
<sup>41/</sup> USCINCSO Msg 101655Z Jan 75  
<sup>42/</sup> USCINCSO Msg 282235Z Jan 75  
<sup>43/</sup> JCS Msg 242321Z Jul 75

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USCINCSO response on 27 July said essentially that under those circumstances the Lands and Waters position previously put forward by USSOUTHCOM would not change. 44/

On 18 August 1975 USCINCSO replied to a JCS memo of 13 August 1975 concerning the draft Threshold Agreement of 9/5/75. 45/ The draft Threshold Agreement was essentially a repackaging of previous Threshold Agreements which would have resulted in four agreements which were:

- A treaty that covers the terms of operation of the canal.
- A convention (treaty) on permanent neutrality of the canal.
- A convention on protection and defense of the canal.
- A Status of Forces Agreement.

USCINCSO's response to JCS concurred with the draft Threshold Agreement except as noted in the message. There were numerous comments, however, the major comments were:

- That the draft Threshold Agreement would not adequately address certain canal administration facilities such as electrical and water facilities upon termination of the treaty.
- Objected to a fall-back position on compensation which would have offered the Panama Railroad to the Republic of Panama.
- Supported the Canal Zone Governor's position on the short treaty concept.

On 31 July 1975, Chairman, JCS requested USCINCSO to examine the USSOUTHCOM Lands and Waters position with regard to five specific areas. Area 1 was a portion of the Fort Sherman training complex. Area 2 was the Coco Solo seaplane ramp and Fort Randolph. Area 3 was a portion of the Albrook Field/Fort Clayton training area. Area 4 was portions of Albrook Field and Curundu housing area. Area 5 was Fort Amador and Fort Grant. USCINCSO replied on 3 August stating that the Coco Solo seaplane ramp area and Fort Randolph could be released as could a portion of Fort Sherman and parts of the Albrook/Fort Clayton training area. 46/ USCINCSO stated that further study would be required in the case of Albrook Field and Curundu housing areas and the Fort Amador/Fort Grant complex.

44/ USCINCSO Msg 280100Z Jul 75

45/ JCS Msg 181725Z Aug 75

46/ USCINCSO Msg 032147Z Aug 75

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On 30 August, USCINCSO further commented on the Lands and Waters position and stated that at that time he could not support the release of Albrook Field and Curundu housing area or the Fort Amador/Fort Grant complex. 47/

48/ Panamanian Force Development and Weapons Acquisition (U). In November 1975, COMUSMILGP Panama requested price and availability data to support an improved weapons development in the GN. This included 81MM and 4.2 inch mortars, 106MM recoilless rifles, 105MM Howitzers and various other weapons. 48/ Department of State approved release of price and availability data on these weapons. 49/ On 13 December, USCINCSO informed JCS J-5 that USSOUTHCOM was rounding out a concept of GN force development and was prepared to work with the GN on this subject. 50/ USCINCSO concept of GN development was that Panama should develop a relatively small, highly mobile defense force capable of participating effectively with U.S. forces in a combined defense of the canal in a new treaty period. The force would have an ultimate strength of approximately four battalions of Infantry. The Air element would be oriented toward helicopters to provide rapid tactical mobility together with some medium cargo lift. The Naval element would be configured as a Coast Guard providing coastal surveillance and civic action rolls.

51/ Coco Solo Ramps (U). On 26 August, COMUSMILGP Panama forwarded a request from the Guardia Nacional to USCINCSO for the occasional use of Coco Solo ramps to provide a means of loading/off loading a GN LSM. 51/ After coordination among various U.S. agencies, including the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, a Letter of Understanding was sent to Colonel Garcia of the Guardia Nacional from Major General Richardson, Commander of the 193d Infantry Brigade (Canal Zone). This Letter of Understanding, forwarded on 12 November, required a reply from the Guardia Nacional prior to implementation. This reply has not yet been forthcoming.

52/ Cooperative Actions (U). USCINCSO directed that a committee be formed in USSOUTHCOM Headquarters, having component representation, with the expressed mission of developing actions which would bring about a closer cooperation between the U.S. military in the Canal Zone and the Guardia Nacional. In September, USSOUTHCOM established an AD HOC Committee to develop and implement a program to enhance relations between the military elements in the Canal Zone and the Guardia Nacional and other Panamanian officials. This continues as an ongoing program. A list of some 120 items were developed and taken under consideration.

- 47/ USCINCSO Msg 300052Z Aug 75
- 48/ COMUSMILGP Panama 041725Z Nov 75
- 49/ SECSTATE Msg 282341Z Nov 75
- 50/ USCINCSO Msg 131820Z Dec 75
- 51/ COMUSMILGP Panama Msg 261615Z Aug 75

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USSOUTHCOM MILITARY REPRESENTATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(U) Significant Trips. Significant trips are defined as those trips made by the Commander in Chief to Latin American countries. A chronological listing of trips made by the Commander in Chief during calendar year 1975 follows:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Guatemala	3- 7 Feb
Costa Rica	28-30 May
Honduras	30-31 May
Nicaragua	31 May
Peru	23-27 Jun
Colombia	15-17 Sep
Chile	22-25 Sep
Peru	14-17 Oct
Argentina	12-17 Nov
Paraguay	17-20 Nov

(U) Important Visitors. A chronological listing of important visitors for calendar year 1975 is as follows:

<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
MR. John J. Stang CINC, Veterans of Foreign Wars, U.S.	7-10 January
HON George W. Landau US Ambassador to Paraguay	30 Jan - 6 Feb
Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA)	9-14 February
LTG Herron N. Maples, USA Inspector Gen and Auditor General Department of the Army	2- 6 March

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VISITORS

PERIOD OF VISIT

HON James F. Campbell US Ambassador to El Salvador	3- 6 March
MR. James M. Wagonseller National Cdr/American Legion	15-18 March
HON Victor V. Veysey Asst Secy Army (Civil Works)	2- 4 April
REP Ralph H. Metcalf (D-IL) Chairman, Panama Canal Sub-Committee/ House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Com.	2- 6 April
Permanent Commission - Central American Defense Council (COPECODECA) (Party of 12)	8-12 April
The National War College (Party of 37)	19-22 April
GEN David C. Jones, USAF Chief of Staff/USAF	4 May and 8 May
HON Victor V. Veysey Assistant Secy of the Army (Civil Works)	6-10 May
Industrial College of the Armed Forces (Party of 16)	10-13 May
HON James F. Campbell US Ambassador to El Salvador	3- 6 June
LTG Ray B. Sitton, USA Dir, J-3/Joint Chiefs of Staff	7-10 June
GEN Walter T. Kerwin, Jr., USA Vice Chief of Staff, Army	23-27 July
REP William L. Clay (D-MO) Member, House Post Office and Civil Service/Education and Labor Committees	6- 8 August
REP William L. Dickinson (R-AL) Member, House Armed Services Committee	6- 8 August

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VISITORS

PERIOD OF VISIT

HON Terence A. Todman US Ambassador to Costa Rica	11-13 August
Department of Defense/State Visit HON William P. Clements Deputy Secy of Defense GEN George S. Brown, USAF Chairman/JCS HON William B. Rogers Asst Secy of State (Inter-American Affairs) HON Victor V. Veysey Asst Secy Army (CW)	2- 3 September
MR. Edwin Greiner, GS-18 Deputy Asst Secy Army (Installations & Logistics)	19-25 September
COL Y. D. F. Elstak Commander (Designate) Surinam Army	2- 8 November
MG Guillermo NOGUERA Zamora Chief of Staff/Nicaraguan National Guard	3- 5 November
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin, USA DOD Deputy to Ambassador Bunker for Panama Canal Treaty Negotiations	3- 8 November
REP Lee H. Hamilton (D-IN) Member, House Committee/International Relations REP David R. Obey (D-WI) Member, House Committee on Appropriations	21-24 November
HON Harry W. Shlaudeman US Ambassador to Venezuela	10-13 December
HON Donald G. Brotzman Asst Secy of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)	10-14 December
HON James F. Campbell US Ambassador to El Salvador	14-18 December
MG Carlos Alberto Lopez Chief, General Staff, Argentina Air Force	15-21 December

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(U) Other Visitors. Including the individuals and groups identified above, HQ USSOUTHCOM received 248 visitors during the period of the report. Twenty-five of the visitors were general officers, 155 were field grade officers, and 68 were civilians (GS-14 and above).

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PART II - STAFF ACTIONS

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PERSONNEL

(U) Manpower Program, CY 75. At the beginning of CY 75, HQ USSOUTHCOM was authorized 105 officers, 66 enlisted personnel, and 46 civilians, totaling 217. Military department authorizations were: 1/

<u>Service</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted*</u>	<u>US Civilians</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	49	36	46	131
Navy	17	9		26
Marine Corps	5			5
Air Force	34	21		55
Total:	105	66	46	217

\* Does not include four enlisted aides for general officers or one Air Force E7 resource located in Mexico City, Mexico in support of the USSOUTHCOM Military Assistance Program (MAP) matters.

(U) Internal Manpower Actions. In March 1975, the Intelligence Directorate (J-2) accomplished an internal realignment. The Air Force 06 Chief, Warning Division authorization was realigned as the Chief, Plans, Operations and Production Division. That division's Army 06 Chief billet was transferred as Chief, Warning Division. 2/

(U) FY 76 Joint Manpower Program (JMP). The FY 76 Joint Manpower Program for the headquarters was approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 20 February 1975. 3/ This action granted approval effective 1 July 1975. The FY 76 authorizations were automatically extended to 30 September 1976 to cover the transition period to FY 77, which begins on 1 October 1976. A further restriction tied to the approval of the FY 76 JMP was that it was approved subject to the outcome of ongoing Unified Command Plan (UCP) actions concerning HQ USSOUTHCOM. Major changes effective 1 July 1975 were: Chief of Staff authorization downgraded from Air Force 08 to Air Force 07 and the Director, Intelligence Directorate, and Director, Plans and Programs Directorate, authorizations downgraded from Air Force 07 to Air Force 06.

Several manpower changes were accomplished between the 20 February 1975 date of approval and the 1 July 1975 effective date of the JMP. These changes would be effective 1 July 1975: Authorizations of the

- 1/ HQ USSOUTHCOM Joint Manpower Program, 1 Mar 74, with Change 1, 1 May 74 and Change 2, 1 Oct 74.  
2/ USCINCSO msg 181652Z Mar 75.  
3/ JCS msg 1293, 201332Z Feb 75.

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Aide-de-Camp/Foreign Liaison Officer (04 Army) and the CINC Pilot (03 Air Force) were deleted from the Office of the CINC. 4/ The authorized code (AF Specialty Code) for the AF 04 Joint Secretariat, Joint Committee Affairs was changed from 7024, Executive Support Officer, to 0216, International Politico-Military Affairs Officer, to provide a skill more closely aligned with the duties to be performed. 5/ Within the Automated Systems Center, one US civilian Computer Operator authorization was changed to an Army E5 due to non-availability of qualified civilians in this area. 6/ The Office of Inspector General was realigned from the special staff to an element under the Operations Directorate. Role of the IG remained as an additional duty for the Chief, Plans and Policy Division, Plans and Programs Directorate. 7/ Codes (AFSC) of the Air Force Emergency Action Officers in the Command and Control Branch, Operations Directorate, were changed from the rated 1495Z, Air Operations Officer-Air Operations, General, Rated Position Identifier 4, to nonrated AFSC 7024, Executive Support Officer. Operational experience proved that there is no requirement for rated Air Force officers in the Joint Operations Center. 8/

The Chief of Naval Operations, during the conduct of a review of 3100 (Staff Corps Officer Billet Requiring Supply Specialty) authorizations, directed the downgrade of two Navy 05 billets to 04. Both authorizations were within the Programs Division, Plans and Programs Directorate. 9/ In an internal realignment, the codes (MOS) of two US Marine Corps 05 were realigned between the Plans/Policy Division, J-5 and the Plans Branch, J-3 to provide rated expertise to the J-5. 10/

(U) Major Manpower Changes. Major changes accomplished subsequent to 1 July 1975 (excluding changes to the UCP) include: In a study of 2500 (Staff Corps Officer Billet Requiring Law Specialty) authorizations, CNO directed the downgrade of the Assistant Legal Advisor authorization from 05 Navy to 04. 11/ The authorized grades of two Administrative NCOs in the Administrative Branch, Intelligence Directorate, were downgraded from E7 Army to E6 Army and from E6 Army to E5 Army. Revised grade distribution provides resources commensurate with duties

- 4/ USCINCSO msg 232131Z May 75.
- 5/ USCINCSO msg 231907Z Apr 75.
- 6/ USCINCSO msg 251730Z Jun 75.
- 7/ FY 76 JMP, Change 2, 1 Jun 75.
- 8/ USCINCSO 071654Z Feb 75.
- 9/ USCINCSO msg 232131Z May 75.
- 10/ USCINCSO msg 122130Z Feb 75.
- 11/ USCINCSO msg 301609Z Aug 75.

