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HISTORICAL REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR 1977



Headquarters U.S. Southern Command
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
APO NEW YORK 09826

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30 June 1978

SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report CY-77

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Forwarded herewith is the US Southern Command Historical Report
for Calendar Year 1977.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



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HQ USSOUTHCOM	19
SCRM	3
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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
ANNUAL HISTORY
1977
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PART I - TOPICAL ITEMS

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PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS US SOUTHERN COMMAND

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Lieutenant General Dennis P. McAuliffe, USA, 1 August 1975

DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Major General James M. Breedlove, USAF, 31 December 1975
Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 April 1977

CHIEF OF STAFF

(b)(6) 28 September 1976 | Navy

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

(b)(6) 31 December 1975

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF - JOINT COMMITTEE AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 3 October 1977

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(b)(6) 30 August 1976 | Navy

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J-2

(b)(6) 27 July 1976

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J-3

(b)(6) 22 June 1976

DIRECTOR OF LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 7 February 1976

DIRECTOR OF COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS

(b)(6) 2 March 1976
5 August 1977

COMMAND CHAPLAIN

(b)(6) 17 December 1976

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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COMMAND SURGEON

(b)(6) VOCC date confirmed 25 July 1975
(b)(6) 15 February 1977

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHALL

(b)(6) 28 July 1975
(b)(6) 14 June 1977

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 18 July 1975

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 20 June 1976

COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL

(b)(6) 28 September 1976 | Navy

US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDERS

COMMANDER, 193D INFANTRY BRIGADE (CANAL ZONE)

(b)(6) 3 December 1974
25 June 1977

COMMANDING OFFICER, US NAVAL STATION PANAMA CANAL

(b)(6) 11 June 1975
(b)(6) 1 July 1977 | Navy

COMMANDER, USAF SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION

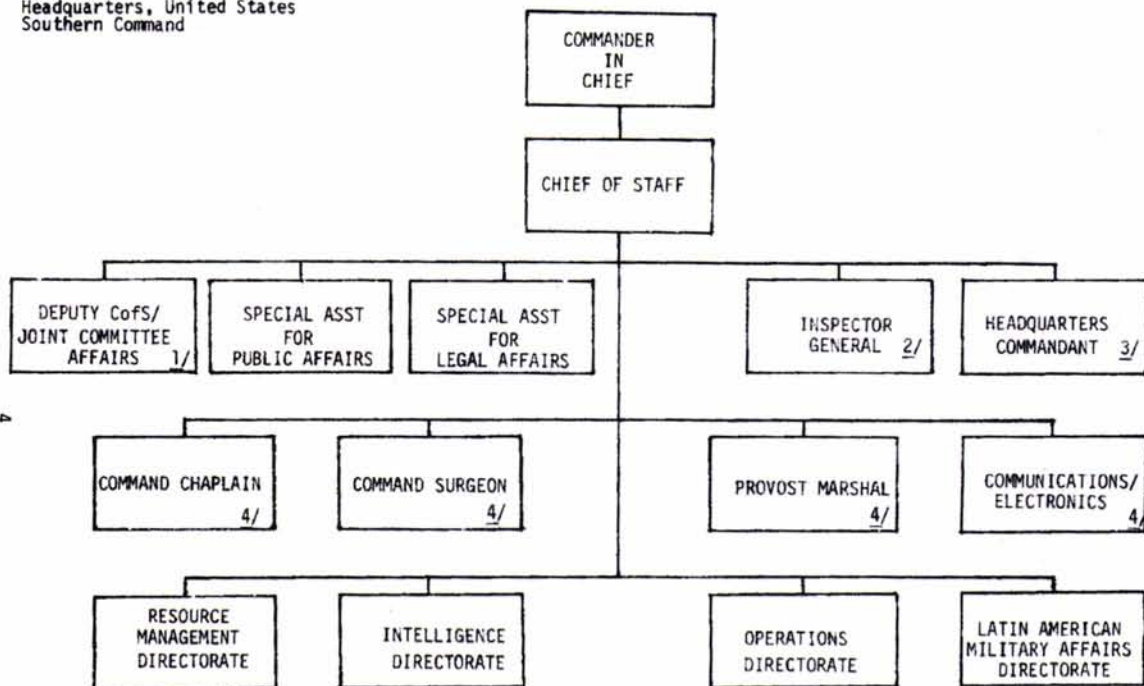
Major General James M. Breedlove, USAF, 1 November 1974
Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 April 1977

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Headquarters, United States
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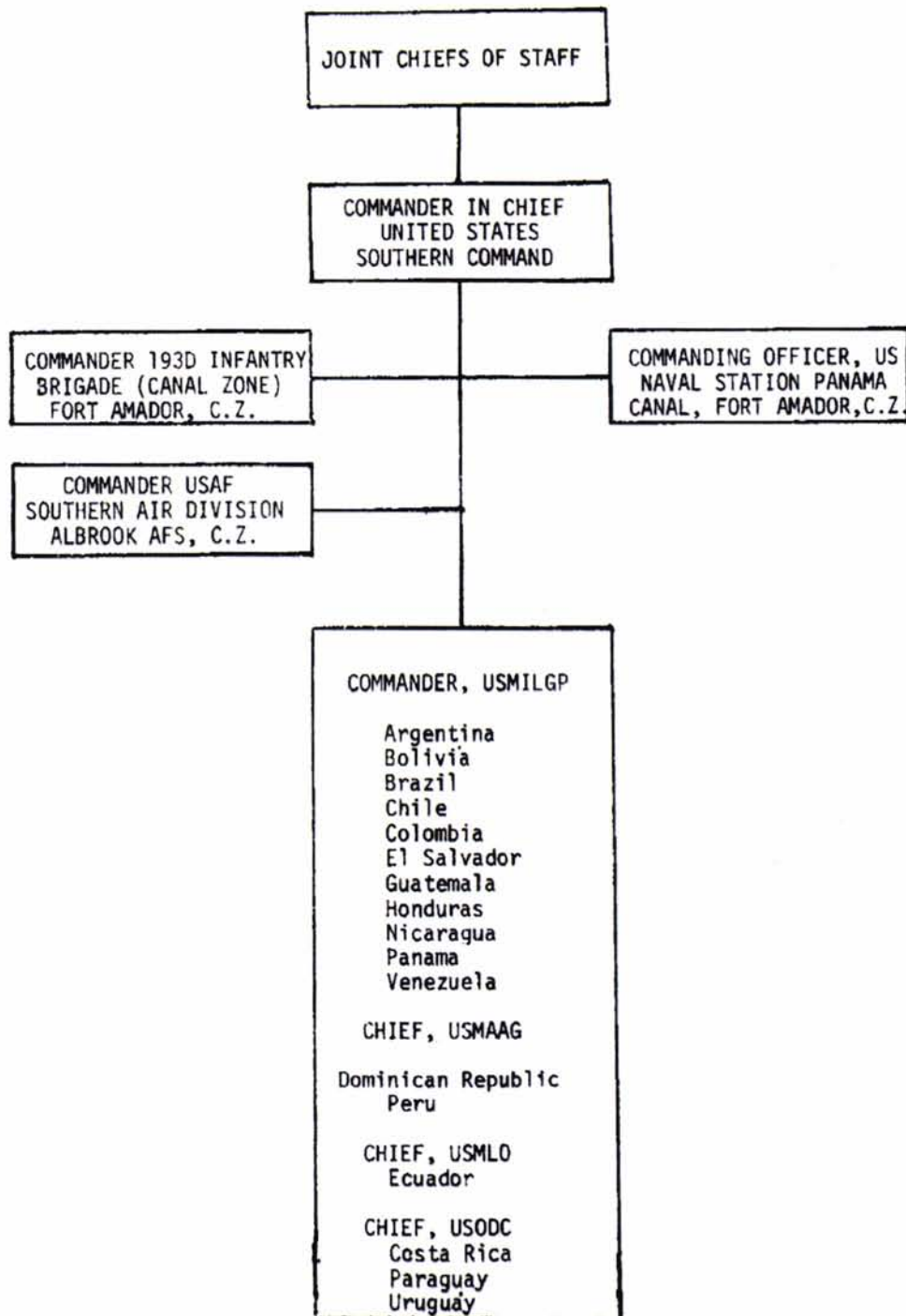
- 1/ Effective 3 Oct 77.
2/ Additional Duty, USSOUTHCOM Chief of Staff
3/ Provided by 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ)
4/ Dual-hat performed by 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) Staff

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COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS AND STAFF ORGANIZATION



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TASKS AND MISSIONS

~~(S)~~ AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY (U). 1/ 2/ The Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command (USCINCSO), with headquarters located at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, commands a regional 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 (less Mexico) and South America. For military assistance and Service mission training activities only, USCINCSO's area encompasses all of Latin America, including Mexico and the Caribbean Islands.

~~(S)~~ MISSIONS (U). 3/ 4/ The primary responsibility of USCINCSO is to maintain the security of the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) and to protect the United States, its possessions and its bases against attack or hostile incursion. Specifically, USCINCSO is responsible for the defense of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone (CZ). The following are additional functional responsibilities:

- a. Plan 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 administrative support. 5/
- c. Conduct joint and combined training exercises.
- d. Conduct disaster relief operations.
- e. Conduct search and rescue operations.
- f. Act as the principal US military representative in Latin America.

-
- 1/ JCS SM-365-75, 27 June 75, subj: Unified Command Plan
 - 2/ DOD Directive 5132.3, as amended
 - 3/ Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, FY 1976
 - 4/ Unified Action Armed Forces, Oct 74, w/Ch 1, Dec 75
 - 5/ For specific guidance, see DOD Dir 5132.3, OPCIT

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CONTINGENCY PLANS

u
~~65~~ USCINCSO CONCEPT PLAN 0300 (USCINCSO CONPLAN 0300) - Rapid Emergency Actions to Counter Terrorism in Other Nations (S) was published on 15 June 1977 and approved by JCS on 5 December 1977. Additionally, Appendix 7, Annex C, Deception (S), CONPLAN 0300, was published separately and approved by JCS on 3 October 1977. This CONPLAN provides the JCS with a range of options for employing USSOUTHCOM military forces in response to terrorism in other countries. Based on JCS comments, a complete revision has been initiated and will be completed in 1978.

u
~~66~~ USCINCSO CONCEPT PLAN 6100 (USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100) - Evacuation of Noncombatants and Disaster Relief (C). No change in CONPLAN 6100 has occurred since JCS approval of Change 2 in March 1976.

u
~~67~~ USCINCSO OPERATIONS PLAN 6500 (USCINCSO OPLAN 6500) - Defense of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone (C). Change 3 was submitted to JCS in February and approved in August 1977. Major revisions to Appendix 1, Annex A (Time Phased Force and Deployment List (TPFDL)) were completed and distributed in February 1978. Appendix 5, Annex C (Unconventional Warfare (UW)) was approved by JCS in May 1977.

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SECURITY ASSISTANCE (SA) PROGRAM

u
~~(C)~~ General (U). The concept of collective security has been a long-standing element of US strategy. In Latin America, our commitment is manifested through the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty). The deterioration of Latin American/US security relations was reflected in rejection of security assistance by Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Uruguay. The principal factors which appear to have contributed to the deteriorating trend include: US efforts to modify the nuclear technology agreement between Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany; US sanctions against Argentina, Chile and Uruguay; increasingly stringent arms transfers and grant training policies; declining US military presence; perceived inconsistency of US policy seeking rapprochement with Cuba while criticizing human rights performance of traditional friends; and a seeming lack of US understanding for Latin American concerns over the subversive threat present in most Latin American countries. Brazil's denunciation of military agreements with the United States virtually eliminates our military relationships with the most capable ally in Latin America.

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

- Preserve a predominance of independent, self-sustaining LATAM countries favorably disposed to the US.
- 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 US as the primary foreign military influence.
- Maintain and enhance cooperative relations with the LATAM Armed Forces.
- Assist in developing and maintaining necessary military capabilities to provide for internal security and to counteract externally-supported subversive activities.