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performed. 12/ To ensure assigning a rated Air Force officer as Director, Plans and Programs Directorate, AFSC Prefix "U" (Rated Expertise) and Rated Position Identifier 4 (Supervision) were added to the manpower authorization. 13/

(U) Approved HQ USSOUTHCOM Authorizations. The 30 December 1975 approved manpower authorizations for HQ USSOUTHCOM were: 14/

<u>Service</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted*</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	48	37	45	130
Navy	17	9		26
Marine Corps	5			5
Air Force	33	21		54
Total:	103	67	45	215

\*Above figures do not include four enlisted aides for general officers or one Air Force E7 resource located in Mexico City.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Reorganization Plan. On 6 June 1975, the Secretary of Defense directed that US Southern Command would be retained as a unified command. SECDEF requested that steps be taken to reduce to the maximum extent feasible the size and grade structure of the headquarters and support units in the Canal Zone. 15/ On 12 September 1975, the reorganization plan was submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The initial submission contained a requirement for 139 manpower authorizations. 16/ Basically, the following structure was proposed:

Command and Special Staff

Office of the Commander in Chief	-	5
Office of the Chief of Staff	-	8
Special Assistant for Public Affairs	-	5
Special Assistant for Legal Affairs	-	5

Resource Management Directorate

Office of the Director	-	2
Adjutant General	-	1
Administrative Services Branch	-	6
Administrative Support Branch	-	6
Automated Systems Division	-	11
Logistics/Personnel Division	-	14

12/ Change 3, HQ USSOUTHCOM JMP, 1 Jul 75

13/ USCINCSO Msg 291535Z Sep 75

14/ USSOUTHCOM FY 76 JMP, Effective 1 Jul 75 with Changes 1, 2 and 3

15/ SECDEF Memo 6 Jun 75, subj: Unified, Specified and Subordinate Command Structure (ALCOM, CONAD, and USSOUTHCOM)

16/ USCINCSO Ltr 12 Sep 75, subj: USSOUTHCOM Reorganization Plan

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Operations and Intelligence Directorate



Latin American Military Affairs Directorate

Office of the Director	-	2
Administrative Branch	-	5
Security Assistance Division	-	6
Regional Affairs Division	-	7

Total: 139

Additional staff action concerning continuing manpower requirements and changes to the proposed organizational structure resulted in an increase of 12 spaces to the original total of 139. These 12 were: three authorizations to staff separate Intelligence and Operations Directorates; consolidation not feasible at this time. Four authorizations for the Joint Committee Affairs function, which is assigned to the Operations Directorate. Four spaces for the Ground Order of Battle Division, Intelligence Directorate. The MAP NCO billet, US Defense Attache Office (USDAO), Mexico City, Mexico was not reflected in the 12 September 1975 submission. Addition of the AF E7 authorization to the JMP increases the total to 151.

On 31 December 1975, JCS approved the USSOUTHCOM Reorganization Plan. <sup>17/</sup> This memorandum directed formal submission of a revised FY 76 JMP, to be effective 31 December 1975, which could be extended to FY 77. The revised JMP would not exceed the following overall grade totals and may not exceed existing (as of 30 Dec 75) grade totals for any particular Military Department:

Officers	09	1
	07	1
	06	13
	05	31
	04	23
	03	10
	WO	1
		<u>80</u>

<sup>17/</sup> MJCS 446-75, 31 Dec 75, Subj: JCS Implementation Directive for USSOUTHCOM Reorganization.

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

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Enlisted	E9	2
	E8	4
	E7	12
	E6	16
	E5	12
	E4	1
		<u>47</u>
Military Total		127
Civilians		24 (GS 11-14: 5; GS 4-9: 19)
Grand Total		151

A revised Joint Manpower Program incorporating the manpower level depicted above was scheduled for publication in early CY 76.

(U) Manpower Program, US Military Groups, CY 75. At the beginning of CY 75, the following manpower authorizations were allocated to the Latin American Military Groups (USMILGP), Military Assistance Advisory Groups (USMAAG), Military Liaison Office (USMLO), and to the Defense Attache Office, Mexico City: 18/

Country	Officers	Enlisted	Mil Total	US Civ	Fn Civ	Civ Total	Unit Total
Argentina	18	9	27	1	9	10	37
Bolivia	18	11	29	2	8	10	39
Brazil	27	13*	40	6	26	32	72
Chile	12	3	15	0	6	6	21
Colombia	17	7	24	1	6	7	31
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dominican Republic	9	2	11	0	3	3	14
Ecuador	5	1	6	1	3	4	10
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	12	7	19	0	4	4	23
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	12	5	17	0	3	3	20
Panama	6	3	9	1	1	2	11
Paraguay	10	5	15	0	3	3	18
Peru	3	4	7	0	3	3	10
Uruguay	10	3	13	0	5	5	18
Venezuela	27	9	36	1	4	5	41
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	<u>201</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>396</u>

\* Enlisted totals for USMILGP, Brazil do not include a total of five enlisted aides for general/flag officers.

18/ MILGP JMP as of 1 Jan 75.

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On 27 January 1975, JCS approved the FY 75 Joint Manpower Programs for the remainder of the FY 75 time frame (30 Jun 75) for all organizations, with the exception of USMILGP, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and USMAAG, Peru. The revised manpower allocation for all Latin American MILGP/MAAG for FY 75 incorporates the USMLO, Ecuador organization into the approved area ceiling of 290 military spaces. The approved FY 75 posture is as follows: 19/

<u>Country</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Mil Total</u>	<u>US Civ</u>	<u>Fn Civ</u>	<u>Civ Total</u>	<u>Unit Total</u>
Argentina	18	9	27	1	9	10	37
Bolivia	18	11	29	2	8	10	39
Brazil	27	13*	40	6	26	32	72
Chile	12	3	15	0	6	6	21
Colombia	18	6	24	1	6	7	31
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dominican Republic	6	2	8	0	3	3	11
Ecuador	5	1	6	1	3	4	10
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	12	7	19	0	4	4	23
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	12	5	17	0	3	3	20
Panama	6	3	9	1	1	2	11
Paraguay	9	5	14	0	3	3	17
Peru	3	4	7	0	3	3	10
Uruguay	10	3	13	0	5	5	18
Venezuela	24	7	31	0	4	4	35
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	<u>195</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>386</u>

The figures for Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Peru depict extension of the FY 74 program for FY 75. \*The enlisted figure for Brazil does not include five enlisted aides for general/flag officers.

On 27 March 1975, the US Senate and House of Representatives passed the FY 75 Security Assistance Appropriations Bill, which became Public Law 94-11. Included in this bill is the following provision: "That the total number of flag and general officers of the US Armed Forces assigned or detailed to Military Assistance Advisory Groups, Military Missions, or similar organizations, or performing duties primarily with respect to the Military Assistance Program and the Foreign Military Sales Program shall not exceed twenty after 1 May 1975." At the time of passage of PL 94-11, there were four general/flag officers authorized to Latin America for security assistance and related activities.

19/ JCS Msg 2203, 271524Z Jan 75.

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USMILGP, Argentina - Commander, USMILGP, Army 07  
USMILGP, Brazil - COMUSMILGP/Chairman, US Delegation, Joint Brazil/  
United States Military Commission (JBUSMC),  
Army 08

Chief, Navy Section/USN Member, JBUSMC, Navy 07

Chief, Air Force Section/USAF Member, JBUSMC,  
Air Force 07

On 29 April 1975, JCS advised this headquarters that the Secretary of Defense had directed the following actions pertaining to general officers in the Latin American MILGP. These actions were to be effective 1 May 1975: 20/

Downgrade COMUSMILGP, Argentina authorization from 07 Army to 06 Army. Transfer the Chief, Navy Section and Chief, Air Force Section authorizations, USMILGP, Brazil to the Military Commission (JBUSMC) portion of the JTD and redesignate 06's in the Service Sections as Chief. The actions were completed 1 May 1975. 21/

On 4 June 1975, JCS directed the downgrade of the authorization of COMUSMILGP, Brazil from Army 08 to 06. 22/ The action was required by allocation of a general/flag officer to a security assistance billet in Turkey. The downgrade in Brazil was accomplished by removing the "COMUSMILGP" designator from the 08 position. The duties associated with the deleted position were assigned, on an interim basis, to the senior 06 Service Section Chief. The 08 billet was redesignated: "Chairman, US Delegation/USA Member JBUSMC." 23/ As of the end of CY 75, a revised organization for USMILGP, Brazil/JBUSMC had not been finalized. Terms of reference for both entities were developed but not approved or implemented by the end of 1975.

On 17 May 1975, JCS approved the FY 76 (1 Jul 75) JMP for USMILGP/USMAAG Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and USDAO Mexico City. The FY 74-75 authorizations for USMILGP, Bolivia were extended to FY 76 pending completion of a desk audit by the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA). 24/ On 5 September 1975, the JMP for USMILGP, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Venezuela and USMLO, Ecuador were approved. 25/ These approvals resulted in the following allocation for FY 76:

20/ JCS Msg 6633, 292036Z Apr 75

21/ Change 1, JMP, USMILGP Argentina, 1 May 75 and Change 2, JMP, USMILGP Brazil, 1 May 75

22/ JCS Msg 9274, 041945Z Jun 75

23/ USCINCSO Msg 051600Z Jun 75

24/ JCS Msg 4551, 170003Z May 75

25/ JCS Msg 5806, 051958Z Sep 75

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Country	Officers	Enlisted	Mil Total	US Civ	Fn Civ	Civ Total	Unit Total
Argentina	18	9	27	1	9	10	37
Bolivia	18	11	29	2	8	10	39
Brazil	32	8	40	6	26	32	72
Chile	12	3	15	0	6	6	21
Colombia	16	6	22	1	6	7	29
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dominican Republic	6	2	8	0	2	2	10
Ecuador	6	2	8	1	3	4	12
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	11	4	15	0	4	4	19
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	10	5	15	0	3	3	18
Panama	6	3	9	1	1	2	11
Paraguay	9	5	14	0	3	3	17
Peru	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Uruguay	10	3	13	0	5	5	18
Venezuela	23	7	30	0	4	4	34
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	<u>195</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>379</u>

The figures for Bolivia and Chile are extensions of the FY 74-75 JTD. The enlisted figure for Brazil does not include three enlisted aides for general/flag officers. The FY 76 manpower authorizations are automatically extended to 30 September 1976 to cover the transition period to FY 77, which begins on 1 October 1976.

In July 1975, an audit of the staffing of USMILGP, Bolivia was conducted. This audit considered the approved manpower level of 29 military and 10 civilians and the request of the MILGP Commander to increase by four military and one civilian. The audit revealed that two of the five requested increases were justified and that five existing authorizations could be deleted. The audit also questioned the requirement for the projected assignment of the C-12 aircraft to the MILGP. <sup>26/</sup> Recommendations contained in the report were to be considered in preparation of the proposed FY 76 JMP for Bolivia. At the request of CHUSMAAG, Peru, the authorized code (AFSC) of the billet of Chief, USMAAG was changed from nonrated L0026, Organization Commander, to L0036, Director of Operations, RP18. <sup>27/</sup> This change enables the Chief, USMAAG (the only USAF officer authorized on the JMP) to increase credibility to advise on matters outside the Lima area.

<sup>26/</sup> Office Asst Secretary of Defense Audit Report No. 630, Report on the Audit of Staffing of US Military Group, Bolivia, 14 Nov 75.

<sup>27/</sup> USCINCSO msg 162016Z Jul 75.

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On 4 August 1975, JCS directed accomplishment of the Triennial Review of Service Responsibility for Assigning Chiefs/Commanders Positions in MAAGs, Missions and MILGPs. 28/ In November 1975, the recommendations of this headquarters were forwarded to JCS for consideration. 29/ This submission contained several recommendations for rotation of command billets. It was felt that rotation among the Military Services enhances the joint concept of the MILGP operation. In some countries, however, overriding considerations precluded adoption of this policy. USSOUTHCOM recommendations were:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Recommended Posture</u>
Argentina	Army	Army
Bolivia	Army	Army
Brazil	Pending revised Terms of Reference	
Chile	Army	Rotate A-MC-N-AF
Colombia	Navy	Rotate N-A-AF
Costa Rica	Army	Army
Dominican Republic	Marine Corps	Rotate MC-A-MC
Ecuador	Army	Rotate A-N-A
El Salvador	Army	Army
Guatemala	Army	Rotate A-AF-A
Honduras	Army	Rotate A-AF-A
Nicaragua	Army	Army
Panama	Army	Army
Paraguay	Army	Army
Peru	Air Force	Rotate AF-N-A
Uruguay	Air Force	Air Force
Venezuela	Rotate A-AF-N	Army

In Chile, the last approved JMP (FY 74 extended to FY 76) authorizes a Navy O6 as COMUSMILGP in a dual-hat status as Chief, Navy Section; however, a US Army officer has been nominated, accepted and assigned as COMUSMILGP. The proposed FY 75 and FY 76 JMP for USMILGP, Chile depict this change. Final decision on the triennial review had not been made by JCS and the Office of the Secretary of Defense at the close of CY 75.

(U) Environmental and Morale Leave Program (EML). EML is authorized as a supplemental program for personnel in hardship locations who are unable to enjoy the full benefit of ordinary leave programs. USSOUTHCOM Regulation 600-2, implementing the EML program, was found to be in conflict with DOD Regulation 4515.13R, and was therefore revised. Military personnel overseas and their dependents are authorized space

28/ JCS Msg 3446, 041323Z Aug 75

29/ USSOUTHCOM Ltr, Triennial Review of Service Responsibility for Assignment of Chiefs/Commanders of MAAG, Missions, and MILGPs, 10 Nov 75 and USCINCSO Msg 252149Z Nov 75

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available travel on MAC aircraft while on ordinary leave. The advantage of EML is that military dependents can fly on non-MAC aircraft. Designation of a location as an EML origin extends military air transport eligibility of all US citizen employees of all Federal agencies, plus other categories of otherwise ineligible US citizens. With the revision of 600-2, all capital cities were eliminated from consideration since they are serviced by regularly scheduled MAC flights. Araguari, Belem and Brasilia, Brazil, and Cartagena, Colombia were the only locations found to be qualified under DOD criteria for EML origins.

(U) MILGP/MAAG Support - APO Service. The Armed Forces Postal and Courier Service (AFPCS) is currently staffing APO establishment actions for Quito, Lima, Santiago and Brasilia. At Quito, AFPCS has improved service by implementing direct dispatch from the Canal Zone via commercial air. Quito formerly received mail on an average of once a month and now gets twice weekly service. For Honduras, which is not served by a US flag carrier, AFPCS supplements with military air and service has increased to six days a week. In Lima, AFPCS has reinstituted procedures to permit military personnel to have access to outgoing mail service via pouch to the Canal Zone. Of interest is that after lengthy negotiations, an accord has been reached by DOD and Department of State on reimbursement for transportation costs.

(U) Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board. The Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board, which was recognized in 1974, became operational in 1975 with the appointment of its second permanent chairman, the Honorable Victor V. Veysey, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), who acts for the Secretary of the Army. This act became more significant as Mr. Veysey was designated to serve in the place of the Secretary of the Army as Chairman of the Panama Canal Company Board of Directors as well. This "dual-hatting" became instrumental in focusing attention on civilian personnel policies considered by USSOUTHCOM to be in need of updating and change. The other two members of the Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board are USCINCSO and the Governor of the Canal Zone.

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INTELLIGENCE

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~~(S//NF)~~ General (U).

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 33(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 33(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 33(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 33(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 33(b)(1)

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424



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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(S/NFOT) (U) (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(U) Security Management. (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~ (U). (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

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### OPERATIONS

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~~(S)~~ JCS Joint Exercise Scheduling Conference (U). The conference was held in Washington in January 1975. USSOUTHCOM did not send a representative due to the lack of TDY funds. A JCS staff officer represented this Headquarters at the conference.

The principal task of the conference was to tailor the FY 76 exercises requested by Unified and Specified Commanders to fit the exercise budget. Service funding for JCS Coordinated Exercises in USSOUTHCOM amounted to \$60,000 in Army funds and \$1,010,300 in Air Force funds. The majority of these funds were reserved for Exercise BLACK HAWK V. The amount required to fund a viable BLACK HAWK exercise is \$2.25 million.

Army funding for CONDECA AGUILA VI was reduced from \$49,000 to \$9,700 (caused by substitution of Command Post Exercise (CPX) VULCANO) and HALCON VISTA X increased from \$16,000 to \$18,000.

(U) The X Civic Action (CA) Seminar. The X CA Seminar was hosted by the Venezuelan Government in Caracas during period 27-31 October 1975. The following countries and agencies were represented:

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Peru
Chile	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Inter-American Defense Board
Guatemala	Venezuela
United States	

The previous nine seminars were hosted by the United States in the Canal Zone. The theme of the X CA Seminar was "The Exposition of Concrete Plans for the Active Participation of the Armed Forces in Their Effort to Achieve the National Objectives of Development." The U.S. presentation described the handling of Vietnamese refugees at relocation centers in Guam and CONUS. A proposed draft constitution was presented which would rotate future seminars alphabetically throughout Latin America. By unanimous resolution the participating countries presented a testimonial plaque of appreciation to the United States for hosting the previous seminars and for instilling in their Armed Forces the necessity of taking an active part in their nations' social and economic development.

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<sup>u</sup>  
(U) Special Activity Project Fund (U). A major objective of the Special Activity Project Fund is to improve the image of the host country forces among its indigenous populations and through this to gain popular acceptance of military forces in the society. Subject fund is available to be utilized in projects recommended by the USMILGP Commanders that meet criteria established by USSOUTHCOM Regulation 525-5. During CY 75 funds were obligated in accordance with existing directives for the following projects:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT \$</u>
Nicaragua	Water Systems	6,600
Chile	Paint for Orphanage	1,000
Panama	Guia Del Campesino (Farmer's Almanac)	2,990
Chile	Construction Materials/ Refrig. for Orphanage	1,359
Bolivia	Lumber for School (ORURO)	2,000
Bolivia	Medicines	2,000
Honduras	Dental Equipment	2,000
Paraguay	Purchase of Equipment & Accessories for an Adult Education Facility in Alto, Paraguay	2,327

TOTAL: \$20,276

(U) Canal Zone Schools. The United States Army School of the Americas (USARSA), the Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) and the Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team (SCIATT) continue to provide training for Latin American students. Attending 34 different courses of USARSA during CY 75 were 1,723 students from 18 Latin American countries. IAAFA attendance figures for CY 75 reflected 45% students from 15 Latin American countries in 22 different courses. The SCIATT for CY 75 instructed 98 students from seven Latin American countries in six different courses.

(U) Mobile Training Teams (MTTs). USSOUTHCOM MTTs were dispatched by components and various units from CONUS to train instructors in a variety of military subjects. A total of 36 MTTs were deployed to Central and South American countries as follows:

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<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>AIR FORCE</u>
Bolivia	1	2	-
Brazil	1	3	-
Colombia	1	4	3
Dominican Republic	1	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	3
Guatemala	2	-	3
Honduras	-	-	1
Nicaragua	-	1	3
Peru	2	-	1
Uruguay	1	-	2
Venezuela	-	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:	9	11	16

(U) English Language Training - Panama GN. No response to the three English language training options, passed by USSOUTHCOM to COMUSMILGP Panama in August 1974, was received during 1975.

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LOGISTICS

(U) Technical Steering Committee. USSOUTHCOM serves on this committee with representatives from the Government of Panama (GOP), the US Embassy (USEMB) and the Panama Canal Company (PCC). The committee has actively engaged in a technical study of present and future highway systems of metropolitan Panama and possible connecting routes into and through the Canal Zone (CZ) and has also served as a forum for technical consultation and exchange of information for all matters related to urban planning and future development. Nine meetings were held in 1975. Principal projects included:

(U) C-15 Road. Following opening of the road in 1974, both the GOP and PCC requested that the operating hours be extended from the originally established 6-day week, 12-hour day operation. Traffic tests were conducted and hours were gradually extended. By the end of 1975, the road was open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The road had beneficially reduced traffic on both the Gaillard Highway and other roads entering the Canal Zone from Panama. During the year, the Army component applied a 1-1/2" asphalt overlay to the original surface treatment.

(U) Vera Cruz Access Road. Formal GOP request to pave the road was submitted to the US Ambassador (USAMB) on 5 February, 1/ however, US paving and financing were implied. Following verification of this intent, USSOUTHCOM informed the USAMB 2/, who so informed the GOP 3/, that paving of the road could not be justified, particularly in view of current budgeting restraints, and that the road would be maintained in as good condition as possible consistent with military requirements. In April 1975, the GOP requested permission to apply a dust palliative to the road. USSOUTHCOM informed the USAMB 4/, who so informed the GOP 5/, that there were no objections to such a project. Since that time, USSOUTHCOM has assisted the GOP in executing such a project to include the use of some equipment; however, at year's end, the GOP had performed no work. The 193d Infantry Brigade (Canal Zone), (193d Bde) engineers shaped, crowned and improved drainage on the road in anticipation of a dry season surfacing project. At year's end, a joint effort was being explored and some type of surfacing project is expected in early 1976.

(U) Lines of Communication - Boyd-Roosevelt Highway. In accordance with the 1950 Highway Convention, maintenance responsibility for the highway was transferred to the GOP on 28 June 1975. 6/ However, the GOP has not

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- 1/ GOP Note No. DREU-21/1338, 5 Feb 75.
  - 2/ USSOUTHCOM letter to USAMB, 11 Mar 75.
  - 3/ USEMB Note No. 34, 18 Mar 75.
  - 4/ USSOUTHCOM letter to USAMB, 6 May 75.
  - 5/ USEMB Note No. 54, 12 May 75.
  - 6/ USEMB Note No. 105, 27 Jun 74.

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accepted their responsibility and informed the USAMB that the condition of the road precluded their acceptance of maintenance responsibility. 7/ 8/ In November 1974, the USAMB, with USSOUTHCOM concurrence, informed the GOP that, if they were prepared to guarantee the prompt initiation of routine road maintenance, the installation of weigh stations, the control of load limits and the organization of work crews to handle all contingencies, he would be willing to explore the possibility of seeking supplemental funds that would permit US participation in a modest road maintenance program for a specific period. 9/ Following termination of the Convention, the 193d Bde engineers repaired two failures in the road shoulder which had become extremely dangerous and which the GOP had displayed no intention of repairing. As of 31 December, there had been no GOP response to the Ambassador's note.

(U) Chorrera-Tocumen Highway. The consultant submitted a draft feasibility report in February 1975. The report was reviewed by USSOUTHCOM and returned to the Canal Zone Government (CZG) with negative comment on 3 March 1975. The proposed road follows the previously agreed-to scheme and involves only CZG lands and Army reservation. The final report was submitted in July 1975. The consultant estimated the cost (1974 dollars) of the four-lane highway within the Canal Zone at \$19.4 million and for the four-lane bridge over the Canal \$36.8 million. Committee discussions concerning financing of the CZ portion revealed that the GOP is not in favor of incorporating this project in the Inter-American highway system and prefers US financing of the CZ portion and GOP financing of the remainder. GOP representatives were informed that local resources are not available to initiate any portion of the design or construction and that a formal request to the Ambassador for US assistance would be the proper course of action. Such a request was expected in 1976.

(U) IRHE Electric Power Transmission. Coordination was effected for the GOP to begin clearing and construction of a high voltage transmission line across the Canal Zone. 10/ Training and range firing on Fort Clayton and the Empire range was scheduled in conjunction with contractors work plan. Construction will continue through 1976.

(U) Water Supply for Arraijan. Consultant recommended long-term solution of constructing a 24" line from the PCC Miraflores treatment plant, across the Canal to the Arraijan-Chorrera-Vera Cruz-Vacamonte area. This would cost approximately \$6 million and provide 30 million gallons/day (mgd); however, 5 mgd is required for the short term. In December 1975, the GOP, in cooperation with USSOUTHCOM and PCC, initiated investigation of interim implementation of the above project by using an abandoned 12" military fuel line which crosses the Canal in the vicinity of Rodman Naval Station. Feasibility of using this line will be determined in 1976.

7/ GOP Note No. DREU-215/1501, 24 Sep 75.

8/ GOP Note No. DREU-263/1501, 29 Oct 75.

9/ USEMB Note No. 149, 26 Nov 75.

10/ USSOUTHCOM letter to 193d Bde, Subj: IRHE Transmission Lines Across the Canal Zone, 10 Jun 75.

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(U) Water Supply for Vera Cruz. During the 1975 dry season, the water supply for the village of Vera Cruz ran dry. The GOP was given permission to haul by tanker, 30,000 gallons/day from Howard AFB during the crisis period. Problem will be recurring until the above long-range solution is implemented.