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(U) 1977 Security Assistance Legislation (U). The International Security Assistance Act of 1977 placed a ceiling of 865 on the number of military personnel assigned to foreign countries under the Act for FY 78. In Latin America, all nations except Brazil and Panama were limited to three military personnel, with provisions for the assignment of up to three additional military members when specifically requested by the Chief of Diplomatic Mission. (Brazil was authorized 33 spaces, and Panama 13.) The Act further specified that these personnel shall have as their "primary functions" logistics management, transportation, fiscal management, and contract administration of country programs; and that they were to perform these functions "under the direction and supervision" of the Chief of Mission. Defense Attaches were authorized to perform overseas management functions if the President determined it to be the most economical and efficient means. The Act stipulated that advisory and training assistance should be primarily provided by personnel not assigned under the Act and who were to be detailed for limited periods to perform specific tasks. Previous limitations on the provision of security assistance to Chile and Uruguay remained in effect, and Argentina was denied both International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits. The Appropriations Act further prohibited the funding of credit sales for Brazil, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

(U) Security Assistance Program (Materiel) (U). By Congressional legislation, 30 September 1977 marked the end of funding support for materiel items through the Grant Aid program for Latin America. The three countries receiving this type funding were Bolivia, Panama, and Paraguay in the amounts of \$2.3M, \$225K and \$340K, respectively. Funding provided Bolivia was to complete equipment of five internal security units (TIPO regiments). Panama and Paraguay received the above modest amounts to provide for spare parts and maintenance of equipment previously provided by the USG. Funding for packing, crating, handling and transportation will continue to be provided through 30 September 1980 to permit delivery of MAP materiel items in the pipeline. Such items from existing prior fiscal year programs not delivered by 1 October 1980 will be cancelled.

(U) Training (U). Sixteen LATAM nations participated in the 1977 IMET program by receiving appropriations and enrolling students. Chile and Uruguay remained suspended from all IMET activities. In March of 1977, El Salvador formally renounced all security assistance on the grounds that the Human Rights reports required by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1977 signified intervention in the internal affairs of their country. At the same time, Guatemala declined in advance any aid or sale of military equipment on the same grounds. Students in training from these countries completed their programs, but no new students started training subsequent to the announcement.

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The "fencing" concept, which had been initiated in FY77, continued to be used to fund the Canal Zone Military Schools (CZMS). In spite of stringent budgetary controls, the combination of a lower regional total of IMET dollars and the CZMS "fenced" funds left several countries with very few non-CZ training dollars. Host-country complaints about this situation raised serious questions in Washington about the value of continuing the CZMS. The issue was finally resolved when a joint Department of State-Department of Defense team, after a lengthy study of all facets of the problem, determined both that the CZMS were justified cost-wise and that "fencing" would continue until an alternative could be developed most likely in FY 79.

The Guest Instructor Program at the CZMS also became a controversial topic due to the participation of individuals from countries which had human rights problems. By the end of the year, guidance was received which permitted individuals in-place to complete their tours, but prohibited new instructors from any country with these problems.

The US Army School of the Americas (USARSA) provided the majority of training for LATAM, graduating 1,034 officers and cadets and 203 enlisted personnel. Peru was the principal user, with 528 trainees, Bolivia, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Panama also sent large contingents. Seventy-nine Army officers and fourteen enlisted men were trained in the Continental United States (CONUS) with Colombia and Mexico sending the largest groups. The Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) trained 49 officers and 666 enlisted men while 44 Air Force officers and 19 enlisted men were trained in CONUS. The largest IAAFA contingents came from Ecuador (229) and Colombia (131), while Peru (12 officers) was the only country to send a large group to CONUS for advanced skills, pilot training, and professional military education not available in the Canal Zone.

Most Navy officers were trained in CONUS while the majority of enlisted personnel went to the Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team (SCIATT): 84 officers and 13 EM to CONUS, 12 officers and 93 EM to SCIATT. Sixteen other EM received Communications-Electronics training at the Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network (IANTN). The largest SCIATT contingents came from Nicaragua (5-Off, 23-EM) and Panama (2-Off, 28-EM) while Peru sent the most students (24-Off, 5-EM) to CONUS courses.

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TRAINING ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY COUNTRY CY-1977

COUNTRY	CZ OFF	STU EM	CONUS OFF	STU EM	ORIENT TOURS (STUDENTS)	# OF MTTs	OJT/OTHER (STUDENTS)
ARGENTINA	3	29	27	5	80		5
BOLIVIA	16	150	1	1	22	1	
BRAZIL			4	0		3	
CHILE*			5	4		4	
COLOMBIA	125	136	26	4	4		55
DOM REP	33	8	7	1	27		1
ECUADOR	26	231	16	2	1		18
EL SALVADOR	25	1	7	0	16		
GUATEMALA	20	79	16	12	2		9
HAITI			5	7		1	
HONDURAS	35	72	1	0	7		1
MEXICO	8	0	18	0	15		
NICARAGUA	99	99	12	0	21		5
PANAMA	73	147	7	6	2		
PARAGUAY	17	26	6	0	57	2	
PERU	556	66	46	8	2	3	17
VENEZUELA	4	0	8	0	2		
TOTALS:	1,040	1,044	212	50	258	14	111

*All training conducted under FY-75 F-5E FMS cases: specifically authorized by DSAA.

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(U) Foreign Military Sales (FMS) (U). Reaction to human rights reports by several LATAM countries significantly affected the FMS program in 1977. The aggregate future of FMS credits allocated the region was considerably lower than for the previous year due principally to renunciation of security assistance by Brazil, El Salvador, and Guatemala. Additionally, State Department disapproved proposed credits for Argentina and Paraguay while Bolivia and Mexico elected not to accept credits offered. Due to legislative restrictions imposed on Chile and Uruguay for alleged human rights violations, these two countries also received no FMS credits. Venezuela, one of the most affluent countries in the LATAM region, was considered economically capable of financing its own security requirements through FMS cash sales. A recap of the FMS credit program for the LATAM region is shown below:

		FY 77 (\$ Millions)	
<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CPD</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
AR	36.0	0	Denied by State
BL	12.0	0	Did not accept
BR	60.0	0	Renounced
CO	26.0	26.0	Provided from FY 78 funds
CS*	0	5.0	Agreement signed
DR	1.0	1.0	Agreement signed
EC	10.0	15.0	Agreement signed
ES	2.5	0	Renounced
GT	.6	0	Renounced
HA	.5	.5	Agreement signed
HO	2.5	2.5	Agreement signed
MX	5.0	0	Did not accept
NU	2.5	2.5	Agreement signed
PA	.5	0	Denied by State
PN	.5	2.5	Agreement signed
PE	10.0	10.0	Agreement signed
TOTAL;	169.6	65.0	

*Costa Rica's loan is to be used to purchase five patrol boats.

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~~(S)~~ (U) Military Security Assistance Projection (MSAP) (U). Security assistance data for FY 79-83 required by DOD was submitted from the Military Groups (MILGPs) directly to Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). MSAP updates were submitted in January for all LATAM countries including Mexico and Haiti. The Department of Defense FY 79-83 MSAP was published in May 1977 as a preliminary DOD estimate of military assistance programs and projections of foreign military sales and US commercial sales. The projections contained in this mid-to-long-range planning document reflect a best estimate of potential requirements for defense articles and services over the planning period. All programs are subject to executive and legislative review, approval and change.

(U) FMS Seminar (U). The first FMS Financial Management Seminar was held at the USAFSO Conference Room on 15-19 August 1977. Colonel Gilliland, Deputy Director of the Security Assistance Accounting Center (SAAC), Denver, Colorado, presented a briefing on the FMS Systems Overview. This briefing was followed by a LATAM FMS overview (b)(6). (b)(6) Defense Security Assistance Agency Comptroller Division, Washington, D.C. presented a briefing on FMS credits while Mr. Lee Bast briefed on the Defense Institute for Security Assistance Management (DISAM) located at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Attendees included representatives for each of the LATAM countries, component commanders, and a representative from the Department of Army (DALO-ILP).

Individual MILGP/SAAC panel discussions afforded each unit an opportunity to present problem areas of a financial nature for resolution. Each MILGP representative was provided an in-depth analysis of the DD-645 (FMS Sales Transactions) for his particular country. All participants expressed great satisfaction with the results of the seminar and the following joint recommendations were made:

- a. That a USSOUTHCOM team with component representation visit SAAC in the Jan-Feb 78 timeframe for an update briefing and orientation.
- b. That more hands-on training be provided through DISAM courses, and refresher training through component command briefing teams.
- c. That consideration be given to rescheduling a second seminar within the next six months.

(U) PARM Review (U). In 1977, the Policy Assessment & Resources Management (PARM) replaced the Country Analysis and Strategy Paper (CASP) as the primary country-oriented policy document for each LATAM nation. LAMA reviewed the PARMs for 25 countries and provided USCINCSO comments to JCS prior to the Interagency review cycle held in Washington during May and June. Unlike the CASP, the PARM is not an annual document, and further submissions are planned on an "as needed" basis.

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(U) MILGP Commanders' Conference, 1977 (U). LTG D. P. McAuliffe, Commander-in-Chief, USSOUTHCOM, hosted the annual MILGP Commanders' Conference during the week of 31 January - 4 February 1977. MILGP Commanders from 17 Latin American countries, plus DAOs from Mexico and Haiti took part in the conference, along with military and civilian officials from Washington, D.C., and USSOUTHCOM. A wide spectrum of subjects important to the operations and responsibilities of the 17 MILGPs in Latin America were discussed. Principal speakers were: (b)(6) Director, Policy, Planning, Public and Congressional Affairs/ARA, Department of State, who discussed US Policy for Latin America; (b)(6) Director, Security Assistance Operations, DSAA, who spoke about Future Trends in Security Assistance; MG Richard E. Cavazos, Director, Inter-American Region, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ASD/ISA), who addressed Latin American Military Policy Issues; and VADM Patrick J. Hannifin, Director, J-5, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), who spoke about the JCS role in Latin American Issues. In addition, (b)(6) (b)(6) Deputy Chief of Mission to Panama, briefed the conferees on the status of the on-going treaty negotiations with Panama.

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JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

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

~~(S)~~ ^U HALCON VISTA XII - Colombia. Exercise HALCON VISTA XII, a joint/combined surveillance/intercept exercise was conducted 17-21 May 1977 by Colombia in its Caribbean coastal waters. The Colombian Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force participated in the exercise along with certain Colombian paramilitary organizations such as customs and law enforcement agencies, civil defense units and the Civil Air Patrol. US support consisted of three Naval Reserve patrol craft, an Army Special Forces Operational Detachment, and essential communications equipment. USMILGP Colombia assisted in all phases of the exercise and HQ USSOUTHCOM provided an observer during the actual conduct of the exercise. The participants demonstrated once again the enthusiasm and proficiency of the Colombian forces; however, the deficiencies noted in previous exercises were still evident, i.e., lack of radar equipped search aircraft and sophisticated radio communications equipment and materiel maintenance problems which seriously degrade operational capabilities.

~~(S)~~ ^U HALCON VISTA XII - Venezuela. This exercise, scheduled for September 1977, never got to the planning phase. Venezuela has declined participation in the last two HALCON VISTA exercises; however, the Venezuelan military has expressed interest in conducting a surveillance/intercept exercise in September 1978.

~~(S)~~ ^U UNITAS XVIII. UNITAS XVIII, 7 August - 30 November 1977, was a CINCLANT-sponsored training exercise with participating South American navies, conducted while US ships were enroute 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, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. UNITAS XVIII marked the first time Ecuador had participated since 1970, and the trilateral phase with Peru, Chile and the United States marked the first time these two Latin American maritime powers had operated together in UNITAS since 1962. A major disappointment of UNITAS XVIII was the last minute withdrawal from the exercise by Argentina, which had been scheduled for a bilateral phase with US Navy elements and a multilateral phase with Brazil, Uruguay and the United States. The Argentines cited difficulty in obtaining the spare parts necessary to keep their ships operational as the reason for their withdrawal. During UNITAS XVIII it was reaffirmed that the navies of Brazil, Chile and Peru are still capable of augmenting the US in sea control missions in the South Atlantic and South Pacific. The Colombian, Ecuadorean, Uruguayan and Venezuelan navies are not yet capable of making a meaningful contribution to US operations at sea. Nevertheless, all these countries have outstanding ports, anchorages, airfields and support facilities which would be invaluable to the US Navy under a wide range of circumstances.

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~~(S)~~ CONDECA/COPECODECA. The Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) and its Permanent Commission (COPECODECA) did not carry out any significant activities during 1977. The continuing border problem between El Salvador and Honduras, coupled with the saber rattling between Guatemala and Great Britain over Belizean independence-not to mention the change in CONDECA leadership during the year - mitigated against meaningful gains in Central American unity.

After the successful execution of Exercise CONDECA AGUILA VI in Nicaragua during November of 1976, the CONDECA countries appeared content to rest on their laurels during all of 1977 with no meaningful planning activity taking place for CONDECA AGUILA VII. Rumor has it that CONDECA/COPECODECA plans to carry out another exercise during calendar year 1978, provided border situations and tempers cool sufficiently.

US/PANAMA GUARDIA NACIONAL (GN) COMBINED TRAINING (U)

~~(S)~~ Combined Training Exercises. Large scale combined training exercises with the GN have not materialized due to the reluctance of the GN to associate publicly with US personnel as a result of the on-going treaty negotiations and ratification process. Small scale, combined activities have been possible. These included the Rifle and Pistol Competition between the 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) and the Guardia Nacional teams conducted in March 1977, and combined maintenance, communications and small arms training.