(U) Budget and Fiscal--Availability of Operating Funds. The Department of Army (DA) finances the cost of operating HQ, USSOUTHCOM, and its 14 subordinate US Military Groups (MILGPs), two US Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAGs), and one US Military Liaison Office (MLO), located in 17 countries in Latin America (LATAM). 11/ Additionally, HQ USSOUTHCOM monitors the status of funding for Southern Command Networks (SCN) radio and television) and newspaper which are under the operational control of the Joint Headquarters.

(U) Fund availability for the last half of FY-75 was adequate to finance all programed activities at levels which permitted full mission accomplishment.

(U) Fund availability for the first half of FY-76 was adequate for operation of all USSOUTHCOM activities. Inflationary wage and price increases, as well as intensified security measures for USMILGPs within various LATAM countries, were the major causes for an increase of \$259,000 in budgetary requirements.

(U) The restriction on TDY travel imposed by Congress in December 1974 12/ was lifted in February 1975 13/. The restriction caused only minor disruption of normal operating procedures, such as cancellation of MAP training workshops and the annual USMILGP Commanders Conference.

(U) The FY-76 funding status, as of 31 December 1975, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>FY 1976 FUNDING PROGRAM</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE EXPENSES 31 DEC 75</u>	<u>PERCENT OBLIGATED</u>
USMILGPs	1,918.0	718.9	37
HQ STAFF	1,002.0	448.1	45
SCN RADIO & TV	262.5	143.2	55

11/ DOD Instruction 5100.3, 16 Mar 67.

12/ Msg, DA "Kerwin sends," 312235Z Dec 74.

13/ SECDEF 282248Z Feb 75, Subj: FY-75 Travel Limitation Which Repealed the Roth Amendment.

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<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>FY 1976 FUNDING PROGRAM</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE EXPENSES 31 DE 75</u>	<u>PERCENT OBLIGATED</u>
USMAAGs	128.3	46.7	38
J-5 MAP	114.3	50.0	44
PUBLIC AFFAIRS	56.2	28.6	51
USSOUTHCOM NEWS	64.8	38.0	59
LATIN AMERICAN COOPERATION	15.0	4.0	27
CINC (CAT A)	<u>1.3</u>	<u>.8</u>	<u>62</u>
TOTAL:	3,562.4	1,478.3	42

(U) Military Reservations: Three requests to change that portion of Title 35, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) concerning military reservations, were forwarded by the Governor of the Canal Zone to the Secretary of the Army. The requested amendments will:

Transfer Parcel 1, Coco Solo Naval Reservation to Parcel 4, Fort Gulick Army Reservation. 14/

Return Parcel 3, Howard AFB to the jurisdiction and control of the Canal Zone Government. 15/

Redesignate Albrook Air Force Base as Albrook Air Force Station and transform a portion of the Albrook complex (airfield and hangars) to the Curundu Army reservation. These actions were coordinated by USSOUTHCOM. 16/

(U) Redesignation of Military Reservations: In September 1975, USCINCSO initiated a study of CZ military reservations with the objective of reducing the number now in existence. The CFR currently lists twenty-two separate CZ military reservations. In November 1975, USCINCSO instructed component commands to implement recommendations of the study group whereby all military reservations and certain licensed areas would be consolidated and redesignated into four military reservations, as follow:

193d Infantry Brigade (CZ)

US Naval Station, Panama Canal

14/ CZG letter, to Secretary of Army, 23 Sep 75.

15/ CZG letter, to Secretary of Army, 14 Oct 75.

16/ CZG letter, to Secretary of Army, 14 Oct 75.

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Howard AFB

Quarry Heights Military Reservation

Following receipt of component input, data was consolidated and forwarded to the Canal Zone Government (CZG) on 23 Dec 75. Expect CZG to obtain requisite approval of the Service secretaries and to have publication of the CFR effected prior to 30 Jun 76.

(U) Madden Wye Facilities. On 24 Jul 75, USSOUTHCOM informed the PCC that the warehouses they had requested at Madden Wye (Cerro Tigre Military Reservation) would be available for their use on 10 Oct on a permit basis and that land would be retained as a military reservation. 17/

(U) Military Family Housing Rental Rates. On 6 Feb 75, the Interagency Housing Rental Committee (Department of Defense (DOD), PCC, and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)) approved plans for the reappraisal of DOD family housing and the conversion of all utility charges to the same comparability basis. 18/ The appraisal was completed in Aug 75 and implementation of the new rental schedules and utility charges began on 26 Oct 75 and will be completed by Feb 76. 19/ A 15% increase in utility charges and a 3.5% increase in rental rates, which are based on the September Consumer Price Index (CPI) and required by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular, will be implemented on 1 Feb 76.

(U) US Government Foreign Leased Housing. The Family Housing Program in support of USMILGPs within the USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility is administered and funded by the 193d Bde Family Housing Office for the Department of Army (DA). This headquarters monitors the program to insure equitable treatment to all personnel and prompt adjudication of financial hardship situations.

(U) During FY 1975, there was an appreciable decrease in the number of government leases within the command. At year's end in 1974, the command had 42 leases in effect. By 31 Dec 75, only 33 leases were in effect. The average annual cost of the 33 leases was \$9,098. The average cost of a lease increased by some \$556 as indicated in last year's report.

(U) In November 1974, DA directed USSOUTHCOM to reduce the number of high cost leases; i.e., those in excess of \$7,500 per year, from 21 to 16 by 1 Jul 75. The requirement to reduce subject leases was met by normal attrition and nonrenewal of leases of personnel who departed prior to 1 Jul 75. One lease had to be terminated in Brazil, based on least financial hardship to a member. The DA restriction of 16 was met after

17/ USSOUTHCOM letter to PCC, 24 Jul 75.

18/ USSOUTHCOM letter to Service components, 21 Feb 75.

19/ USSOUTHCOM letter to Chairman, Interagency Housing Rental Committee, 11 Sep 75.

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1 Jul 75 by limiting high cost government leases to MILGP Commanders and general and flag officers. All other members were required to seek less expensive leases which met individual family needs rather than the implied representational requirements of position. By the end of CY 1975 there were only 9 high cost leases in effect, well below the 16 established by DA. The high cost leases remaining in effect by Dec 75 were located in five countries as follow:

Argentina	1
Brazil	5
Chile	1
Panama	1
Uruguay	1

(U) In October Congress authorized the increase in the dollar limit of high cost leases from \$7,500 per year to \$8,040 per year. 20/ The increase has not had a beneficial impact on members of the command because concurrent with the October 1975 military pay raise, the Maximum Allowable Housing Cost (MAHC), which establishes hardship eligibility criteria for government leased housing, was also raised. 21/

(U) In August 1975, USSOUTHCOM was informed by the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) that the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 stipulated that, effective 1 Jul 76, budgeting, funding, and accounting for operating expenses for MILGPs/MAAGs/MLO would be financed from the Military Assistance appropriation. 22/

(U) USSOUTHCOM initiated planning during November and December 1975 to convert the government leased housing program for MILGPs/MLO from family housing operations and maintenance funds (O&M) to Military Assistance Funds (MAP). The proposed system would eliminate 193d Infantry Brigade Family Housing as executive agent for family housing down-country. Funds for government leases would be provided by the DSAA administered by USSOUTHCOM in coordination with the US Embassies and MILGPs/MLO.

(U) Joint Petroleum Office (JPO) Relocation. DOD 4140-25M and JCS Pub 3, Vol 1, assigns the Commander in Chief of a unified command with specific petroleum logistics responsibilities.

(U) The JPO was previously managed by an action officer within the Directorate of Logistics, J-4. With the recently approved USSOUTHCOM

20/ Public Law 93-166, 10 USC 2674 Section 507(b), 7 Oct 75, pg. 16.

21/ DA 031545Z Dec 75.

22/ ASD/ISA (DSAA) 291525Z Aug 75 & 192026Z Sep 75.

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Reorganization Plan, normal operational JPO matters will be directly managed by the Petroleum Officer, US Naval Station, Panama Canal, effective 31 Jan 76. Policy issues of the JPO will be managed through the Directorate of Resource Management by the Petroleum Officer, USNAVSTAPANCANAL.

(U) Studies and Documents. During 1975, J-4 participated in several studies and published an updated regulation: Regulation 638-1, subject: Joint Central Graves Registration Office, Southern Command, was published with date of 15 April 1975. This was an updated version of Regulation 638-1 dated 30 Mar 73; there were no substantive changes to the revision.

(U) During April and May 1975, the Directorate participated in the draft of a proposed Contingency Plan for Adverse Treaty Developments.

(U) By letter SC-FP of 30 Jun 75, the Directorate tasked the components to conduct a review of the throughput capabilities of the transportation terminals in the Canal Zone. The purpose of the study was to examine the established lines of communications for potential choke points. The study terminated 23 Dec 75.

(U) By letter SC-FP, 10 Jul 75, the Directorate submitted comments to JCS on Annex B (Logistics) to the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for Fiscal Years 1978-1985.

(U) The Directorate coordinated the establishment of procedures whereby officials of the PCC could be provided military air transportation when on official government business. Approval was granted by SECDEF message 181329Z Jun 75.

(U) The Directorate participated in the planning effort conducted to change the accounting of costs of C-130 aircraft from Operations and Maintenance to Industrial Funding. 23/

(U) Exercises. During 1975 the J-4 Directorate participated in a JCS sponsored exercise, Prime Rate 75, and a local command post exercise, Blue Star VI. In keeping with past practice, the two exercises were conducted simultaneously during the period 3 - 14 March 1975. The Directorate also participated in a number of exercise planning conferences which are covered under Conferences Attended.

(U) Conferences Attended. During 1975 J-4 personnel attended the following conferences:

Exercise Prime Rate 75 Post Exercise Critique Conference sponsored by the JCS at the Pentagon, Washington, DC, 30 Apr - 2 May 75. 24/

23/ SECDEF Memo to CSAF, 20 Aug 75. USSOUTHCOM 142115Z Oct 75.

24/ JCS 241051Z Mar 75.

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U.S. Base Requirements Overseas (USBRO) Report Users Conference sponsored by JCS, held at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., 6 - 7 May 75. 25/

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Planning Conferences held 19 - 23 Aug 75 and 2 - 4 Dec 75 at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., sponsored by JCS. 26/

Military Airlift Command (MAC) Users Conference at McGuire AFB, N.J., sponsored by MAC. 27/

Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS) Automated Data Processing (ADP) Support Conference held at Headquarters, U.S. Readiness Command, MacDill AFB, Tampa, Florida, 3 - 7 Nov 75. 28/

(U) Reports. During 1975 the J-4 Directorate submitted the Annual U.S. Base Requirements Overseas Report 29/ on 21 Mar 75. 30/ There were no significant changes from the previous year's report.

(U) The J-4 Directorate also participated in the preparation of the Semi-Annual Commander's Situation Report. A significant change in the Apr 75 report was the requirement 31/ to include the status of Pre-positioned War Reserve Material Stocks in the logistic section of the report. This requirement was incorporated as a permanent requirement into USSOUTHCOM Regulation 525-1, dated 15 Dec 75.

- 25/ JCS 102008Z Apr 75.  
26/ JCS 141902Z Jul 75/JCS 121358Z Nov 75.  
27/ MAC 231355Z Sep 75.  
28/ JCS 041317Z Sep 75.  
29/ Required by JCS Pub 6, Vol II, Part 4, Chapter 34.  
30/ USSOUTHCOM letter SC-FP, 21 Mar 75.  
31/ JCS 181856Z Feb 75/JCS 242315Z Feb 75.

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552; 10 U.S.C. § 424

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PLANS AND POLICY

(U) Joint Strategic Objectives Plan, FY 1978-1985 (JSOP, FY 78-85).  
USSOUTHCOM submission to the JSOP for FY 1978-1985 was prepared in accordance with the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) SM-196-75. 1/ In coordination with other staff sections/component commands, the Plans & Programs Directorate, J-5, prepared the submission, which was forwarded to JCS on 30 Jun 75. MILGPs/MAAGs/DAOs were tasked only to furnish inputs and rationale for desired changes to force objectives or other portions they specifically recommended for modification.

(U) Country Analysis and Strategy Papers (CASP 76-77).

USCINCSO reviewed 28 draft CASPs for countries in the Caribbean and Latin America. Comments and/or recommendations were provided to JCS for consideration at Interdepartmental Group for Inter-American Affairs (IG/ARA) meetings.

As of the end of calendar year CY 75, no approved CASPs had been received by USCINCSO.

~~404~~ Other Policy Matters. Other matters which impinged on policy during the year and will continue to affect policy into 1976 were:

Additional arms sales by European countries, with the attendant risks for loss of US influence.

Profile of US presence in face of growing nationalism and increasing desire for economic improvement.

Congressional constraints on the Security Assistance Program.

Status of Panama Canal Treaty negotiations.

Delivery of arms and services to Chile and Peru.

I/ JCS SM 196-75 dtd 11 Apr 75, Subj: Guidelines for the Development of Volume II (Analysis and Force Tabulations) and Annexes to the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1978-1985 (JSOP, FY 78-85).

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SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY:

~~U~~ ARGENTINA.

BACKGROUND: US unilateral sanctions against Argentina, as a result of its trade with Cuba in violation of Section 620(A)(3), Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), were lifted on 2 May 75. As a result of a threat to security of Country Team members, particularly the US military, the MILGP continued to operate at a reduced strength of 13 military, as opposed to the 27 authorized. Due to its poor economic state, a consequence of political instability and lack of political direction, Argentina requested additional FMS credit in order to obtain equipment required to cope with the insurgency rampant within the country.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. During CY 75, Argentine purchases under FMS amounted to \$33,222,000. Items and services purchased include bridging equipment, five tug boats, ship and aircraft overhauls, and ship and aircraft spare parts.

MAP-T. With reinstatement of the Grant Training Program, the Argentines received an "eleventh hour" authorization for \$100,000 under MAP-T for FY 75. During the calendar year, 59 students attended Canal Zone courses; 12 students attended CONUS training, and 93 Army officers participated in CONUS orientation tours. No Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) were sent to Argentina during CY 75.

~~U~~ BOLIVIA.

BACKGROUND: With security assistance from the US, the Armed Forces have been slowly undergoing a modest modernization program. In 1971 (after the military coup in which GEN Banzer took power), the US agreed to equip five mobile regiments (TIPOs). Through delays in US funding for this program and utilization of some MAP materiel funds for air force/naval equipment (rather than for the TIPOs), the TIPO requirement remains unfunded in the amount of \$5.4 million (1975 dollars), with only 64% of the equipment received in-country. Bolivian military and political leaders have frequently shown impatience with our delivery delays, and presently this is the only significant problem that exists in our bilateral relationship. The competing US priorities, congressional actions, as well as production problems which affect the availability and delivery of military assistance equipment have been explained. MAP-M funds for Bolivia have recently been restricted to programming of TIPO items only, and amounts sufficient to complete the TIPO program, plus estimated inflation, will be included in the FY 78 Military Security Assistance Projection (MSAP).

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DISCUSSION:

FMS. Bolivia's increased economic stability permitted the Armed Forces to purchase \$4.9 million of equipment during FY 75. Major deliveries during CY 75 were spare parts and automotive equipment. Bolivia submitted in mid 75 FMS purchases for two howitzer battalions and 23 M48A1 tanks. However, some delay has been experienced in obtaining cost and availability data.

MAP-M. Routine grant aid deliveries continued through the year with the following major deliveries: 81 trucks, 100 pistols, small arms ammo, 136 radios, and 322 telephones. Total MAP-M program for FY 75 was \$2.6 million. Bolivia continues to be active in the excess materiel program, having received \$881,000 (acquisition value) during this period, most of which were vehicles and heavy construction equipment.

MAP-T. The Grant Aid Training Program provided training for 77 individuals in the Canal Zone; 9 in CONUS and 3 MTTs have been deployed to Bolivia during CY 75. In addition, 62 Army officers made a CONUS orientation tour. Total MAP-T funded in FY 75 was \$.741 million.

BRAZIL.

BACKGROUND: Brazil's economy continues to grow, but at a gradually slowing rate. An austerity program, begun as a consequence of soaring costs, especially oil imports, is still in effect and is adversely affecting military modernization. Brazilian manufacturing companies are being directed toward developing various items of military hardware, and there is evidence that the armed forces are shifting their purchases to these companies in order to maintain a more favorable balance of payments.

DISCUSSION: The following were CY 75 purchases:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>IN \$ THOUSANDS</u>
MK 46 Mod 2 Torpedoes	14,471
4 UH-1H Helicopters	1,874
7 105mm Howitzers	215
72 57mm Recoilless Rifles	110
3 S-2E Aircraft (for spare parts)	285
Ship/AC Spares	1,450
Assorted Ammo	2,495
Field Maintenance	1,391
Vehicle, Electronic, and Misc	317
Spare Parts	
TOTAL:	22,608

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MAP-T. Grant aid training remains an important part of the overall program since Brazil has shifted more toward management level courses and orientation tours which enhance knowledge of the US and increase service-to-service rapport. During the year, 31 students attended Canal Zone courses, and 54 completed CONUS training. Additionally, 379 officers participated in CONUS orientation tours. Four US MTTs (one Army and three Navy) provided training assistance to the Brazilian Armed Forces.

~~16~~ CHILE.

BACKGROUND: In the two years since the overthrow of the Allende government, the Junta has made little progress in its goal of a more open society. Although presidential elections are scheduled in 1976, President Pinochet has emphasized that the Junta will remain in power as long as necessary to accomplish the political and economic reconstruction of the country. A complete bar on all political activity remains and the planned new reconstruction is apparently a long-term project.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 (Section 25) restricted security assistance to Chile during 1975 and no new FMS offers are being planned for 1976. It is impossible to positively forecast the outcome of Senator Kennedy's restrictive amendment to the 1976 Foreign Assistance Bill, however, future security assistance for Chile looks very depressing as 1975 comes to a close. (The proposed amendment extends the Foreign Military Assistance Act's prohibition of military sales and assistance to Chile.)

DISCUSSION:

FMS. No equipment was offered to the Government of Chile during the period. A very limited number of cases previously held in abeyance were implemented at the end of the year. These were primarily spare parts cases and F-5 training in anticipation of mid 1976 aircraft delivery. The continuation of the restriction on foreign military sales and deliveries has created a spare parts and maintenance problem in all the Services and could affect overall US influence and interests in the region.

MAP-T. Although there are no Chilean students presently enrolled in the US Army School of the Americas (USARSA) or the Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA), Canal Zone training was provided to 290 students, and CONUS training to 14 students in 1975. There were no MTTs or orientation tours during 1975.

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~~404~~ COLOMBIA.

BACKGROUND: MILGP, Colombia, continues to operate in a cooperative atmosphere with respect to its military counterparts, in spite of growing unrest in segments of the civilian populace. There is increasing dissatisfaction with President Lopez's economic policies along with growing terrorism and guerrilla activity which may be an outgrowth of this discontent. The United States Government (USG) policy of evenhandedness has gone by the boards in the area of FMS credits vis-a-vis Colombia and Venezuela, therefore, there will be no future requirement to offer equal credits to each country. In spite of this, Colombia accepted no FMS credit offer this year as their bureaucracy is not geared to incur financial obligations in the 15-day timeframe the USG provided them. Consequently, Colombia refused a United States credit offer for the second year in a row.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. Past year credits were ample to provide for purchases of ammunition (\$.78 million for 7.62mm cartridges), spare parts and a former US tanker, the USS CHEWAUCAN (AOG-50). Toward the end of the calendar year a Colombian request was surfaced aimed at acquisition of FMS credits on an exception basis to cover IRAN of their C-130s. The overhaul of these aircraft was badly needed and the USG tended to look favorably on this request as it was recognized that the earlier credit offer did not allow ample time for deliberation prior to acceptance/refusal; however, an additional problem of previous FMS credit arrearages pertains in the case of Colombia. At year's end, attempts were underway to resolve these problems so as to provide some new FMS credit to this neighbor.

MAP-T. Colombia continues to make maximum use of all categories of training available to her and again leads all other nations in the region in the purchase of MTTs. Eight of these teams were utilized which amounts to twice as many as any other country in the region, save one. In addition, 128 officer or enlisted students were trained in the Canal Zone and 44 underwent schooling in CONUS.

EDA. Colombia was a minor purchaser under this program as only \$7,000 in spare parts were acquired.

(U) COSTA RICA.

BACKGROUND: Costa Rica has no security assistance program, however, a USMILGP is located in San Jose at the request of the host country.

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DISCUSSION: The USMILGP continued to provide advice to the country's Civil Guard and carry out assigned representational functions. On 5 Dec 75, the Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations sent a letter to the US Embassy suggesting a five-year extension to the MILGP Agreement which expired on 10 Dec 75. The new proposal excluded three articles dealing with compensation and redefined the MILGP purpose as one of "Military Liaison". Details of the new proposal were forwarded to the State Department and Department of Defense (DOD) for evaluation. Since both governments wish to retain the MILGP as presently constituted, no problems are envisioned in consummating the agreement.

~~(S)~~ DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

BACKGROUND: President Balaguer remains firmly in control of the nation with the support of the military. Leftist violence decreased and both the government and military continue to be predominantly pro-US. Main domestic problems are economic in nature, caused by the recent drought, continuing inflation, and a slight drop in sugar prices. Modernization of the military is limited by restricted defense expenditures and emphasis on economic development.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. Purchases included a 64-foot patrol craft and ship spares, totaling \$25,000.

MAP-M. Grant aid deliveries included three T-41D aircraft, 115 tactical radios, and 12 trucks. Combined acquisition cost was \$551,000.

MAP-T. A total of 84 army, 14 navy, and 48 air force members of the Dominican military received training in the Canal Zone. Eleven navy and five air force members were trained in CONUS.

~~(S)~~ ECUADOR.

BACKGROUND: US sanctions against Ecuador, imposed in 1971 as a result of US tuna boat seizures, were lifted in Jan 74. Since that time, extensive lists have been submitted by each of the Ecuadorean armed services. To date, very few of the items have been purchased or delivered. Ecuador remains plagued with obsolescence, lack of funds, and animosity bred during the "tuna boat" war.

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DISCUSSION:

FMS. Ecuador has accepted offers for 15 D-7 Caterpillar tractors, 12 A-37 aircraft with training and spares, and various Mobile Training Technical Assistance and Survey Teams. One LST was offered to Ecuador and they accepted; however, 1975 tuna boat seizures and provisions of the Byrd Amendment precluded transfer of said ship.

MAP-T. A total of 97 army and 74 air force members of the Ecuadorean military received training in the Canal Zone. A total of 29 received training in CONUS while 22 naval officers participated in a CONUS tour.

(U) EL SALVADOR.

BACKGROUND: The year of 1975 was a relatively quiet one for El Salvador, with the exception of sporadic and minor internal conflicts involving student/worker unrest and continuing terrorist activities.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. Major FMS purchases by El Salvador amounted to \$127K which was used for the following items: cargo vehicles, one 20-ton crane, ship spare parts, and telephones and spares.

MAP-M. The 1975 Grant Aid Materiel Program totaled \$1,081,000 and consisted of 33 trucks and trailers, 119 radios, one tractor, and one C-118 purchased via the MIMEX system.

MAP-T. The MAP training program saw 168 students undergoing CONUS and Canal Zone training, evenly split between officer and EM personnel. All but 21 officers were given instruction in the Canal Zone. Another 19 officers were involved in orientation tours during 1975. There were three MTTs in El Salvador; all were Air Force enlisted instructors.

~~(S)~~ GUATEMALA.

BACKGROUND: The tense situation involving Guatemalan intentions toward Belize was the overriding factor determining USG military assistance policy during 1975. A USG slow-down in responding to Guatemalan requests for military equipment caused a definite strain and coolness in US-Guatemalan relations and impacted directly on the utility of the USMILGP. Late year agreements to stage negotiations on resolving the Belize impasse have permitted resumption of normal USG supply and the outlook for 1976 appears favorable.

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DISCUSSION:

FMS. Guatemalan FMS purchases in 1975 totaled \$879K, of which over 60% of the funds were used for maintenance repair parts.

MAP-M. Grant aid materiel for Guatemala amounted to \$228,000 and was used entirely for purchase of spare parts. Acquisition value of MIMEX materials was \$788,000, the next largest in the eleven-nation program.

MAP-T. A total of 126 students received MAP training; 101 of which were trained in the Canal Zone. There were no personnel involved in orientation tours. Five MTTs were used for in-country training during 1975; two were Army officer teams, and three were Air Force enlisted teams.

~~u~~  
~~64~~ HAITI.

BACKGROUND: President Duvalier continued to solidify his position as head of the Haitian government. Social and economic problems were intensified by severe drought conditions throughout the nation. Previous efforts of the Haitian military to improve air/sea rescue capabilities appear to have succeeded, as the Haitian Air Force and Navy participated in three successful rescue operations off their coast in Dec 1975. US Seabees assisted in a highly successful civic action road building project in the interior from Jul through Oct 75.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. The Haitians purchased \$78,000 worth of 2.75" rockets and motors.