US UNILATERAL TRAINING AND COMMAND POST EXERCISES (U)

~~(S)~~ BLUE HORIZON - No Notice Reaction Tests. The USSOUTHCOM components conducted 107 operational readiness exercises of squad to company size during CY 1977. These exercises tested the abilities and reaction times of subordinate elements to secure one or more of the 49 Vital Installations cited in USCINCSO OPLAN 6500.

~~(S)~~ FULL MOON III. FULL MOON III, a JCS-coordinated/USSOUTHCOM-sponsored civil disturbance command post exercise (CPX) was conducted 8-10 March 1977 to test communications, plans and procedures and to provide training to participants using a scenario of rioting, terrorism and guerrilla activity. The exercise provided a valuable opportunity for all major participating agencies to interface with each other during a period of severe and rapidly escalating crisis. Major participants were: HQ USSOUTHCOM, USNAVSO, USAFSO, 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ), Canal Zone Government, Federal Aviation Administration and the American Embassy, USMILGP Panama.

~~(S)~~ FUNNEL WATCH I. FUNNEL WATCH I, a JCS coordinated/USSOUTHCOM sponsored civil disturbance CPX was conducted on 12-16 September 1977 as a follow-on to the FULL MOON series of CPXs. FUNNEL WATCH I was divided into two phases: ALPHA phase featured an unclassified scenario

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depicting a large scale natural disaster. BRAVO phase utilized a classified scenario of civil disturbance riots, terrorism and guerrilla warfare. The exercise accomplished all objectives and provided valuable training for both natural disasters and civil disturbances. Major participants included HQ USSOUTHCOM, USNAVSO, USAFSO, 193d Inf Bde (CZ), FAA, Canal Zone Government and USMILGP Panama.

~~(S)~~ BLACK FURY. Detailed planning and coordination was initiated on BLACK FURY I, a JCS-coordinated/USCINCSO-sponsored Joint Field Training Exercise to be conducted in the Canal Zone from 6-27 May 1978. The exercise scenario portrays a guerrilla threat to the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone, with substantial support from a hostile world/regional power. In addition to maximum participation by the USSOUTHCOM components, one Infantry Battalion (Air Assault), one Assault Helicopter Company, one Air Cavalry Troop (-), one Attack Fighter Element, and one Forward Air Control Post will be deployed from CONUS to augment USCINCSO's forces.

~~(S)~~ KIOWA TRAIL '79. Planning was initiated on an exercise KIOWA TRAIL '79, which is a JCS-directed/USSOUTHCOM-sponsored Joint Unconventional Warfare exercise to be conducted in the Canal Zone on alternating years. USSOUTHCOM, REDCOM and LANTCOM UW forces will be scheduled to participate.

~~(S)~~ COOPERATIVE ACTIONS. Throughout 1977, HQ USSOUTHCOM and the components continued the attempt to enhance relationships with Panamanian officials with some success. These successes were in the form of low level training activities, Sec 3.3(b)(1) law enforcement cooperation, maintenance assistance activities and cultural exchanges. DIA

SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

(U) During CY 1977, the USSOUTHCOM agent for SAR operations, the US Air Force Southern Air Division (USAFSD), processed 86 incidents, of which 22 developed into SAR missions. A total of 12 search missions were undertaken in CY 1977. Nine search missions involved the location/recovery of surface vessels and their crews; one involved searching for a downed aircraft; one was a search for a man overboard; and one mission for three drownings that occurred in the Canal Zone. Eight MEDEVAC missions were flown; six in Panama and two in the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador). One mission was flown to MEDEVAC a Colombian student injured during a parachute drop in the CZ, and one mission was flown to locate and identify the 40-foot "Princio," which was found capsized and abandoned. A total of 28 lives were saved as a direct result of US rescue efforts in 1977. Twenty-three other persons were assisted. Fifty-three sorties were flown to support the SAR effort for a total of 233.1 flying hours.

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DISASTER RELIEF

(U) During CY 1977, USSOUTHCOM responded to one foreign disaster. By message 061810Z January 1977, the US Ambassador to Ecuador declared a disaster and requested medical supplies and vaccine to assist the Government of Ecuador in quelling a typhoid epidemic in Quito. On 7 January 1977, USSOUTHCOM sent 100 doses of typhoid vaccine, via Braniff Airlines, to inoculate Military Liaison Office personnel and their dependents. USSOUTHCOM was unable to provide the 150,000 doses of typhoid vaccine requested by the US Ambassador from local stocks. On 9 January 1977, 74 boxes of typhoid vaccine were flown by commercial aircraft from CONUS to Quito. This shipment met the requirements of the Ecuadorian government. USSOUTHCOM continued monitoring message traffic until the crisis passed, but no further action was requested.

(U) Three other LATAM countries suffered significant natural disasters during 1977. Floods occurred in Bolivia in January, a severe earthquake occurred along the Chile/Argentina border during November, and an earthquake shook Colombia in August. USSOUTHCOM was not called upon for assistance.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

u
(C) JCS approved a revision of the USSOUTHCOM Command and Control System Master Plan (C) on 24 August 1977. This revision incorporates movement of the alternate relocation site to Howard AFB and elaborates on the Honeywell ADP system in the Environmental Services Section.

(U) The position of WWMCCS Plans Officer was authorized within J-3 to perform plans and staff functions in the areas of command and control, WWMCCS communications and WWMCCS ADP. The position was filled on 1 August 1977 by a USAF officer.

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PANAMA CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

(U) General. The negotiations that began in February 1974 ended on 7 September 1977 with the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty, the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, and related documents. The formal signing was preceded by two negotiating rounds in 1977, an exploratory session in February at Contadora Island in Panama, and an extended session that began in Washington on 9 May. It terminated on 10 August, in Panama, with the announcement of an "agreement in principle on the basic elements of a new treaty." In addition to the formal rounds conducted by the chief negotiators, there were frequent meetings between technical teams from mid-January to the eve of the treaty signing in September. Throughout the course of the treaty negotiations, USCINCSO was regularly consulted, and furnished information, comments and recommendations to JCS and to the US Negotiating Team for the development of the US defense position.

In January 1977 USCINCSO formally reviewed the "Wyrrough Paper," the US Negotiators' unofficial position on the lands and waters issue formulated on 15 September 1976. 1/ This proposal assumed a combined defense of the canal, with ever-increasing participation by the Guardia Nacional, while recognizing US retention of primary responsibility for defense over the life of the Panama Canal Treaty. In his review, USCINCSO reiterated, with minor revisions, the "bottom line" position for retaining under US control those areas and facilities necessary to defend the canal under the new treaty environment. 2/ This served as a guide for the Command's minimum Lands and Waters position throughout remainder of the negotiating period.

The February round of talks, the initial negotiating sessions of the Carter Administration, centered on discussions of the concepts of the Wyrrough Paper, which had been submitted to the Panamanian negotiators in October 1976. The Deputy Negotiator for DOD, LTG W. G. Dolvin, reported that while some fundamental differences remained, the two sides were reasonably close to agreement.

Early in the final round that began in May, the US Negotiating Team made a number of significant concessions on Lands and Waters, issues of political or commercial importance to the Panamanians, to gain their agreement on other issues. Progress thereafter was rapid and sustained. When Ambassadors Bunker and Linowitz returned to Washington on 10 August,

1/ Richard R. Wyrrough's Memo for AMB Bunker, dtd 15 Sep 76, subj: US Negotiating Position on the Lands and Waters Issue.

2/ USCINCSO Ltr, dtd 5 Jan 77, subj: Unofficial US Lands and Waters Proposal.

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technical teams remained in Panama to work out the final wording of the treaty documents. Throughout August, USSOUTHCOM provided assistance to them, with particular attention to the annexes and agreed minute to the Agreement in Implementation of Article IV, and the Agreement on Certain Activities of the United States of America in the Republic of Panama.

USCINCSO was called to testify in reference to the treaties before the Senate Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, Committee of the Judiciary, on 22 July; the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 27 September; and the Senate Armed Services Committee on 7 October. Issues of interest to those bodies included the value of military property and facilities to be transferred to Panama; the impact on the US Forces of the transfer of legal jurisdiction over the Canal Zone to Panama; and the capability of USSOUTHCOM to perform its defense mission under the proposed treaties.

Beginning 11 August, USCINCSO took positive steps to assure a full understanding of the treaties and their supporting documents on the part of all military and civilian personnel in the Command, together with their dependents. The Command newspaper, in cooperation with the Panama Canal Company/Canal Zone Government, issued a special treaty supplement, followed up in succeeding weeks by questions and answers on treaty matters of particular interest to Canal Zone residents. The Command radio station provided complete coverage of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings throughout the week of 26 September. Command representatives conducted an extensive program of briefings, meetings and panel discussions to explain treaty provisions and their implications.

During 1977, 24 Senators and 27 members of the House of Representatives visited Panama to receive orientation tours and briefings to learn more about the effects and implications of the new treaties. Most of the Senators' visits came in the final quarter of the year.

On 3 October the decision was made to activate Joint Committee Affairs Office (JCA) as a separate staff agency of this headquarters under the Deputy Chief of Staff for JCA. This action provided a staff organization to coordinate all treaty matters not related to Canal defense within the Department of Defense community in Panama and to provide an interface on such matters with the US Embassy, Panama, and the Canal Zone Government.

Following its activation, JCA began preliminary planning for treaty implementation, while exercising care to take no premature actions which might be interpreted as prejudging the outcome of the treaty ratification process. JCA began coordinating inter-Service planning

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for unilateral US military actions which would be required to implement the terms of the treaty in the event of ratification. Concurrently, it began working to coordinate the development of the US military position on issues that would have to be raised with Panama in the event of ratification. The most significant planning issues were those associated with the treaty requirements to re-locate the Headquarters, 193d Infantry Brigade and related elements from Fort Amador and the 210th Aviation Battalion from Albrook Air Force Station on Treaty Day; the assumed transfer of such functions as the hospitals, schools and postal service from the Canal Zone Government; and the apprehension and concern of DOD employees about their future employment. Detailed planning was deferred pending Treaty ratification.

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WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (WWMCCS)

(U) Remote Terminal System Performance and Data Circuit Problems. Throughout 1977, USSOUTHCOM WWMCCS Remote Terminal System performance was degraded by the lack of reliability and substandard performance of its supporting data communications circuits. The average effective processing rate for the system during the period April-December was only 65 percent, with data communications faults and failures being responsible for 94.3 percent of all lost processing time. The circuit problems were formally documented in a paper submitted to the OJCS in August. In a separate action that same month, a representative of 7th Signal Command/USACEEIA-CONUS conducted a study in the Canal Zone on the feasibility of reconfiguring the existing communications design to take advantage of satellite transmission capabilities. The circuit problems experienced by USSOUTHCOM were essentially the same as those which burdened the operation of the Alaskan Air Command (AAC) Remote Terminal System, and because of the dual-service and multi-agency character of responsibilities throughout the data communications network which served Alaska and SOUTHCOM, it was proposed by SOUTHCOM that JCS/J32 assume a greater role in resolving the circuit problems. This recommended course of action arose from a September conference at MacDill AFB which included representatives from JCS/J32, DCA, USREDCOM/J6 and J3, USACC Agency-Canal Zone, USACEEIA-CONUS, USSOUTHCOM, AAC, and USACC/7th Signal Command. As a result, in December, JCS Memo 354-77 tasked Defense Communications Agency (DCA) to perform a complete, end-to-end test and evaluation of all WWMCCS ADP circuits between AAC, ADCOM, USREDCOM, and USSOUTHCOM. The test was projected to begin in February 1978.

(U) ADP Equipment (ADPE) Configuration Changes. The System Development Notification (SDN) submitted in October 1976 for an additional VIP 7705W Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)-keyboard terminal and VIP 7716 page-copy printer to support intelligence operations at the Howard AFB Alternate Relocation Site (ARS) was approved 31 March. The equipment was delivered in October and successfully completed acceptance testing on 18 November. These devices were to be installed in Building 703, Howard AFB, in early CY 1978, upon occupancy of the intelligence vault there.

Another SDN was submitted in December for the acquisition of two more VIP 7705W terminals and two VIP 7716 printers. One of each device was required for the USSOUTHCOM Joint Operations Center (JOC) in support of WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) teleconferencing requirements, retrieval and display of FORSTAT and weather data, automated operation summaries and SITREP/DEFCON reporting, and automated fast-reaction checklists.

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The remaining VIP 7705W and VIP 7716 were intended for use in the USSOUTHCOM Computer Center to support applications software development, testing and maintenance, and host computer system status monitoring.

(U) New WWMCCS Terminal Site at Howard AFB.