MAP-T. Five Army, one Air Force and four Navy members of the Haitian military received CONUS training. No training was received in the Canal Zone, due primarily to lack of Spanish language capabilities in the Haitian Armed Services.

~~u~~  
~~64~~ HONDURAS.

BACKGROUND: Some discussions on the border problem with El Salvador continue between officials of the two countries, however, although incidents have been avoided, no settlement is expected in the near future. The traditional political parties continue demands for a return to constitutional government but received little encouragement from the Superior Defense Council. Agrarian reform continues to be an explosive issue among peasant organizations and land holders with the government caught in the middle and no solution in sight.

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DISCUSSION:

FMS. Honduras purchased \$13,000 worth of US equipment consisting of 45 caliber cartridges and 3.5" rocket launchers.

GA. Deliveries included small arms ammunition, 150 radios, 356 telephones, and four trucks. Combined acquisition cost was \$374,000.

MAP-T. A total of 110 Army, 15 Navy, and 66 Air Force members received training in the Canal Zone. A total of 19 officers received training in CONUS.

(U) MEXICO.

BACKGROUND: Mexico is under the cognizance of USCINCSO solely for administration of security assistance matters. Since Mexico is not authorized a USMILGP/MAAG, security assistance is a function of the Defense Attache Office.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. During CY 75, Mexico purchased \$1,682K of FMS items, the bulk of which were 20mm and 40mm mounts and spares.

MAP-T/M. Mexico does not receive grant aid materiel and only limited training. In 1975, this MAP-T amounted to a total of 65 students, the majority being officers and divided evenly between CONUS and CZ locations.

~~(S)~~ NICARAGUA.

BACKGROUND: President Somoza, a staunch anti-Communist and supporter of the US, is plagued by Cuban-supported guerrillas who specialize in attacks on isolated police posts. The National Guard has had some success in countering these activities but there are indications that the insurgents may increase their level of incidents to gain additional support from Havana.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. Nicaragua purchased \$730,000 worth of US equipment, consisting of four flyable and four non-flyable CH-34C helicopters, aircraft and automotive spare parts, and 2-1/2 ton trucks.

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GA. Deliveries included 46 additional trucks, 4 buses, 1 tractor, 1 forklift, and 2 pre-fab buildings. Combined acquisition cost was \$427,000.

MAP-T. A total of 105 army, 36 navy, and 33 air force members received training in the Canal Zone. A total of 34 members received training in CONUS.

~~SECRET~~ PANAMA.

BACKGROUND: On-going treaty negotiations continue to be the single most substantive factor governing the USG relations with Panama; however, as this subject is covered in some depth in the Operations input, it will not be addressed here. Economic problems continue to plague the current government and their answer seems consistently to be borrow more money. As such, current debt servicing has risen to nearly one quarter of the GNP. In this atmosphere, MILGP rapport with the Guardia Nacional (GN) tends to vary as General Torrijos samples the wind, but generally, relations between the military are at least congenial.

#### DISCUSSION:

FMS. Sales to Panama were minimal and totaled approximately \$600,000 for such items as spare parts, tools, parachutes, and military clothing and textiles. A greater variety and dollar value is anticipated in the near future.

MAP-M. Panama was the recipient of \$241,000 under the grant aid program and continues to be one of the few participants in the region. Major items included within this area of military assistance were spares for air and ground unit equipment as well as the overhaul of aircraft engines.

MAP-T. Panamanians accounted for 23% of all enlisted trainees schooled in the Canal Zone, and a total of 285 officers and enlisted were trained in US military CZ schools while only four were sent to the CONUS for training. Some combined training still takes place with US forces, and this partially accounts for the complete lack of formal MTTs developed for Panama this year.

EDA. Panama was one of the major recipients of EDA within the region. Their purchases of bargain basement goods amounted to \$236,000 and included such items as construction equipment, generators, and a few vehicles. Panama is likely to continue as a major participant in this program.

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PARAGUAY.

BACKGROUND. Paraguay continues to have a paternal government which is controlled by the military and Colorado Party. General Stroessner, as President and General of the Army, remains in complete control of the country. Although he has run Paraguay longer and more adeptly than any previous leader, he is confronted with three perennial internal problems--corruption, contraband, and terrorism. Attempts to eliminate the corruption and smuggling have been pursued with little success. Concerning terrorism, an estimated one million Paraguayans are reported living in Argentina and Brazil who oppose the Stroessner government and terrorist groups have formed from among them, with financial aid from Argentine terrorist groups, to seek its overthrow.

DISCUSSION:

FMS. Paraguay was allotted \$.5 million FMS credit for FY 75, however, none of it has been utilized.

MAP-M. In view of Paraguay's economic plight, the Armed Forces remain almost totally dependent on grant aid and excess defense articles. MAP-M funds for FY 75 were \$595,607 with the majority being used for overhauling C-47 engines, a maintenance capability beyond that of the Paraguayan Air Force. The remainder was used for spare parts and construction equipment.

EDA. During FY 75, Paraguay received \$497,000 (acquisition value) of excess defense articles. Four U-6A aircraft, 3 Ammi-ponton barges, and some construction equipment were the major items received. This is less than last year because of a change to the FAA which establishes the bottom limit a country is charged, i.e., it was raised to 33-1/2% of the MASL price.

MAP-T. The Grant Aid Training Program provided instructions for 34 individuals in the Canal Zone; 6 in CONUS, and 6 for the CONUS orientation tour. No MTTs were deployed to Paraguay during 1975. MAP-T funds expended in FY 75 were \$310,000.

Special Projects. During USCINCSO's visit to Paraguay in November, assistance in planning and funding a Chaco Ranger project (two infantry battalions and one light infantry company) was requested to counter the terrorist threat.

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~~U~~  
~~(S)~~ PERU.

**BACKGROUND:** Since the bloodless ouster of ex-President VELASCO on 29 Aug 75, Peru has been led by President (General) MORALES Bermudas. Under the president, the military government has expanded and accelerated the development of Peru's independent foreign policy.

Originally, it was planned not to bring civilians back into the decision-making level of Peruvian government until the military were assured that the changes in Peruvian society, wrought by their revolution, were irreversible. However, the recent appointment of a civilian Minister of Economy and Finance indicates that there may be a liberalization of this policy. Indications are that the August coup has raised expectations within the country, that tensions among Peru, Chile and Bolivia have lessened, and that the new president has stressed good relations with Chile.

Impressions gathered during USCINCSO's visit to Peru in October were that Peru desires to reestablish itself as a friend of the U.S., particularly on the military side, and that Tripartite meetings (Bolivia-Chile-Peru) aimed at measures to relieve across-the-border tensions, hosted by Peru, in Lima, indicated non-aggressive intentions of the Government of Peru.

#### DISCUSSION:

**FMS.** Major FMS purchases by Peru during 1975 included: 12 A-37 aircraft, ship repair parts, MK37 MOD 2 torpedoes, medical and dental equipment, anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, aircraft spare parts, and radios and spares.

**MAP-T.** Canal Zone training was provided to 240 students and CONUS training to 51 students during 1975. Forty-two Peruvian military took part in orientation tours. Three MTTs operated in Peru during the year.

The Peruvian military has expressed an interest in expanding the Personnel Exchange Program between Peru and the U.S., and they have requested information on the establishment of a helicopter training school in Peru.

~~(S)~~ URUGUAY.

**BACKGROUND:** Uruguayan security forces maintained extremely effective control over the remnants of the insurgent elements which had caused so much disruption during the preceding five years.

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In December, the Government of Uruguay announced the arrest of three Communist Party leaders and disclosed the capture of a large amount of arms, vehicles, light aircraft, safe houses, and communications equipment. The role of the military in the political process was further institutionalized and there is no indication of a return to political party activity. The economic reform formulated in late 1973 became the first victim of the fuel crisis. Uruguay's already critical balance of payments problem was increased four-fold by rising petroleum prices, which eliminated any chance of economic stability in the foreseeable future.

#### DISCUSSION:

FMS. During this period, Uruguay utilized \$1.4 million to purchase eight A-37B aircraft, engineering equipment, ship/aircraft spares and ammunition.

MAP-M. There were no major deliveries through this program. The \$.850 MAP materiel funds were used to purchase spare parts, vehicles, communication equipment, and engine overhauls.

EDA. Uruguay was allotted \$1.2 million in EDA during FY 75. Vehicles, communications equipment, medical supplies, and construction equipment were the major items received.

MAP-T. The \$.497 million in training funds was used to provide training for 117 individuals in the Canal Zone; 14 in CONUS and 22 on CONUS orientation tours. Three MTTs were deployed to Uruguay during this period.

#### ~~66~~ VENEZUELA.

BACKGROUND: Foreign relations between the USG and Venezuela continue to be a little strained as the Government of Venezuela persists in its attempts to achieve hemispheric and third-world leadership. In international fora, the US is portrayed as imperialistic (with regard to the Panama Canal Zone), economically oppressive in dealing with third-world nations and quickly forgetful of former steadfast friends, i.e., Venezuela. On the USG side, there are many agencies who feel that as a result of its new status, this oil wealthy nation must be forced to pay its own way and should be denied many of the economic privileges granted to less fortunate countries. An example of this approach is found in the proposed Fasel Amendment which would exclude Venezuela from use of training through the Military Assistance Program and consequently will cost them two to four times what the expense would be under MAP-T. In spite of this political turmoil, the MILGP has not yet become a pawn and continues to enjoy harmonious relations with their host counterparts.

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DISCUSSION:

FMS. Venezuela did not avail itself of the FMS credit offer this year as suitable terms for possible future litigation could not be agreed upon. Major FMS purchases were recorded however, and these included \$5.3 million for UH-1H helicopters, \$5.48 million for assorted infantry weapons and ammunition, and over \$3.1 million for bridging, 2-1/2 ton trucks and spares.

MAP-T. Of all countries in the region, Venezuela was the second largest participant in CONUS training under this program. There were 52 Venezuelan officers and enlisted who were instructed in the US in addition to 64 who underwent schooling in the US military Canal Zone schools. A sharp decrease in the use of MTTs was apparent as only one was purchased this year, as opposed to nine last year.

Special Projects.

Of particular note during this year was the successful attempt by the MILGP to introduce the Venezuelans into the actual planning and programming of their own MAP-T. This represents a major step forward and is the first such example in the region.

An additional proposal is one which effectively reorganizes the MILGP so there are no longer any US service sections or missions, but rather a service liaison officer to maintain contact with each of the Venezuelan Armed Forces. This is a radical departure for the region, but one which closely follows past JCS guidance to consolidate MILGP functions and redirect advisory contact from the unit level to the highest military level, i.e., MOD, CJGS and/or service chiefs. Implementation of this plan currently is under review by the JCS.

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- COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS

(U) Dial Central Office (DCO) Consolidation. The Rodman DCO was closed on 17 January 1975 with the cutover of the 500 subscribers on this switch to the Howard/Kobbe DCO and Fort Clayton DCO. The electrical and air-conditioning facilities in the switch building were phased down to terminal hut requirements. 1/ The United States Army Communications Command Agency, Canal Zone 1976-81 Master Plan, establishing telecommunications objectives for the next five years was updated and distributed in June 1975. A major change incorporated in the plan was the inclusion of three new Electronic Switching Systems (ESS) in FY 79 to replace the current Strowger Step-by-Step Dial Central Office equipment. 2/

(U) Cable Projects/Cable Hut Upgrade/Antenna Tower Rehabilitation. Numerous cable projects were completed during 1975 in a continuing effort to upgrade and replace portions of an extensive (700 mile) underground cable system. Projects worthy of mention are the Rodman/Kobbe-Howard/Clayton project which allowed the consolidation of DCO's, the Corozal/Albrook project which will provide future consolidation flexibility and the Howard-Kobbe cable project in support of Air Force Headquarters relocation. An extensive cable hut renovation project was completed during 1975 by repairing doors, screens, steps and electrical fixtures within 22 cable huts. In addition, this Agency painted all cable huts, replaced the hut grounds, and replaced or placed on order all defective terminal strips. At the beginning of 1975, all antenna towers in the Canal Zone were in a bad state of repair and presented a threat to safety and operational efficiency. A tower rehabilitation program was initiated to correct the deficiencies and relocate several towers to support the Trans-Isthmian Microwave System upgrade project. 3/

(U) Trans-Isthmian Microwave System (TIMS). A new Trans-Isthmian Microwave System of AN/FRC-159 radios was installed during January-June 1975. The new system was operational as of 30 June 1975 and has made marked improvement in transisthmian communications. 3/ New towers for TIMS were erected at Cerro Gordo, Corozal, and Quarry Heights. Uninterrupted Power Systems (UPS) were installed at Quarry Heights, Corozal, and Fort Davis. This microwave radio system also provides interconnecting links at base band level into the Panama Canal Company (PCC) system from Corozal to Balboa and from Fort Davis

1/ CCNA-CZ-CO ltr, dtd 21 Feb 75, subj: Mid-FY 75 Progress Report

2/ Master Plan, FY 76 - FY 81, HQ, USACC Agency Canal Zone, Jun 75

3/ CCNA-CO-PO ltr, dtd 24 Sep 75, subj: Command Historical Activities Report

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to Cristobal, providing alternate paths for both the US Army and PCC systems. The Battery Pratt (Hill 290)-Fort Davis microwave link was deactivated in April 1975 with the Hill 290 antenna tower turned over to Facilities Engineer to lease to International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT). 3/ The Defense Communications System (DCS) High Frequency (HF) Radio Station located at Battery Pratt was deactivated on 31 August 1975. 4/

(U) Worldwide Technical Control Improvement Program (WWTCIP). As part of the WWTCIP, a new Technical Control Facility was started during June 1975 at Corozal and new patch and test facilities are being installed at Fort Davis and Quarry Heights. The Uninterrupted Power Systems (UPS) contained in this project are also being used to support the Trans-Isthmian Microwave System and have been installed. 3/ Cutover of Quarry Heights was started in November 1975 and will be completed in January 1976. Fort Davis and Corozal are scheduled for testing in January-March 1976 with acceptance scheduled for April 1976.