The USAFSO/24 Composite Wing Consolidated Command Post and USCINCSO ARS were moved to new facilities in Building 703, Howard AFB, in December. The facilities were designed to accommodate WWMCCS Remote Terminal System components in the form of two remote CRT keyboard/terminals and two page-copy printers. These devices were to be USCINCSO ARS assets primarily, but would be available for use by USAFSO during normal operations. One CRT and printer were configured to access USREDCOM, and the other pair ADCOM, via the WWMCCS Remote Terminal System's central processor at Quarry Heights. Although the feature was not installed by year's end, both CRT/printer installations at Howard AFB were designed to have the capability to access their respective host computers directly without dependence upon the central processor at Quarry Heights.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Secure Remote Network Processor (SRNP) System Security Test. Under the provisions of DIAM 50-4, a Compartmented Mode Security Test and Evaluation was conducted during the period 22 February to 3 March. The Test Team unanimously recommended that the USSOUTHCOM SRNP be accredited by the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, (DIA) for operations in the Compartmented Mode. Interim approval for compartmented mode operations was received in April. Final approval was issued by the Director, DIA, on 7 October.

(U) TEMPEST Test. A TEMPEST Test of the USSOUTHCOM WWMCCS ADP system was successfully conducted during the period 8-14 April.

(U) Training. Due to the complexities of management decisions related to computer requirements, selected USSOUTHCOM personnel attended the Department of Defense Computer Institute's "Computer Orientation for Intermediate Executives" in Washington, DC, during April and May. In June, USAF Air Training Command (ATC) instructors from Keesler AFB, Mississippi, trained USSOUTHCOM personnel in the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN). During the same month, a DIA representative provided local training in the DIA On-Line System (DIAOLS). In October, a representative from the Community On-Line Intelligence System (COINS) Project Manager's Office (PMO) of NSA conducted on-site, COINS user training. Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS) training was conducted by ATC, for USSOUTHCOM managers and users, in December. During the year, 25 USSOUTHCOM personnel participated in courses under the WWMCCS Standard Computer Directed Training System (CDTS).

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(U) Software Systems Development and Maintenance. The standard and unique applications software systems used by USSOUTHCOM can be functionally categorized as: Support, Intelligence Data Handling Systems (IDHS), Command and Control, WMMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN), and Other.

(U) Support Systems.

(U) Manual Development and Maintenance. The Automated Manual Development and Maintenance System previously developed was modified to produce Users' Manuals in accordance with DOD Manual 7935.1-S, Automated Data System Documentation Standards Manual.

(U) Access-Roster System. Early in the year, four different sets of programs for supporting access roster production for various offices within USSOUTHCOM were maintained. In May, a meeting was held with representatives of all offices concerned to gain approval for merging these programs and data bases into one consolidated system. The new Access Roster System (AROSYS) was brought on line in mid-June without interruption to users' requirements.

(U) SSO Billet Accounting System. ASD automated the Billet Accounting system required by DOD Directive S5200.17 (M-2). The system allowed for the generation of reports for USSOUTHCOM J-2, 470th MI Det, 193d Inf Bde (CZ), and DIA. This system was activated in August.

(U) IDHS.

(U) Ground Order of Battle (GOB).

GOB is an extensive system of 15 interactive and batch programs designed to maintain order of battle-related data bases and produce various reports for USSOUTHCOM and DIA. GOB supports command requirements levied by DIA under the Delegated Production Policy (DPP).

(U) Automated Installation Intelligence File (AIF). Another set of USSOUTHCOM-unique programs was developed to transfer data from DIA AIF tapes to USSOUTHCOM files for inclusion in the GOB data base.

(U) Microfiche Index System A data automation requirement to account for all intelligence documents maintained on microfiche was identified. A tape-oriented software system which would accomplish categorizing, indexing, and report generation was designed, tested and is projected for implementation in January 1978.

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(U) Command and Control.

(U) Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS). JOPS is a functional user-oriented, WWMCCS standard software system that is accessible at USSREDCOM and other network computer hosts via the WIN. Since JOPS negated the requirement for USSOUTHCOM to uniquely update and maintain files for GEOLOCATION, Airfield Major Equipment, Type Unit Characteristics, and the Characteristics data bases, USSOUTHCOM became primarily responsible for supplying technical support to the operations and logistics planning staffs in the use of JOPS and assisting in problem areas reported by the user community.

(U) Forces Status (FORSTAT). A USSOUTHCOM FORSTAT data base on the USREDCOM host computer is maintained on a daily basis for USSOUTHCOM operational planning. Plans were made, to be implemented in January 1978, whereby the Air Force and Army FORSTAT data would be accessible via the WIN and World Wide Data Management System (WWDMS) retrieval procedures.

(U) WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN). Initial USSOUTHCOM use of this system, via its host computer connection at USSREDCOM, was oriented to retrieval of Air Force FORSTAT data and weather information from the National Military Command Center (NMCC) or the Alternate Military Command Center (ANMCC); interaction with the Crisis Action Weather Support System (CAWSS) at the NMCC; JOPS transmission of USCINCSO OPLAN 6500 data to HQ MAC, NMCC, and LANTCOM; and inter-/intra-command teleconferencing.

(U) Other.

USSOUTHCOM developed the capability to use several USREDCOM software systems for exercise scenario generation and reporting. These scenario systems were used in support of the FUNNEL WATCH Exercise in September 1977.

Several Honeywell Utility Software Routines were employed as management tools. They included:

FLOBOL--A routine which flowcharts a COBOL program in accordance with the DOD Standards Manual 7935.1-S. Application of this utility saved many man-hours in the production of software documentation.

Source and Object Library Editor (SOLT)--This utility package allows a user to control the manipulation and saving of source code to tape. It gave USSOUTHCOM the capability to selectively restore source files in case of system or user misalignment of permanent storage space containing program source code.

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File System User Saves--This function allowed USSOUTHCOM to maintain control over its assigned file space at either host computer without relying on the systems personnel at these sites to restore USSOUTHCOM files.

Several unique software systems were developed by USSOUTHCOM and submitted for review by other commands as candidates for inclusion in their support software libraries. Time-Sharing Integrated Data Storage System was sent to USSREDCOM. A FORMS system was submitted to the Command and Control Technical Center for consideration as WWMCCS standard software, and was also forwarded for review and testing by AAC, SAC, and EUCOM.

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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 1977 follows:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Colombia	22-25 Mar
Bolivia	11-15 Apr
Peru	1-6 May
Venezuela	16-20 Oct
Nicaragua	6-9 Nov
Chile	4-10 Dec
Uruguay	10-13 Dec

(U) Important Visitors. A chronological listing of important visitors for calendar year 1977 is as follows:

<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
Hon Victor V. Veysey - Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)/Chairman, Board of Directors, Panama Canal Company (PCC)	11-16 Jan
VADM Patrick J. Hannifin, USN Director, J-5/Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)	29 Jan - 2 Feb
Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA)	13-16 Feb
Congressional Delegation (CODEL) SLACK Representative (Rep) John M. Slack (D-WV), Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee for Department of State	14-18 Feb
Rep Neil Smith (D-IA)	Rep J. Kenneth Robinson (R-VA)
Rep John Flynt (D-GA)	Rep Ralph H. Metcalfe (D-IL)
Rep Yvonne Burke (D-CA)	Rep Robert K. Dornan (R-CA)
Rep George Shipley (D-IL)	Rep Bob Stump (D-AR)
Rep Robert Duncan (D-OR)	Rep Eldon Rudd (R-AR)
Rep Silvio O. Conte (R-MA)	

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VISITORS

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Mr. William J. Rogers
National Commander, American Legion

4-8 Mar

Honorable Clifford L. Alexander
Secretary of the Army

15-18 Mar and
13-16 Dec

CODEL GRAVEL
Senator (Sen) Mike Gravel (D-AK)

17-19 Mar and
14-17 Dec

CODEL YATRON
Rep Gus Yatron (D-PA)
Rep James H. Scheuer (D-NY)
Rep Stephen Solarz (D-NY)
Rep Andy Ireland (D-FL)
Rep E. de la Garza (D-TX)
Rep Benjamin A. Gilmore (R-NY)
Rep Robert J. Lagomarsino (R-CA)
Rep William F. Gooding (R-PA)

17-20 Mar

(b)(6) GS-18 - Chief Engineer,
US Army Test & Evaluation Command

21-28 Mar

CODEL SPENCE
Rep Floyd D. Spence (R-SC)

7-9 Apr

CODEL METCALFE
Rep Ralph H. Metcalfe (D-IL) - Chairman, Panama
Canal Subcommittee, Merchant Marine and
Fisheries Committee
Rep Leo Zeferetti (D-NY)
Rep Elwood Hillis (R-IN)

11-14 Apr

His Excellency Mario CHARPENTIER G.
Minister of Public Security, Costa Rica

9-11 May

(b)(6)
Acting Asst Secretary of Army (Civil Works)

17-20 May

(b)(6) - Deputy Commander and
Chief of Staff, Colombian Army

24-27 May

Honorable Meldrim Thomson
Governor of New Hampshire

9-12 Jun

CODEL SCOTT
Sen William Lloyd Scott (R-VA)

30 Jun -
2 Jul

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VISITORS

PERIOD OF VISIT

CODEL WILSON Rep Charles Wilson (D-TX) Rep George M. O'Brien (R-IL)	5-7 Jul
LTG Oscar MOLINA Pallocchia - President of the Joint Command, Armed Forces of Peru	14-17 Jul
VADM Pierre Charbonnet - Chief, Naval Reserve, Eighth District, New Orleans	15-17 Jul
Honorable Marvin Weissman United States Ambassador to Costa Rica	18-21 Jul
Honorable Lawrence H. Pezzullo United States Ambassador to Uruguay	28-30 Jul
(b)(6) Chief of Staff, United States Army	1-4 Aug
Ms. Patricia Derian - Coordinator for Human Rights, Department of State	2-4 Aug
CODEL THURMOND Sen Strom Thurmond (R-SC) Sen Jesse Helms (R-NC) Sen Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT)	18-19 Aug
CODEL EASTLAND Sen James O. Eastland (D-MS) - President Pro Tempore and Chairman of Judiciary Committee	19-22 Aug
CODEL HOLLINGS Senator Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC) Senator William L. Scott (R-VA)	26-27 Aug
CODEL HANSEN Rep George Vernon Hansen (R-ID)	2-3 Sep
LTG James V. Hartinger, USAF Commander, 9th Air Force	13-16 Sep
(b)(6) Dir, Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID, Department of State	18-20 Sep
(b)(6) Commanding General, Army of Bolivia	21-24 Sep
(b)(6) Commander, Bolivian Military Academy	
(b)(6) Chief of Finance, Bolivian Army	

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<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
Mr. Michael Blumenfeld Deputy Under Secretary of the Army	19-25 Oct and 20-22 Nov
Mr. Herman H. Moses National Commander, Jewish War Veterans	23-29 Oct
Mr. John Wasylik Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars	30 Oct - 2 Nov
(b)(6) Vice Commander in Chief, Chilean Army	4-6 Nov and 12-18 Nov
CODEL EVANS Rep David W. Evans (D-IN)	5-10 Nov
CODEL BYRD Sen Robert C. Byrd (D-WV) - Senate Majority Leader Sen Walter W. Huddleston (D-KY) Sen Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH) Sen Spark M. Matsunaga (D-HI) Sen Paul S. Sarbanes (D-MD) Sen James Sasser (D-TN) Sen Donald W. Riegle (D-MI)	9-12 Nov
LTG Gordon Sumner, USA Chairman, Inter-American Defense Board	11-14 Nov
GEN Samuel Jaskilka Asst Commandant, Marine Corps	13-15 Nov
Honorable Mauricio Solaun United States Ambassador to Nicaragua	20-23 Nov
Young Presidents Organization	27-30 Nov
CODEL STEVENS Sen Theodore F. Stevens (D-AK) Sen Thomas F. Eagleton (D-MO) Sen Malcolm Wallop (D-WY)	29 Nov - 1 Dec
Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke and Members of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy	30 Nov - 3 Dec
(b)(6) Chief of Staff, National Guard of Nicaragua	1 Dec and 23 Dec
CODEL McGOVERN Sen George McGovern (D-SD)	3-6 Dec

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VISITORS

PERIOD OF VISIT

(b)(5) - Deputy Assistant
Secretary of Defense, Inter-American Affairs

5-6 Dec

Ambassador Terence A. Todman - Assistant Secretary
of State, Inter-American Affairs

11-13 Dec

CODEL DeCONCINI
Sen Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ)

11-14 Dec

CODEL PEARSON
Sen James Pearson (R-KS)

12-14 Dec

CODEL DOLE
Sen Robert J. Dole (R-KS)
Sen Paul Laxalt (R-NV)

28-30 Dec

(U) Other Visitors. Including the individuals and groups identified above, HQ USSOUTHCOM received 408 visitors during the period of the report. Forty-five of the visitors were general officers; 124 were field grade officers; and 230 were civilians (GS-14 or Equiv, and above). Included in the total number of civilians are 24 U.S. Senators and 28 U.S. Representatives.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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PART II - STAFF ACTIONS

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PERSONNEL

(U) Manpower Program, CY77. The 1 Jan 77 approved manpower authorizations for HQ USSOUTHCOM were:

Command/Chief of Staff	8 OFF	2 EM	3 CIV	13 TOTAL
Spec Asst for Public Affairs	2	1	3	6
Spec Asst for Legal Affairs	2	1	1	4
Resource Management Directorate	11	10	6	27
Intelligence Directorate	20	14	4	38
Operations Directorate	23	17	4	44
Latin American Military Affairs Directorate	14	2	3	19
	80 OFF	47 EM	24 CIV	151 TOTAL

Totals by military department and category were:

Service	Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Total
Army	37	25	24	86
Navy	11	7		18
Air Force	27	14		41
Marine Corps	5	1		6
	80	47	24	151

NOTE: A total of 153 was reflected on the Joint Manpower Program (JMP) as of 1 Jan 77. Air Force enlisted personnel are authorized to USDAO Mexico City, Mexico, and Port au Prince, Haiti, and administratively counted on the HQ USSOUTHCOM manpower document.