(U) World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS). Planning and site preparation for installation of the Southern Command WWMCCS Terminal was started during 1975 and activation is scheduled for the second quarter of 1976. The Bill of Materials (BOM) for communications items is being consolidated at Tobyhanna Army Depot. 5/

(U) Air Control Tower Upgrade. The rehabilitation of the Air Traffic Control Facility at Albrook Army Air Field was completed by the civilian contractor during June 1975. Installation of communications-electronics equipment in the renovated permanent tower was started on 19 August 1975 with the equipment installed and quality assurance testing completed during October 1975. Tower activation was 1 November 1975. The mobile Air Traffic Control Tower utilized during the rehabilitation of the permanent facility at Albrook Air Force Station is awaiting shipment by surface transportation to Phillips Army Air Field, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, during January 1976. 6/

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3/ CCNA-CZ-PO ltr, dtd 24 Sep 75, subj: Command Historical Activities Report

4/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 8 Sep 75, subj: Monthly Progress Report for Period 1 through 31 August 1975

5/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 2 Jan 76, subj: Monthly Progress Report for Period 1 through 31 December 1975

6/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 11 Nov 75, subj: Monthly Progress Report for Period 1 through 31 October 1975

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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(~~C~~) General (U). The ongoing United States - Panama Treaty Negotiations continued to be a magnetic attraction to United States and international news media representatives, resulting in a marked increase in the number of press visitors to the command in 1975. There were an estimated 80 news media visitors to USSOUTHCOM and other local official US agencies, as compared to 50 in 1974. Newsmen were provided unclassified briefings on the command, and upon request, were authorized to visit command activities.

News media visits peaked at 12 in July. The Information Coordinating Subcommittee (ICS) of the Panama Review Committee (PRC) reiterated a collective policy that full support be given to the news media representatives, and that they be encouraged to stay in the local area as long as necessary in order to obtain a complete and objective view of local activities.

The Panama Review Committee Public Information Contingency Plan (PRCPICP) was approved by the PRC principals on 15 January 1975. The plan provides for integrated contingency actions among US agencies (USSOUTHCOM/CZG/US Embassy, Panama) and provides for establishment of a Joint Information Office that would be activated under local crisis situations.

The ICS on 14 August established a policy of quarterly review of the PRCPICP for possible updating or revision in light of continuing treaty negotiations and personnel reductions among the participating US agencies.

The Panamanian press, particularly the government controlled Editora Renovacion group (El Panama America, Critica, Matutino and the English-language Panama American) intensified its campaign against the U.S. military presence in the Canal Zone presumably as a signal of dissatisfaction over the slow pace of treaty negotiations. The campaign was highlighted by false accusations by key Panamanian officials (including the Minister of Foreign Affairs) that the U.S. was augmenting CZ defense forces by deploying U.S. Army paratroopers from the U.S. The accusations were predicated on the regularly scheduled jungle operations training at Fort Sherman, and were uttered even though the Panama National Guard (PNG), through the U.S. Military Group, Panama (USMILGP Panama), is always advised in advance of the arrival of units from the U.S. for the training. Ironically, PNG senior officers at various times accepted invitations to observe training by these U.S. forces.

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In November, the PNG requested that no publicity be given within the Republic of Panama to other PNG/U.S. military training, even though in the past such cooperative training endeavors were widely reported. The change in policy was evidence of growing sensitivity by the PNG to criticism by some anti-government factions of the inconsistency of Panama's public denunciations of the U.S. military presence in the CZ and private requests that we provide the PNG with training. Accordingly, on 18 November, USSOUTHCOM established the policy not to release news stories within the RP concerning joint PNG/U.S. training without prior coordination with the PNG through the USMILGP, Panama. The policy does not affect use of such information in media within the CZ or outside the Republic of Panama.

Incongruously, in light of the above sensitivities, was the continuing receptiveness of the Panamanian press to print news about USSOUTHCOM and its component commands, particularly items about Panamanian employees of the military.

~~(FOUO)~~ USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program (U). The purpose of the USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program is to foster goodwill in Panama and throughout Latin America. It utilizes resources of USSOUTHCOM component commands and the Department of Defense, such as bands and parachute teams or other resources to further an aggressive people-to-people program.

As a result of funding constraints, USSOUTHCOM participated in four provincial fairs in Panama in 1975 vice six in 1974. Fairs supported were La Chorrera, Panama Province (87,000 attendance); Boquete Flower Festival, Chiriqui Province (25,000 attendance); Icacal, Colon Province (4,000 attendance). Support of these events included bands and sky-divers.

Because of Panama's internal economic and political situation, it did not celebrate Carnival with official government sponsorship. Therefore, USSOUTHCOM assistance, which previously had consisted of trailers and trucks, was not requested.

The annual USSOUTHCOM Christmas Program brought holiday cheer to nearly 18,000 children, aged and underprivileged in Panama. Virtually, all USSOUTHCOM units participated in this voluntary program which reached many remote villages of Panama. Schools, orphanages and hospitals were visited by command personnel as they brought gifts of food, clothing and toys.

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The 776th U.S. Air Force and 79th U.S. Army bands performed 67 concerts and individual engagements for Public Affairs purposes in 16 Latin American countries and the CZ. They had an estimated total audience (including television views) of 100,500,000.

The 193d Inf Bde (CZ) Parachute Team performed in seven countries and had a total audience of approximately 1,700,000 people.

A total of 29 Community Relations projects were completed by USSOUTHCOM and its component commands in Panama. These included assistance to orphanages and schools, community development and public health programs, and aerial and sea transportation of equipment and supplies. All were carried out in close cooperation with USAID, Ministries of the Panamanian Government, the Panama Canal Company, and various social welfare/charitable agencies.

This past year there was a decrease in USSOUTHCOM participation in fairs/festivals and in Community Relations projects undertaken in Panama. The reduced USSOUTHCOM participation is a result of increased PNG participation and obvious effort on their part to disapprove U.S. military people-to-people projects. The PNG voiced strong objections through the U.S. Military Group to any publicity of USSOUTHCOM Community Relations activities in Panamanian news media. It is anticipated that as a result of current PNG restraints that Community Relations activities in Panama will virtually cease in 1976.

(U) Southern Command Radio Network (SCN Radio) Operations. SCN Radio expanded its programming with the addition of FM stereo radio service (SCN-FM) on 28 July. SCN-FM and SCN-AM radio form USSOUTHCOM's 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week outlets for information and entertainment through programming provided by the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) in Los Angeles and Washington, and local originations. The network provides news from the major U.S. radio networks every hour on AM and six times during the FM broadcast day. In addition, SCN-AM provides special events and public affairs programming from the networks on a regular basis, and music programming encompassing a full spectrum of listener appeal. SCN Radio, as does its sister SCN Television Network, operates under the direction of the USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Officer.

The FM network utilizes fully-automated Gates control equipment to provide a full-time music service geared to the command's "mature" audience. The basic equipment consists of four Scully reel-to-reel tape transports holding 12 hours of music programming each; two

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carousel cartridge tape players each capable of playing 24 cartridges in random order; two single play cartridge tape players; and a time-announce that broadcasts accurate time cues on command. The sources are fed into two computer-type programmers that start tapes and put them on the air according to pre-programmed instructions. The output of this unit, located in the SCN building at Fort Clayton, is microwaved to Ancon Hill where it is transmitted on the Pacific Side at 91.5 MHz and is microwaved from Ancon Hill to Fort Davis where it is transmitted to the Atlantic audience on 98.3 MHz. An early problem of interference with a Panamanian FM station operating at lower power on a nearby frequency was solved by moving the SCN-FM frequency from 91.3 to 91.5 MHz.

The format of SCN-FM is a mixture of middle-of-the road instrumental and vocal music broken into quarter-hour blocks. Command information spot announcements are inserted near the half hour and just before the hour; in addition, world newscasts are aired at 0600, 0900, 1200, 1500 and 2100. The newscast at 1800 is devoted to military and local community news.

The basic communications medium for younger members of the command continued to be SCN-AM, and broadcasts of wide and diversified music and special events were designed to be of interest to them. Programming adjustments were made in response to specific listener requirements -- e.g., the AFRTS-produced program VIVA was moved from an overnight listening time to 1305 weekdays at the request of command Spanish-speaking personnel.

In April, SCN-AM began airing weekly discussion programs titled "National Town Meeting." These programs originate with the National Public Radio Network in Washington, D. C. and cover a broad spectrum of public issues that are debated by noted authorities who are questioned by audience members. Commentary by U.S. network commentators is also carried on a regular basis by SCN and Sunday evenings command listeners can hear network panel programs.

Several remote radio broadcasts were originated by SCN during 1975, including PAF championships in boxing, softball and football, and the Easter Sunrise Service from Balboa Stadium. A local program of Latin music, SALSA, began airing on Saturday afternoon in June, and daily spot announcements to teach one word of Spanish each day began airing in October. On 4 July, SCN began airing the first of a considerable amount of bicentennial program material.

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Live sports events were increasingly programmed with the advent of FM as an alternate source of entertainment. More than 100 professional baseball, and professional and college football and basketball games were aired in 1975.

(U) Southern Command Television Network (SCN-TV) Operations. SCN-TV marked its 19th year of service to the command by providing information and entertainment programming from the American Forces Radio and Television Service and local originations (AFRTS). The year saw a substantial increase in the number of hours of color programming.

In January, SCN-TV began telecasting from one-inch videotape equipment manufactured by International Video Corporation (IVC). Two units, complete with associated time base correctors and video dropout compensators, were put on the air as SCN-TV became the first land-based AFRTS station to begin airing color videotapes rather than black and white kinescope recordings of commercial television programs such as CAROL BURNETT and THE TONIGHT SHOW.

The second phase of the color conversion took place in late March when one of two TK-28 color film chains became operational and allowed SCN-TV to air color film and slides. The second unit was put into operation several weeks later to give SCN-TV the most modern color film camera system available.

Stereo FM automation gear and color studio television cameras both became operational on 28 July and SCN-TV began airing all local programming in color. This required new sets for each show, new lighting units designed to give correct color temperature and conversion to color film for local news and spot announcement production. However, syndicated newsfilm service from ABC News was retained as black and white because of the higher cost for color service. The number of restricted programs in the AFRTS program package remained high. SCN-TV continued as the most heavily restricted station in the world for most of 1975, being passed by Iran only late in the year. Continued receipt of an AFRTS "unrestricted" program unit allowed SCN-TV to maintain its average of 70 hours on the air per week, although the material from the supplemental unit is all black and white kinescope.

Local live and videotape programming in support of command information objectives continued to play an important part in SCN-TV production. Spot announcements promoted such themes as energy conservation, America's bicentennial, new exchange services and youth activities. One 30-minute documentary dealt with power generation and consumption

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in the Canal Zone; another was geared to a look at women in the service within USSOUTHCOM. Child abuse was the subject of another panel discussion, and another dealt with a change in little league and varsity football in Canal Zone schools.