Deputy Commander in Chief position. On 20 Dec 76, the Commander in Chief recommended to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, that the position of Deputy Commander in Chief/Commander, USAF Southern Air Division be upgraded from 07 AF to 08 AF. 1/ On 29 Mar 77, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) advised that, on 3 Mar 77, Secretary of Defense disapproved the proposal to upgrade the billet. 2/ (U) Two changes to the FY77 Joint Manpower Program were published during CY77: Change No. 7, 7 Feb 77 (effective 15 Jan 77) and Change No. 8, 1 Mar 77.

1/ USCINCSO 201422Z Dec 76.

2/ JCS 9868,292132Z Mar 77.

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Change 7 - Updated organization charts and functional statements to depict current headquarters configuration, and formally published a series of manpower changes approved during Dec 76. 3/

Change 8 - (a) Reorganized the Resource Management Directorate by combining the Administrative Services/Support Division and Manpower and Personnel Division into a single entity, with two subordinate branches established. (b) Announced Chief of Staff of the Air Force approval of Code (AFSC) conversion of the Air Force authorization in USDAO Haiti from Training to Administration.

(U) On 29 Apr 77, JCS approved the FY78 JMP for the headquarters. 4/ Changes to the FY77 JMP include: (a) downgrading Chief Legal Clerk position in Special Assistant for Legal Affairs from E9 Army to E6 Army and conversion of the specialty from Legal to Administrative, effective FY79; (b) downgrading the Transportation Staff Officer position in Resource Management Directorate from 05 to 04 AF; (c) downgrade of one Materiel Programs Officer in the Latin American Military Affairs Directorate from 05 to 04; and (d) conversion of various specialty codes to provide skills germane to current and projected workloads.

(U) Two formal changes to the FY78 manpower program were published during CY77. These were: Change 1, 1 Jun 77 and Change 2, 15 Aug 77.

Change 1 announced a series of Code (AFSC) changes for Air Force personnel due to changes announced in Officer and Airman Classification Regulations and updated remark coding for several authorizations.

Change 2 published Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation (JMA) of the Joint Manpower Program. The FY78 JMA was approved by JCS on 29 Jul 77. 5/ Approved mobilization requirements are:

Category	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	Total
Officers	20	11	18	2	51
Enlisted	41	17	16	2	76
US Civilian	2	0	0	0	2
Total	63	28	34	4	129

The approval resulted in an overall increase of four authorizations (+1 Army, +4 Navy, -1 Air Force) from the approved FY77 JMA.

3/ USSOUTHCOM Hist Rpt CY76, pgs 45-46.

4/ JCS 3076, 291725Z Apr 77.

5/ JCS 7128, 292224Z Jul 77.

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(U) On 9 Sep 77, Chief of Staff of the Air Force (CSAF) approved conversion of the Rated Position Identifier (RPI) of the Deputy Commander in Chief position from four (Supervision) to eight (Operational Flying). ^{6/} The action aligned the Deputy Commander in Chief/United States Air Force Southern Air Division Commander position with announced CSAF/CC policy for Air Division Commander authorizations.

(U) During the latter part of 1977, the Commander in Chief directed a review of Headquarters manpower authorizations to provide flexibility to deal with matters concerning the Panama Canal Treaties as well as other missions, both current and projected. On 25 Nov 77, a formal manpower change request was forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. ^{7/} Significant proposals requested for immediate implementation included:

Office of Chief of Staff: Modification of grades to include downgrade of one officer and two enlisted billets by one grade each.

Special Assistant for Legal Affairs - Establishment of Navy 04 Assistant Legal Advisor. Compensation was provided by deleting one Navy 05 from the Latin American Military Affairs Directorate (LAMA).

Deputy Chief of Staff - Joint Committee Affairs (JCA): Joint Committee Affairs was established at the Deputy Chief of Staff level. Three of the four authorizations provided JCA in its current functional placement under the Operations Directorate (J3) were proposed for realignment to the Deputy Chief of Staff (the fourth was retained in J3). Additionally, four new spaces were recommended: Army 04; Air Force 04; Civilian Clerk/Steno; and an official Translator (civilian). Manpower space compensation for the first three authorizations was provided from an existing USSOUTHCOM resource. It was recommended to utilize one of two US civilian authorizations programmed to United States Military Assistance Advisory Group, Dominican Republic, for FY78, but not required by that organization, as a trade-off for the Translator billet.

Resource Management Directorate - One Navy 04 authorization downgraded to 03.

Intelligence Directorate: (a) One Army 04 Intelligence Analyst position in the Analysis Division recommended for upgrade to Army 05. Compensation was provided by identifying an Army 05 billet from the Command Section which had previously been recommended for realignment to the Intelligence Directorate. (b) Upgrade one AF E7 to AF 04 in the

^{6/} HQ USAF/PRMX-JCS 091255Z Sep 77.

^{7/} Ltr 25 Nov 77, Subj: HQ Reorganization USSOUTHCOM.

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Operations and Security Division, Intelligence Directorate, to provide the necessary grades and specialties required for the accomplishment of that division's mission and functions.

Additionally, anticipated workload associated with ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties dictated a requirement to augment the Special Assistant for Legal Affairs function and establish a Combined Board. Neither action would become effective until the Treaties are formally ratified.

Special Assistant for Legal Affairs: Addition of one GS Attorney Advisor.

Combined Board: Established in accordance with the Panama Canal Treaty, Article IV. Seven manpower authorization requirements were identified.

Six of the manpower requirements for Legal Affairs and Combined Board could be satisfied by internal realignments from within existing headquarters manpower resources and the others, two GS spaces, utilizing civilian spaces excess to the requirements of United States Military Assistance Advisory Group, Peru, and United States Military Liaison Office, Ecuador.

At the close of the calendar year, no final decision on the headquarters reorganization had been made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(U) Manpower Programs, US Military Groups, CY-77. At the beginning of CY-77, the following authorizations were allocated to the Latin American Military Groups (USMILGPs), Military Assistance Advisory Groups (USMAAGs), Military Liaison Office (USMLO), Offices of Defense Cooperation (ODCs), and the Defense Attache Offices in Mexico and Haiti:

COUNTRY	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOT
Argentina	15	7	22	1	9	10	32
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	15	6	21	1	6	7	28
Costa Rica**	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dom Rep	6	2	8	0	2	2	10
Ecuador*	6	2	8	1	3	4	12

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Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOT
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	9	3	12	0	4	4	16
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	9	2	11	0	2	2	13
Panama	7	6	13	1	1	2	15
Paraguay**	3	0	3	2	4	6	9
Peru	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Uruguay**	3	0	3	2	5	7	10
Venezuela	16	3	19	0	4	4	23
USDAO Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	169	67	236	16	91	107	343

*Extension of last approved JMP

**Proposed JMP

On 21 Jan 77, JCS approved the FY77 Joint Tables of Distribution (JTD) for USODCs Costa Rica and Paraguay. 8/ On 28 Feb 77, the FY77 JTD for USODC Uruguay was approved. 9/ Authorized strengths were:

Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOT
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Paraguay	3	0	3	2	4	6	9
Uruguay	3	0	3	2	5	7	10

(U) On 25 Feb 77, revised FY77 manpower strengths for USMILGP Chile and USMLO Ecuador were approved by JCS (gross totals only). 10/ Levels, not individual spaces by service, grade, and code were:

Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOT
Chile	6	1	7	0	5	5	12
Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	5	11

The specific JTD for USMLO Ecuador was approved by JCS on 1 Apr 77. 11/

- 8/ JCS 4255, 212349Z Jan 77.
9/ JCS 6013, 282136Z Feb 77.
10/ JCS 3929, 251608Z Feb 77.
11/ JCS 3514, 010237Z Apr 77

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(U) The FY77 manpower authorizations for US Delegation, Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission were approved by JCS on 15 Aug 77. 12/ Resultant FY77 manpower authorization was:

OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	UNIT TOT
29	7	36	6	26	68

(U) The International Security Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-92) enacted a new Section 515 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Authorized manning levels for organizations other than DAOs performing security assistance were proposed to this headquarters for Fiscal Year 1978 as follows: 13/

Country	MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
Argentina	6	2	9	17
Bolivia	6	2	5	13
Brazil	32	6	26	64
Chile	6	2	6	14
Colombia	6	2	8	16
Costa Rica	2	0	1	3
Dominican Republic	5	2	2	9
Ecuador	6	3	4	13
El Salvador	5	2	3	10
Guatemala	4	0	3	7
Honduras	6	2	3	11
Nicaragua	6	3	2	11
Panama	13	1	1	15
Paraguay	3	2	4	9
Peru	6	1	4	11
Uruguay	3	2	5	10
Venezuela	6	2	5	13
	121	34	91	246

(U) USDAO Mexico and Haiti were each authorized one military space to perform security assistance functions.

(U) After coordination with Military Group Commanders and United States

12/ JCS 5479, 151509Z Aug 77.

13/ SECSTATE 141335Z Sep 77 (Joint State/Defense Msg).

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

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Ambassadors, proposed FY78 Joint Manpower Programs were submitted to JCS on 23 Sep 77 for consideration. 14/ USCINCSO recommended manpower posture for FY78 was:

Country	MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
Argentina	6	2	9	17
Bolivia	6	2	5	13
Brazil	32	6	26	64
Chile	6	2	6	14
Colombia	6	2	8	16
Costa Rica	2	0	1	3
Dominican Republic*	5	1	2	8
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	5	2	3	10
Guatemala	4	0	3	7
Honduras	6	2	3	11
Nicaragua	6	3	2	11
Panama	13	1	1	15
Paraguay	3	2	4	9
Peru	6	0	4	10
Uruguay	3	2	5	10
Venezuela	6	2	5	13
	121	30	91	242

(U)

b6(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

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* - The US Ambassador to the Dominican Republic recommended deletion of one officer authorization (Marine Corps 06 Chief, USMAAG). The Ambassador's recommended military strength was 4. 15/

~~(U)~~ Due to the denunciation of bilateral military agreements by the Government of Brazil, 16/ the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended that the US Delegation, Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission be phased out between December 1977 and 19 September 1978. 17/

(U) With the reductions in authorized strengths of the MILGP, a review

14/ USCINCSO Ltr 23 Sep 77, FY78 Manpower Programs.

15/ AMEMBASSY Santo Domingo 191959Z Sep 77.

16/ SECSTATE 201618Z Sep 77.

17/ JCSM-427-77, Termination of Mil Programs w/Brazil(U), 5 Nov 77.

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was conducted concerning the rotation policy for Command billets in those organizations. It was determined that rotational concept was not feasible in Ecuador or Peru, and that, due to projected loss of the Marine Corps Chief, USMAAG, Dominican Republic authorization, a new service affiliation for the command position would have to be established. On 28 Dec 77, a recommendation was forwarded to JCS proposing the position of Chief, USMAAG, Dominican Republic, be allocated to the U.S. Army (grade O5); Chief, USMLO, Ecuador, to the Navy as an O6; and Chief, USMAAG, Peru, to the Air Force in grade O6.

(U) As of the end of the calendar year, JCS had not made final determinations on the FY78 Joint Manpower Programs or the proposed changes to Command affiliation in the three organizations.

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LOGISTICS

(U) MILGP Drawdown. During 1977 USSOUTHCOM MILGPs (including MAAGs and MLO) conducted drawdown operations as a result of Congressionally mandated strength reductions. Affected MILGPs included Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela. The MILGPs located in Costa Rica, Paraguay and Uruguay had previously been phased down and converted to Offices of Defense Coordination. The Joint Brazil United States Military Commission Agreement was unilaterally terminated by Brazil in August 1977 and planning was begun to evacuate all DOD sponsored personnel from Brazil and to dispose of their equipment by September 1978.

~~(S)~~ Transisthmian Pipeline. The Navy pipeline was taken out of operation on 1 October 1977 in preparation for the removal of the section crossing the canal in the vicinity of Gamboa. The Panama Canal Company is deepening and widening the canal, necessitating this action. Chief of Naval Operations says that programming for construction to restore service will be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the treaty and further analysis of future Navy requirements. (CNO message 291430Z Nov 77 applies).

(U) MAC Station Managers in Latin America. Implementation of a station manager program at all MAC locations in Latin America except Venezuela and Costa Rica required visits during October 1977 by representatives from 437th Military Airlift Wing and USSOUTHCOM. Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador were visited during late 1977 with visits to other South American countries planned for early 1978. The implementation of the station manager program which is scheduled on 31 March 1978 will standardize operations and provide better service at a lower cost to MAC. Braniff Airlines previously serviced MAC aircraft in Latin America.

(U) Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard Assume C-130 Airlift Missions. Effective 1 October 1977 the Air Force Reserve took over the airlift mission within USSOUTHCOM by placing six C-130 aircraft at Howard Air Force Base. The crews and aircraft rotated between several Air Force Reserve Units in the CONUS. Effective 1 January 1978 the Air National Guard will take over the mission. The purpose of assigning this mission to the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units is to provide them with additional opportunities to fly and perform vital, viable missions normally assigned to active Air Force units. These units have accomplished the mission in an outstanding manner and have provided service to all using activities.

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INTELLIGENCE

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

Sec 1.3(b)(1) Sec 1.3(b)(3)

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Sec 1.3(b)(1) Sec 1.3(b)(5)

Sec 1.3(b)(1) Sec 1.3(b)(5)

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~~107~~ Intelligence Management Improvements (U).

Sec 1.3(b)(1) Sec 1.3(b)(5)

Sec 1.3(b)(1) Sec 1.3(b)(5)

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

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(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

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

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3 (b)(1)

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(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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(b)(1) U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 10 (b)(1)

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

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OPERATIONS

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~~(S)~~ JCS Joint Exercise Scheduling Conference (U). The JCS Worldwide Exercise Scheduling Conference was held at the Pentagon during the period 26-29 July 1977. The purpose of the conference was to finalize the projected FY-78 JCS exercise schedule and reconcile the schedule with the exercise budget and to address in a general way the FY-79 exercise program. FY-78 appropriations for USCINCSO were not reduced. Exercise BLACK FURY was funded at \$2.194 million in airlift funds and \$145,000 and \$150,000 in Air Force and Army exercise TDY funds, respectively. Exercise CONDECA AGUILA VI was funded for \$50,000 by the Army; Exercise HALCON VISTA was funded for \$20,000 by the Army. A new exercise, KIOWA TRAIL, was introduced for FY 79. Programming action is continuing.

(U) OAS Observer Mission Support - El Salvador/Honduras (U). USSOUTHCOM continued to support the OAS Observer Mission in El Salvador and Honduras throughout the entire year with two Army UH-1H helicopters, with appropriate crew and maintenance personnel, two observers (one in each country), two communications personnel, and equipment to provide flight following communications for the helicopters.

Cumulative totals of flying hours, sorties, passengers and cargo carried since 3 August 1976 are as follows:

	Sorties	Hours	PAX	Cargo
UH-1H	2454	1292.8	4698	41,487 lb
U-21	151	354.1	339	25,421 lb

US participation in this mission has greatly enhanced the stature of the US in Latin America, primarily because of the professionalism and dedication of the observer and support personnel. Their accomplishments have been praised by the OAS Mission Chief numerous times, both to USSOUTHCOM and to OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C.

~~(S)~~ Operations Security (OPSEC). During April 1977, a Security Vulnerability Analysis (SVA) was conducted on Building 81, Quarry Heights, which houses the USSOUTHCOM intelligence, communications, WWMCCS ADP Remote Network Processor and associated Remote Terminal Devices, and Emergency Action Center. An OPSEC survey of the Task Force HAWK Tactical Operations Center (TOC), Fort Gulick was conducted in June. The Annual OPSEC Program Report, summarizing the OPSEC activities of the command, was forwarded to JCS on 12 July 1977.

~~(S)~~ Unconventional Warfare (UW). A UW Conference was held at Quarry Heights, 31 August - 2 September 1977 with representation from USCINCRD and CINCLANT as well as USCINCSO and component commands. The objective

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was to structure the UW exercise to be conducted in the Canal Zone in FY79 and to initiate planning for participation by UW forces of USCINCRD, USCINCSO, and CINCLANT in SOLID SHIELD 78. USCINCSO also provided representation to the BONUS PRIZE Workshop/5th Annual Joint UW Conference held 14-18 November at USCINCRD. Commander, Joint Special Operations Support Element (JSOSE) visited this headquarters 5-9 December to assist in the preparation of the Joint UW Task Force Southern Command (JUTFSO) CONPLAN supporting USCINCSO OPLAN 6500. USCINCSO representatives attended the 5th Annual Joint Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Conference and Joint PSYOP Working Group Meeting at USCINCRD 12-16 December.

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LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS (LAMA)

✓ SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY:

~~(S)~~ ARGENTINA:

Argentina's originally proposed FMS credit level of \$32M for FY-78 was cut to \$15M by Department of State in February. The Argentine Government responded by formally rejecting in advance any FY-78 military credits. Subsequently, Department of State resisted efforts to consummate a credit agreement for the \$36M authorized for FY-77, and allowed that offer to "lapse quietly" since the state of human rights in Argentina made signature impossible. The 1977 International Security Assistance Act authorized FY-78 IMET and FMS for Argentina, but stipulated that no aid would be provided for FY-79 barring substantive human rights progress. The Appropriations Act imposed further restrictions, cutting off Argentine IMET and FMS credits for FY-78 as well. Thus GOA was denied credits for FY-77, 78, 79; and IMET for the latter two years.

As a result of these restrictions and Argentine resentment of our human rights reporting requirements, US/Argentine military-to-military relationships deteriorated in 1977. The Argentine Navy withdrew from participation in the UNITAS exercise on 31 August, and threatened to withdraw their support from the Omega station located there. The Argentine Army was reported to be considering a prohibition against any further purchases of US equipment, and the USG decided that Argentine guest instructors should be phased out of Canal Zone Military Schools. Finally, an Argentine request for the purchase of some US training (formerly programmed for IMET) had received no USG response by year's end. And, as a result of legislative constraints, USMILGP military manning authorization was reduced to six personnel.

~~(S)~~ BOLIVIA:

Bolivia continued to emphasize its "inalienable right to an outlet to the Pacific" during the Third Annual Meeting of Military Commanders of Bolivia, Peru and Chile on 6 July 1977. President Banzer went to Washington, D.C. 6-11 September 1977 to attend the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty and to meet with President Carter. In November, President Banzer announced his plans for national elections in July 1978 and subsequently declined to run for President. A coup plot was discovered in December, resulting in the arrest and jailing of a few relatively low-ranking officers. US security assistance efforts continued to concentrate upon the completion of the TIPO Regiments. Although Bolivia refused to accept the FMS credits offered in 1977, 60 and 81mm mortars and some communications spares were purchased. (b)(6) came from Chile to replace (b)(6) as COMUSMILGP Bolivia on 1 August 1977.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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~~(S)~~ BRAZIL:

On 19 Sep 1977, the Government of Brazil (GOB) denounced four military agreements with the US. This came as a follow-on to the denunciation earlier in the year of the 1952 Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement. The GOB action was more political than military with the decision largely prompted by US nuclear and human rights policies. The following agreements were terminated:

- 1942 US Naval Mission Agreement (effective 19 Dec 1977)
- 1952 Aerial Mapping Agreement (effective 19 Mar 1979)
- 1955 Agreement for Joint Military and Defense Commissions (effective 19 Sep 1978)
- 1967 Equipment and Material Disposition Agreement (effective 19 Sep 78)
- 1967 Equipment and Material Disposition Agreement (effective 19 Mar 78)

The GOB action significantly reduced the potential for continued military relations with the most capable Latin American country. A plan for disestablishment of the Joint Brazil United States Military Commission (JBUSMC) and the orderly withdrawal of JBUSMC personnel by September 1978 was developed. In the meantime, JBUSMC and Brazilian military personnel continue to work on a "business as usual" basis.

Major purchases from the U.S. during the year were aircraft and ship spares, small arms, ammunition and communications equipment and spares.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds allocated amounted to \$100,000, used on officer professional military education courses.

~~(S)~~ CHILE:

Chile continued to be criticized by international news media on their stand on human rights. Although the Chileans did show some significant improvements by disestablishing DINA and lifting the state of siege, a well-organized, and anti-Pinochet forum successfully kept Chile from getting any FMS credits or cash sales from the USG. Further along these lines, Chilean guest instructors at USARSA will be phased out at the end of their present tour of duty, as directed by Department of State. In something of an international relations breakthrough, Chile, Peru, and the US Navies participated in Phase IV of UNITAS XVIII during the period 7-10 Sep. During this same time frame, President Pinochet attended the Panama Canal Treaty signing and met with President Carter. In November, Ambassador George Landau was assigned as Chief of Mission, Chile.

LT GEN McAuliffe, USCINCSO visited Chile during the period 4-10 Dec 77. Other visitors included (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs; MGEN P. T. Smith, USA DA, Washington, D.C.

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~~u~~ COLOMBIA:

There is growing discontent among the rank and file concerning the social situation throughout Colombia. This feeling was manifested in the 14 Sep general strike which was instigated by the country's labor unions. In late December, the top military leaders issued a declaration which was delivered to President Lopez wherein they stressed their concern over press and public criticism of the military establishment. They felt they had not been given adequate recognition for their efforts in eliminating violence and insecurity. This unprecedented action served to draw together all the impulses and sentiments of the military and focused them on the President in the form of the most serious challenge he has yet had to face from the armed forces.

The US Naval Sub-mission in Cartagena was closed on 7 Dec. This seriously affected the ability of the MILGP to assist the Colombian Navy in planning for exercises and to some degree in executing the Navy IMET and FMS programs. In September, the Embassy reiterated to Department of State that the assignment of six military personnel to the Security Assistance Program in Colombia was the minimum necessary to effectively administer the on-going FMS and IMET programs. Consequently, this will be the composition of the MILGP as they reduce personnel in compliance with legislative restrictions by Jan 31, 1978. Colombia has for some time had a problem executing timely payments to cover its FMS purchases. In late fall, the FMS arrearage problem became so acute that the trust fund reverted to a negative position. However, with immediate cash payments by the Army and Air Force in late October and by taking action to finalize a \$2.97M spare parts case, the Colombians were able to place their fund in an asset position at least into the early months of CY 1978. Problems in the training area during the year focused mainly on Colombian cadet attendance at USARSA. After some misunderstanding regarding travel and living allowances, the problem was resolved and cadets will be programmed for the immediate future. However, the Colombian Air Force has stated that they can no longer utilize IAAFA due to increased costs and that they will utilize an in-country governmental training agency if it can be adapted to their needs.

LT GEN McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Colombia during the period 22-25 Mar 77.

(U) COSTA RICA:

Costa Rica is one of the three democratic governments in Latin America. There was one border incident with Nicaragua on 14 Oct 77 in which Nicaraguan aircraft, while chasing FSLN guerrillas, strayed into Costa Rican territory and mistakenly bombed and strafed three launches carrying the Costa Rican Minister of Public Security and staff. Luckily, no one was injured and the incident was resolved within diplomatic channels. Costa Rica requested and received \$5 million FMS credits to purchase four 65 foot Swift boats and one 105 foot Swift boat to enable GOCR to combat smuggling and drug traffic plus other normal Coast Guard type activities.

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~~CS~~ DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

There was little of a controversial nature associated with the U.S. Security Assistance Program for the Dominican Republic in 1977. Basic human rights are respected and the country is currently progressing under a stable democratic government. However account must be taken of military rivalries and the fragility of the country's political institutions. The MAAG's close contacts with Dominican military leaders, who play a key role in the country's stability and pro-western orientation, are of increasing importance as the May 1978 elections draw near. The U.S. Ambassador is generally satisfied with the level of funding for security assistance but would like to see IMET funds restored to a level which would permit continuation of the military training programs as originally projected. He also supported the State/Defense proposed manning of five military for the MAAG.