During 1975, SCN-TV aired ten sports events live via satellite; some funded by DOD and some by SCN. The 1975 events were: The Rose Bowl, The Orange Bowl, The Super Bowl, NCAA Basketball Championship, World Series games 1 and 2, Ohio State vs. Michigan (football), Army vs. Navy (football) and the NFC and AFC Football Championships. Television news continued as in 1974 with newscasts at 1800 and 2100 each night and signoff news headlines. Commercial news services to which SCN subscribed included United Press International (UPI) newspaper and Spanish wires, Associated Press (AP) radio wire and the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) newsfilm. The latter contract was continued at 3500 feet of film per week, black and white service. A new contract for local processing of color film was negotiated with Soscscope, S.A. and a contract for news filming services was continued.

(U) Southern Command News Operations. The Southern Command News is the official command newspaper for USSOUTHCOM and its component commands. It is collocated with the Southern Command Radio and Television Networks at Fort Clayton. Command supervision and policy direction of the newspaper is by the USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Officer.

The Southern Command News continued established policy of providing a balance of local, national and international news and features as it supported the command/internal information programs of USSOUTHCOM and component commands. Primary emphasis was on publication of news material about local command activities furnished by military information offices. Material about U.S. Military Group activities also received high priority. The paper is published weekly, normally of 24 pages, of which four are in Spanish.

Following a shortage of newsprint in 1974 which had forced the newspaper to reduce its size to 16 pages, the Southern Command News resumed a 24-page format on 17 January 1975.

In late July 1975, the newspaper began a modernization program, primarily marked by changed body type approximately twelve per cent larger in size, wider columns and an adjustments of departmentalization, allowing more flexibility in layout. The modernization has continued gradually through 1975 and will continue into 1976.

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LEGAL AFFAIRS (LA)

(U) Relations With Panama. The Legal Advisor's Office continued to serve as the action agency in many matters with the Republic of Panama. Some of the more noteworthy accomplishments were: A resolution of the change of status problem, in which dependents of personnel living in the Republic of Panama are required to change their legal status from tourist to nonresident -- the expensive fees are now being waived by the Government of Panama, and each individual is being processed at a nominal \$1.00 fee; extensive research and consultation regarding termination of the Canal Zone-Tocumen communications cable; research on dual nationality problems; one legal review of alleged commercial activities in the Canal Zone, including carport sales and the extent to which private activities and businesses in the Canal Zone should be listed in Southern Command Newspaper advertisements.

(U) Relations With Panama Canal Government and Other United States Agencies. A Southern Command regulation on political asylum was staffed and prepared for issuance. The matter of commercial establishments in the Canal Zone was analyzed. The issue of environmental protection was considered, including the temporary injunction in the Darien Gap Highway case. The Legal Advisor's Office actively participated in the Child Abuse program, contributing input to more than 70 cases which involved extensive research of Federal, State and Canal Zone Laws as well as mediation in several cases.

(U) Relations With Other Latin American Countries. The Legal Advisor's Office continued to monitor agreements with all Latin American countries. Legal assistance materials were sent to all Military Groups (MILGPs); two MILGPs were personally visited by attorneys from the Legal Advisor's Office. An extensive Country File, alphabetical listing, was compiled to permit easy retrieval of material by subject; the listing included component input and was made available to all military judge advocate offices in the Canal Zone. A new MILGP agreement was officially implemented in Colombia; the agreement in Costa Rica technically expired without incident; a new agreement is currently being staffed in Washington. The 1974 US Foreign Trade Act was addressed in two Legal Advisor analyses which particularly pointed up the relevance of the Act to United States relations in Ecuador and Venezuela. Restrictions on Foreign Military Sales were also addressed in depth.

(U) Privacy Act. The new Privacy Act was implemented by a LA regulation; LA briefed the Act to the Command and served as a central reporting agency for all components as to implementation.

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(U) Operations. The Legal Advisor's Office continued active participation in the Joint Operations Center (JOC) under various operations plans.

(U) Other Legal Matters. Legal Assistance services were on an as-available basis. Attorneys assisted components in military justice matters and presentations on the Privacy Act and equal opportunity. The Chief Legal Clerk was authorized by the Canal Zone Government to act as notary public to serve US Southern Command personnel. In addition, office files were extensively reorganized to permit easier recoupment of data. The Office of the LA was visited by The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force, Major General Harold Vague; the Chief of the US Army Trial Judiciary, [REDACTED] and by the Department of the Army General Counsel, [REDACTED]

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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AUTOMATED SYSTEMS CENTER (ASC)

(U) Automatic Data Processing Training. ASC has staff responsibility for identifying requirements, coordination with other staff elements, and scheduling of Automatic Data Processing (ADP) training. The primary interfaces are with Air Training Command (USAF) for WWMCCS ADP training and the Department of Defense Computer Institute (DODCI) for management and user orientation courses.

WWMCCS training, concentrating on the Honeywell computer equipment operation and on available Honeywell and WWMCCS programing techniques, is administered by the Air Training Command and conducted at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. These courses are intended primarily for personnel with an ADP background; however, four quotas have been obtained for users in the WWMCCS Data Management System. In 1975 two ASC personnel attended the WWMCCS Time Sharing course and two attended the Integrated Data Store (IDS) programing workshop. Most ASC personnel have previously attended the basic WWMCCS/Honeywell introduction courses.

Five officers from the headquarters attended the Computer Orientation for Intermediate Executives course and one civilian attended the Introduction to Computer Technology course offered at DODCI. These courses are designed for mid-level management personnel and provide information on general ADP capabilities and management techniques. The ASC Security Officer attended the Computer System Security and Design workshop, also conducted by DODCI.

One officer from ASC attended a two-week seminar conducted by the National Military Command System Support Center (NMCSSC) to discuss the FORSTAT data base and its uses.

(U) Software Systems Development and Maintenance. As the manager of ADP services for USSOUTHCOM, ASC provides all computer programing support. This support covers the areas of Command and Control, Military Assistance, Intelligence and Staff Management functions.

(U) Command and Control Section. The Force Status and Identity Report (FORSTAT) System was modified to include the transfer of the data base from disc file to magnetic tape. This change allowed batch updates to be run monthly. The overall processing time was reduced by 60 percent due to changing the data file and modifying the update program.

A completely new system was written, the Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) System, consisting of six programs which provides the J3/J4

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Planners the capability of querying the file by Unit Type Code (UTC) and creating a work file and a detail listing showing complete cargo data for each individual unit. An update feature is also available which allows the Planners to add new units to the work file and/or delete units from the file.

Another completely new system, the Deployment Reporting System (DEPREP), was written. This system provides for J3/J4 locally produced input to be processed in such a way as to produce the Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL), Time-Phased Transportation Requirements List (TPTRL), and the Daily Resupply Requirements Summary List for inclusion in USSOUTHCOM OPLANS.

(U) Military Assistance Program (MAP). During 1975 ASC continued its efforts to simplify MAP processing. By the end of the year, the system was reduced to five programs and organized into three subsystems: Deviation Edit/Update, File Update, and Report Generation. Computer time for production processing was reduced to only 35 minutes per week. Documentation of the new system was started.

The method of assigning Accounting Procurement Codes was substantially simplified. The processing related to assigning these codes was incorporated in the Deviation Edit/Update subsystem. This change eliminated the requirement to maintain a permanent disc file for storage of Accounting Procurement Code tables.

Two new Product Request forms were developed to replace the one that had been in use. One form is for materiel products; the other is for training. In addition to reflecting the current capabilities of the MAP system, the new forms include job numbers relating the request to the appropriate Job Control Language and Computer Run Sheets.

The Training Generic Summary Report was modified to eliminate all totals except category summaries. This change substantially decreased the number of printed pages required for the report and made it more usable to J-5.

A Professional Military Education Summary was developed. Prior to the existence of this mechanized system the report was prepared manually.

The Pending File subsystem was eliminated from the system. Products produced were not sufficiently useful to J-5 to warrant the time and effort required to maintain the file.

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Preliminary work was done on an Equipment Management Subsystem for Materiel. A file was established, and a program for updating and listing the file was developed. No additional requirements for this subsystem have been received from J-5.

In August SECDEF directed the discontinuance of MAP processing by HQ USSOUTHCOM. Since that time SECDEF, in conjunction with the component services, decided that some MAP processing was necessary at this level. Therefore, MAP processing would continue, but the responsibility for processing would be transferred from HQ USSOUTHCOM to the service components. As of the end of the year, plans have been established for HQ USSOUTHCOM to discontinue MAP processing in February 1976.

(U) Intelligence. The Biographics (BIOGS) file underwent an entire reprogramming effort to convert from Modular Oriented Data System (MODS) to Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL) for the purpose of using standard DOD programming language capability. In preparation for the programming effort, extensive queries were made along with file maintenance to insure all data elements were correct and up to date, thus improving the overall quality of the file.

The Document, Storage and Retrieval (DS&R) file underwent reprogramming from MODS to COBOL, but the phasing out of this file has stopped all reprogramming efforts. Phase-out completion is expected in February 1976.

SSO Microfilm Index System was created in support for J-2's need for an inventory of microfilm entries. System capabilities are file maintenance and four reports.

Headquarters Access Rosters, Ship Transits Report, and the US Naval Forces Southern Command (USNAVSOC) Classified Material Report files were phased out and are not longer maintained.

Initial contacts have been established with Forces Command Intelligence Group (FORSIG) in preparation for J-2 assumption of the Ground Forces Order of Battle data bases for Central and South America. Plans call for the eventual installation and maintenance of the system on the Aerospace Defense Command WWMCCS computers.

(U) Contraband Control. The contraband control system developed and implemented in 1974 continues to be utilized. The file now contains approximately 10,000 records, each record representing the purchase of a designated high-value item. With each update of the file, the purchases of an individual are checked against established thresholds and those individuals exceeding the thresholds are identified for possible investigation by the Provost Marshal.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Automatic Data Processing
ADCOM	Aerospace Defense Command
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigation
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
APO	Army Post Office
ASC	Automated Systems Center
ASD/ISA	Assistant Secretary of Defense/International Security Affairs
CASP	Country Analysis and Strategy Papers
CAT A	Category A
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
C-E	Communications Electronics
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CINC	Commander in Chief
CINCLANT	Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command
COMUSAFSO	Commander, US Air Forces Southern Command
COMUSMILGP	Commander, US Military Group
COMUSNAVSO	Commander, US Naval Forces Southern Command
CONDECA	Central American Defense Council
CONPLAN	Operation Plan in Concept Format - Concept Plan
CONUS	Continental United States
COPECODECA	Permanent Commission of the Central American Defense Council
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CY	Calendar Year
CZ	Canal Zone
CZG	Canal Zone Government
DA	Department of the Army
DATT	Defense Attache
DAST	Disaster Area Survey Team
DCO	Dial Central Office
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DEPREP	Deployment Reporting System
DOD	Department of Defense
EDA	Excess Defense Articles
EML	Environmental and Morale Leave

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FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FDRC	Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator
FM	Frequency Modulator
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FMSA	Foreign Military Sales Act
FORSTAT	Forces Status and Identity Report (File)
FY	Fiscal Year
GN	Guardia Nacional (National Guard)
GO	General Order
GOP	Government of Panama
HIS	Honeywell Information System
HUMINT	Human Source Intelligence
IAAFA	Inter-American Air Forces Academy
IRHE	Resources and Electrical Institute - Panama
ISA	International Security Affairs
ISO	Internal Security Office
JBUSMC	Joint Brazil/US Military Commission
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JOPS	Joint Operations Planning System
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plan
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
LA	Legal Advisor
LATAM	Latin American
LST	Landing Ship Tank
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MAP-M	Military Assistance Materiel Program
MAP-T	Military Assistance Training Program
MI	Military Intelligence
MILGP	Military Group
MLO	Military Liaison Office
mm	millimeter
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTT	Mobile Training Team
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs

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NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVCOMMSTA	Naval Communications Station
OAS	Organization of American States
OASD/ISA	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense/ International Security Affairs
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PCC	Panama Canal Company
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
POM	Program Objectives Memorandum
PRC	Panama Review Committee
RP	Republic of Panama
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCIATT	Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team
SCN	Southern Command Network (News)
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SJS	Secretary Joint Staff
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
TIPO	Typical (regiment)
UCP	Unified Command Plan
USAFSO	United States Air Forces Southern Command
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USARSA	United States Army School of the Americas
USARSO	United States Army Forces Southern Command
USCINCSO	United States Commander in Chief Southern Command
USG	United States Government
USMAAG	United States Military Assistance Advisory Group
USMILGP	United States Military Group
USMLO	United States Military Liaison Office
USREDCOM	United States Readiness Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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