~~U~~
~~CS~~ ECUADOR:

Ecuadorean concern over Peruvian military purchases continued throughout 1977. The delivery of Soviet SU-22 aircraft to Peru resulted in increased efforts by GOE to purchase an air defense system and advanced fighter aircraft. US unwillingness to approve the sale of relatively sophisticated weapons to that nation has been a source of friction, particularly with the Ecuadorean Air Force. The US declined to offer them the F-5 aircraft and the I-Hawk system, and denied Israel and Italy (in advance of an offer) the right to sell them the Kfir and the F-104S. As a result, GOE turned to France and the Mirage F-1. On the brighter side, a US air defense survey team visited Ecuador in December to consider provision of the Vulcan Chapparal, and the Ecuadorean Navy purchased an excess USN ocean-going tug and moved toward the acquisition and overhaul of an excess destroyer. Expedited deliveries of anti-tank equipment were well received by the Ecuadorean Army, and all services continued to rely heavily on US training programs.

Ecuador continued moving toward transition to civilian rule in 1978, and demonstrated no human rights problems which might affect future security assistance programs. Further, GOE expressed no reservations concerning our human rights reporting requirements.

~~U~~
~~CS~~ EL SALVADOR:

Since the unilateral renunciation of US security assistance by the Government of El Salvador (GOES) in March 1977, most aspects of the US Security Assistance Program in that country have steadily diminished. Subsequent events, to include sporadic violence, civil strife and uncoordinated heavy-handed reaction, coupled with an escalation of the Church-State rift, have clouded the first six months of the Romero administration and strained US-Salvadoran relations.

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Harried by the left as well as the right, the Romero regime, in the closing days of 1977, seemed intent on pursuing a moderate course in an effort to placate the Church and US human rights advocates. Unfortunately, this provoked strong reactions from conservative elements and to some extent from the Salvadoran military. Frustrated and humiliated by the apparent lack of action against the perpetrators of the "leftist violence" and feeling increasingly cut-off by GOES renunciation of US security assistance; they appeared intent on expanding third country arms procurement options. One striking example of this was their negotiation for a sizable number of Israeli Mirage fighter aircraft.

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GUATEMALA:

In March, Guatemala declined in advance any aid or sale of military equipment that is conditioned on the judgment of any foreign government on their human rights practices. Their rejection included IMET as well as FMS credit funding. President Laugerud, however, demonstrated his willingness to seek US equipment and training through cash and commercial sales. The sale of 4M rounds of 5.56 ammunition was approved by Department of State in September, and a request for five F-5E and one F-5F aircraft was being staffed in Washington at the end of the year.

Tensions over the Belize issue reached a peak in June, when Guatemalan forces assumed an alert posture and British reinforcements were dispatched to Belize. The US-hosted discussions in July between GOG and the UK not only lessened tensions in that controversy, but also initiated a warming trend in Guatemalan/US relations. The continuation of this trend is viewed as highly dependent upon US response to their F-5 request.

The USMILGP was reduced to four personnel as a result of legislative restraints and the declining level of security assistance programs.

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HAITI:

Restoration of security assistance for Haiti is associated with the gradual normalization of US/GOH bilateral relations in recent years. Moreover, because of the symbolic value attached to the program, it provided a degree of leverage on human rights matters, under Section 502(B). Additionally the program enhanced our access to, and influence over, the Haitian Armed Forces, traditionally a key element in the power structure of this country.

Haiti's small security assistance program is administered by the Defense Attache Office with one security assistance augmentee. It is unique in the hemisphere in that it is limited by agreement with Congress to a carefully designed sea/air rescue capacity. The nominal internal security or military relevance of the program cannot possibly be viewed as contributory to continued authoritarian rule in Haiti.

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~~U~~
~~TOP SECRET~~ HONDURAS:

The chances for continued stability in Central America are directly related to a resolution of the Honduras-El Salvador border dispute. With ratification of the mediation agreement, it appears that both parties are now seriously attempting to make substantive progress in this area. Nevertheless, Honduras continued to pursue modernization of its armed forces, and requested \$9M in FMS credit for FY 77, but received only \$2.5M. In addition, several third country arms purchases were initiated in 1977. Despite this, Honduras experienced one of its most tranquil years in recent history and the excellence of US-Honduran relations reflects this fact.

~~U~~
~~TOP SECRET~~ MEXICO:

The security assistance program for Mexico is administered by the Defense Attache Office with one security assistance augmentee. This historically small program is viewed by the U.S. Ambassador as a "highly important lever in the stimulation of U.S. influence with the Mexican military." Further, he considers the program a modest investment in consideration of the strategic importance of Mexico and the potential for political and economic disruption should it experience problems in maintaining internal order.

Despite the thawing trend in US-Mexican relations brought about by the Lopez-Portillo administration, there are indications that the small US Security Assistance Program may be in trouble. Specifically the non-acceptance of FMS credit, despite unprecedented feelers placed in March 1977 by the Mexican Sec Def General Galvan, for P&A on a substantial end item "shopping list." It has been suggested that reporting requirements on the human rights situation in Mexico has prompted the delay in the exchange of notes on IMET and was a factor in the non-acceptance of the 5 million FMS credit. The latter, however, has been historically declined for economic and internal political reasons.

~~U~~
~~TOP SECRET~~ NICARAGUA:

Human rights practices continue to affect US Security Assistance Programs to Nicaragua. In addition, President Somoza's prolonged illness in July and a serious outbreak of terrorist violence in October disclosed significant organizational weaknesses, necessitating a careful reassessment of US-Nicaraguan relations. Additionally, US response to Nicaraguan priorities/programs has fostered a growing conviction within the GON that US commitment to Nicaragua's security is less than reliable or firm. This has prompted a GON attempt to diversify their security materiel sources and has prompted some regional fence mending.

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~~(C)~~ PANAMA:

The advanced state of the Panama Canal Treaty negotiations appeared to calm some of the frustrations of the radicals of the Republic of Panama so that few terrorists activities were prevalent. Economic problems still plague the Panamanian government. These problems seem to stem from poor or no governmental planning and/or inconsistent leadership. During this year the MILGP took an active part in developing the Force Development Plan for the Guardia Nacional and, although they haven't formally accepted the concept, the Guardia has informally accepted the general recommendations. FMS purchases included ship and aircraft spares, vehicles, and training aids. Visits by distinguished guests were numerous due to the status of the Canal Treaty.

~~(C)~~ PARAGUAY:

The Government of Paraguay (GOP) continued to be in complete control of the country and the President remains extremely popular with the people of Paraguay.

Although there were no flagrant human rights violations in Paraguay, the US Embassy regards human rights as the one main issue in the country. There is little broad-based sympathy towards a human rights policy. However, President Stroessner agreed to a visit by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS.

The GOP continues to regard in-country US military presence (Office of Defense Cooperation) as highly desirable.

No FMS credit agreement was signed for FY 77. Major purchases from the US during the year included small harbor tugs, miscellaneous boats and crafts, and other support equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds allocated amounted to \$400,000 and were used on officer professional education, orientation tours, air force technical training, and small craft training.

~~(C)~~ PERU:

Peru continues to be in serious economic trouble due primarily to the requirement to service the huge national debt it owes to the US and USSR. Despite these problems, Peru continues to buy war machinery to counter a perceived threat from Chile and Ecuador. Military equipment received this year included: PT-76 light tanks, additional T-55 tanks to bring to 280 total; 36 SU-22 aircraft; 6 MI-6 heavy-lift helos; 40 ZSU 23-4 anti-aircraft weapons and seven A-37 light attack aircraft. In addition, Peru purchased an unknown number of AN-26 light transport aircraft of

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which five were enroute to Peru at the end of the year. Peru's Navy participated in UNITAS XVIII 26 Aug-6 Sep and then participated with Chile in Phase IV, UNITAS 7-10 Sep. This joint operation was followed by a friendship campaign. On 28 Aug the state of emergency, which was decreed in Jul 76, was lifted and constitutional guarantees were reinstated.

LT GEN McAuliffe, USCINCSO visited Peru during the period 1-6 May 77.

~~U~~
~~U~~ URUGUAY:

The Koch Amendment to the FY 77 Security Assistance Appropriations Bill terminated Grant Aid, IMET and FMS credits in FY 77. The FY 78 Appropriations Bill extended the ban imposed by the Koch Amendment through FY 78. A policy decision made in late 1977 on FMS cash and commercial sales to Uruguay permitted the sale of parts for recently purchased A-37s and allowed case-by-case consideration of other spares. Major end items, arms and ammunition will continue to be denied.

LT GEN McAuliffe, USCINCSO visited Uruguay during the period 10-13 December. The central issue discussed during the visit was human rights and the CINC clarified to the Uruguayans that the U.S. military strongly supported the U.S. Government on this subject. Hopefully, the results of the visit will have brought the GOU to the realization that the resumption of U.S. military assistance is contingent upon their future actions in the area of human rights.

~~U~~
~~U~~ VENEZUELA:

In assessing the future complexion of the USMILGP, Ambassador Vaky envisioned a military presence that would function as a small general staff/liaison/advisor/ombudsman group. He stated further that it should consist of six officers who would consult with the top staff levels in the Ministry of Defense and separate armed services headquarters for the administration of the Venezuelan security assistance program. LT GEN McAuliffe fully endorsed this plan and stated that this concept might readily be applied to other MILGPs in the region.

Venezuela was not offered FMS credit in 1977 as Secretary of State advised that they were capable of paying cash. However, in the utilization of previous year credits the Venezuelans allowed themselves to regress into a serious arrearage problem amounting to \$9.6M. A plan was developed which proposed an initial cash payment of \$5M in Dec 77 with the balance in cash to be paid NLT Mar 78. This plan was termed "totally unacceptable" by SecState with instructions that the HC should authorize reallocation of unused prior fiscal year credits to cover appropriate FMS cases. On 20 Oct 77 the GOV responded by authorizing the above mentioned reallocation of credits.

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The Venezuelan military received 100K for IMET in FY-77 with the continuing provision that they are restricted from any equipment related training. This restriction has prompted them to study the possibility of purchasing selected FMS cash training.

One problem of great concern to the Ambassador and USCINCSO is the legal status of MILGP members. Since the MILGP is currently operating with an expired Army and Air Force agreement, the Ambassador asked Department of State for a determination as to the current legal status of the MILGP members. As of the end of the CY the solution had not been forthcoming and Department of State advised that the outcome depended in part on other larger policy issues dealing with overall MAAG, Mission and MILGP structure for long-range policy goals.

LT GEN McAuliffe, USCINCSO visited Venezuela during the period 16-20 October 1977.

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COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

(U) Canal Zone Satellite Communications Terminal. The AN/MS-46 Satellite Communications Terminal which was transferred from the U.S. Navy in Hawaii in December 1976 to the Canal Zone, 1/ was installed and met its Initial Operational Capability (IOC) date of 1 March 1977. 2/ On 7 April 1977, the terminal was officially activated, 3/ and commenced providing additional voice and record communications capability to and from the CONUS to the Canal Zone.

(U) Military Police Non-Tactical Radio System. During the period 3 February - 11 March 1977, the Procurement and Sales Branch, Logistics Division, United States Army Communications Command (USACC) Agency-Canal Zone supervised the completion of a \$154,000 contract with Motorola Incorporated 2/ to install a total area coverage (TAC) non-tactical radio system to assure full radio coverage for the Military Police units in the Canal Zone.

(U) Canal Zone Automated Relay (CZAR) UNIVAC 418II Project. On 11 March 1977 final acceptance of the second UNIVAC 418II message processor 2/ which was installed in CZAR in September 1976. 1/ Completion of this project provided the CZAR with total systems redundancy and the Standard Entry/Exit System (SEES).

(U) Change of Command. On 5 August 1977, LTC (now COL) Henry J. Schumacher assumed command of USACC Agency-Canal Zone 4/ from COL Clinton A. Freeman.

(U) Panama Canal Treaty Communications Support. During the period 14 June 5/ - 19 September 6/ 1977, a microwave link provided by Motorola Corp., was contracted and installed to provide communications for the U.S. Embassy from Ancon Hill to Contadora Island in support of the joint US-Republic of Panama Canal treaty negotiations. This link provided administrative and secure voice and record communications.

1/ CCNA-CZ-PO ltr, dtd 12 Jan 77 subj: Command Historical Activities Report

2/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 6 Apr 77, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1 - 31 Mar 77

3/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 9 May 77, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1 - 30 Apr 77

4/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 9 Sep 77, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1 - 31 Aug 77

5/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 7 Jul 77, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1 - 30 Jun 77

6/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 12 Oct 77, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1 - 30 Sep 77

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(U) 470th Military Intelligence (MI) Group Communications. Effective 1 October 1977, the non-tactical communications facilities serving U.S. Army Intelligence Command (USAINCOM) were officially transferred to USACC worldwide. As a result of this realignment, the Telecommunications Center (TCC) serving the 470th MI Group at Fort Amador was transferred to USACC Agency-CZ for operation and maintenance. 7/ The TCC became a branch of the Agency's Telecommunications Division and remains under the operational control of the Commander, 470th MI Group.

(U) Howard Consolidated Telecommunications Center (TCC). On 27 July 1977, Albrook TCC was deactivated. This included the Mode I circuit (G470) and its associated equipment, the DCT 1000 computer, one Mode II circuit (G107) and the pony circuit to base supply. On 1 August 1977, the new Howard TCC was officially activated. The new facility replaced not only the Albrook TCC, but the old Howard TCC as well. It is operated and maintained by the 1978th Communications Group Air Force Communications Service (AFCS), and is a welcome improvement from the past, where operations were performed on obsolete equipment in two separate TCCs.

Installation of the equipment for this new facility began late in May 1977, with the arrival of site engineer, (b)(6) Southern Communications Area, and the Electronics Installation (EI) team from Kelly AFB, Texas. Team members included (b)(6)

(b)(6)
Also assisting in the installations were (b)(6) representatives from UNIVAC.

The new TCC is equipped with a UNIVAC 9300 computer (Mode I), a Mode V terminal, plus two local circuits to meet mission requirements.

(U) Tactical Communications Element (TCE) Deployments. The 1978th Communications Group TCE has continued throughout the year to provide point-to-point radio communications and ground-to-air flight following services in support the OAS peacekeeping mission in and around the countries of El Salvador and Honduras. They also supported the Colombian Navy during HALCON VISTA VI.

(U) Communications Group Aids Command Post Exercise. The 1978th Communications Group provided bilingual operators in support of meetings to prepare for the conference of the Chiefs of the American Air Forces (PREPLAN XVII). This conference was held from 16-22 January 1977 at Albrook AFS, Canal Zone.

7/ CCNA-CZ-C Ttr, dtd 8 Nov 77, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1-31 Oct 77

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(U) 1978th Communications Group Supports SIFTA Conference. (b)(6)
(b)(6), Commander, 1978th Communications Group, and the Inter-American Telecommunications System of the Air Force (SITFA) Officer, attended the XIII SITFA Telecommunications Conference from 10-19 October 1977, in Santiago, Chile.

(U) New Tactical Switchboard Activated at Howard AFB. On 13 December 1977, the old Tactical Switchboard at Albrook AFS began phasing down. For a period of three days circuits were cut over to the new Tactical Switchboard located in the Command Post at Howard AFB. Numerous organizations were involved in the cutover; however, the 1978th Communications Group was responsible for the overall planning and relocation.

(U) Antenna/Radio Maintenance Support of Mission Radio System. Our Antenna/Radio Maintenance Teams deployed to Chile, Honduras, El Salvador, Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala and Nicaragua to inspect and repair antenna/radio systems. They relocated antenna/radio systems in Bolivia and El Salvador and performed repair actions in Uruguay. An antenna/radio system was installed in Argentina.

(U) Training. Twelve Bolivian airmen and officers were trained in antenna installation and maintenance principles and pole climbing procedures.

~~(S)~~ Howard Consolidated Command Post (HCCP) and USSOUTHCOM's Alternate Relocation Site (ARS). After three years of planning, the new HCCP in Building 703, Howard AFB, Canal Zone, became operational on 15 December 1977. Associated with this new installation was the relocation of the USSOUTHCOM ARS from Fort Amador to an area physically adjoining the HCCP. Activation of these two facilities was a joint effort between seven separate agencies from the Army and Air Force. Army personnel rerouted over 200 circuits supporting the HCCP/ARS, as well as installed all telephone assets. Additionally, two personnel from the US Army Communications-Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (CEEIA) CONUS, Fort Ritchie, Maryland, were deployed to install two WWMCCS terminals supporting USSOUTHCOM requirements. Three Air Force Electronics Installation Teams, plus three on-site engineers from Southern Communications Area, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, arrived in the Canal Zone to install or relocate communications equipment supporting the HCCP.

A 90-foot platform was constructed to house radio antennas required for ground-to-air and point-to-point radio communication used by the HCCP. Various state-of-the-art radios were installed within the HCCP, along with a new Howard tactical net facility. This tac net replaced the existing 20-year old Tactical Switchboard and will provide the Command and Control communications for the 24th Composite Wing's battle staff.

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(U) New 1978th Communications Group Commander. [redacted] (b)(6)

[redacted] (b)(6) arrived at Howard AFB, Canal Zone on 19 July 1977 to assume command of the 1978th Communications Group. [redacted] (b)(6) previous assignment was the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Mobile Communications, Tactical Communications Area, Langley AFB, Virginia. On 19 July 1977, [redacted] (b)(6) assumed the position as Deputy Commander of the 1978th Communications Group.

(U) Visits to IANTN Countries. The Commanding Officer, Naval Communications Station (NAVCOMMSTA) Balboa, in his capacity as Secretary of the Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network (IANTN), visited several South American countries to discuss network communications matters. Countries visited and dates were:

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

23-26 March - Dominican Republic
26-30 March - Colombia
3-6 June - Brazil
7-8 June - Uruguay
9-10 June - Argentina
10-12 July - Paraguay
12-13 July - Bolivia
14-16 July - Peru
20-22 September - Venezuela

In addition, Commanding Officer, NAVCOMMSTA Balboa, attended the VI Conference of Chiefs of Naval Communications held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17-26 November 1977. One of the significant recommendations on IANTN improvements agreed upon by the participants was the conversion of the Network from 67 words-per-minute teletype rate to 100 words-per-minute.

In July 1977, Colombia became the fifth IANTN member to commence regular, secure teletype communications schedules with the IANTN Relay Center at NAVCOMMSTA Balboa.

On 23 November 1977, Uruguay signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) agreeing to the use and care of cryptographic equipment when that country's IANTN communications upgrade package (conversion to secure teletype) is implemented.

Contingency Operations. NAVCOMMSTA Balboa provided communications support for Exercises FULL MOON III and FUNNEL WATCH I in March and September, respectively. The secure voice UHF radio net connecting NAVCOMMSTA Balboa, COMUSNAVSQ Emergency Operations Center, and Marine Barracks Rodman was successfully used during these exercises to provide the Navy component commander with command and control communications.

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(U) Operation Torrid Tiger. On 1, 4 and 5 April 1977, six 600-foot steel radio towers, located at the Summit Transmitting Facility, were toppled as part of a joint military exercise. The towers, once part of the Navy's very low frequency submarine communications system, were declared a safety hazard in October 1976 due to structural deterioration. The Navy, in an effort to remove the towers by the most economical means, arranged with the U.S. Army's Seventh Special Forces Group at Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, to destroy the towers by explosives while concurrently giving the Army an opportunity to conduct a Training and Readiness Exercise (ARTEP). Code named Operation "Torrid Tiger", this effort involved extensive coordination and cooperation among elements from NAVCOMMSTA Balboa, Naval Station Panama Canal, 193d Infantry Brigade, USAFSO, the Panama Canal Company, the Canal Zone Police, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Offices. The extensive planning and logistic support began in February 1977 and culminated in a highly successful operation which mutually benefited both the Army and Navy. Once the towers were brought to ground, the Army spent the month of April in further dismantling and explosive cutting of nearly 1,750 tons of scrap steel.

(U) New Microwave System. On 31 May 1977, NAVCOMMSTA Balboa placed into operation a new microwave system leased from Motorola Corporation. Designed to replace deteriorating landlines as the primary circuit control path, this system links NAVCOMMSTA Balboa Headquarters with the Farfan Receiving Facility and Summit Transmitting Facility, by way of a relay site located atop Cerro Galera Hill, the highest point in the Canal Zone. The Navy initiated an Inter-Service Support Agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to place microwave antenna dishes on the Cerro Galera towers which are currently owned by the FAA. The microwave system proved quite successful and timely in that one week subsequent to installation, the landline links failed completely for several days.

(U) FAA Move to Summit. The Navy and FAA completed a Memorandum of Agreement on 27 July 1977 which allowed the FAA to operate and maintain a high frequency transmitting facility (four 5 kilowatt transmitters) at Summit. From August through December 1977, the FAA cleared antenna pads and prepared the site for occupancy. As of 31 December 1977, the FAA had not yet commenced operations.

(U) UNITAS 18 Cruise. From 5 August - 7 December 1977, NAVCOMMSTA Balboa assisted in communications support for a three-ship U.S. Navy Task Group conducting the annual UNITAS training cruise, a counter-clockwise circumnavigation of the South American continent to conduct multi-lateral exercises with South American (SOAM) navies. Since the UNITAS Task Group primarily received satellite communications support, NAVCOMMSTA Balboa provided only occasional ship-shore-ship termination services. The cruise was successful in terms of US Navy communications support.

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(U) Naval Control of Shipping Exercise (Export Gold). This annual exercise, which was to involve NAVCOMMSTA Balboa and numerous SOAM Naval Control of Shipping Offices (NCSOs), was postponed from October 1977 to April 1978 due to delays in implementing an NCSO computer control and reporting system.

(U) Civilian Contractor Operations at Summit. In October 1977, NAVCOMMSTA Balboa was directed by Commander Naval Telecommunications Command (COMNAVTELCOM) to prepare for turning over the Summit Transmitting Facility to US civilian contractor operations on 1 October 1978. This move was initiated as a result of austere Navy manpower actions and bore no relationship to Panama Canal Treaty negotiations. As of 31 December 1977, planning was still in progress.

(U) Inter-American War Games. The Sixth Inter-American War Games were conducted 17-21 October 1977 with NAVCOMMSTA Balboa providing the communications link between the Navy War College, Newport, RI, and eight South American game participants (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela). The games were deemed a resounding success by the exercise coordinator, Naval War College Newport.

~~(S)~~ Alternate Relocation Site (ARS) Relocation. NAVCOMMSTA Balboa served as the ARS for USCINCSO until mid-December 1977 when ARS communications equipments were relocated to a new facility at Howard Air Force Base.

(U) Joint Standing Telecommunications Working Group (JSTWG). Throughout 1977, this Working Group, composed of middle-grade officers and civilian representatives from Army, Navy, Air Force and FAA communications organizations, met monthly to discuss telecommunication matters. An enormous amount of planning and information liaison was achieved which demonstrated the value of such a joint military-civilian group to plan and coordinate communications activities with the Canal Zone.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS

~~(FOUO)~~ General (U) Press interest in the Panama Canal Treaty Negotiations intensified throughout the year. The signing of the new Panama Canal Treaties in Washington by the President of the United States and the Chief of Government of Panama on 7 September, and the high worldwide interest in the Treaty resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of visits by news media representatives. Over 150 press representatives came to Panama and the Canal Zone for direct coverage of treaty-related activities, including USSOUTHCOM military forces. Newsmen, upon request, were provided unclassified press briefings and were assisted in coverage of command activities.

(U) The Panama Review Committee (PRC) approved a revised Charter for the Information Coordinating Subcommittee (ICS) in January. This Charter provides the operational procedures for the ICS.

~~(FOUO)~~ The local situation, which remained highly sensitive because of the treaty negotiations, led to numerous demonstrations in Panama which created conditions potentially hazardous to command personnel who might be visiting the Republic of Panama. The Southern Command Radio and Television Network continued to be the primary means of advising Canal Zone personnel on limitations of travel into the Republic of Panama, and of locations of crowd concentrations which should be avoided. USCINCSO retains ultimate approving authority for any emergency-type announcements aired over the radio and television networks, although requests for announcements may be initiated by any member of the PRC. The ICS is the primary agency for any required coordination of announcements.

~~(FOUO)~~ The Panamanian news media, particularly the government-controlled Editora Renovacion newspaper group, carried over from previous years a campaign against the U. S. structure in the Canal Zone. This campaign was based on half-truths, misinterpretation of events, and magnification of minor incidents. Among major examples of the Panamanian press's anti-U.S. propaganda efforts were allegations in February that the annual USSOUTHCOM Military Group Commanders' Conference was a sinister means of exerting U. S. military influence in Latin America; a studied misinterpretation of an interview of USCINCSO by the Associated Press, published in early May, which gave false assessment of the command's roles and positions; and false allegations in July that U. S. Air Force jets had almost collided with a Panamanian Air Force helicopter carrying Bolivian President Hugo Banzer and Panamanian Chief of Government General Omar Torrijos on a flight over Howard AFB on 26 July. The USSOUTHCOM PAO issued a prompt press release which effectively rebutted the false report, and thus defused what could have developed into a major incident.

(U) Significantly, there was dramatic improvement in USSOUTHCOM press relations in the aftermath of the President Carter-General Torrijos Treaty Signing Ceremony of 7 September, with a noticeable decline of

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U. S. baiting in the Panamanian press. On the positive side, the Panama National Guard G-2 issued the USSOUTHCOM PAO and the Southern Command Network press credentials to cover a state visit to Panama by the King and Queen of Spain on 16-17 September. This was the first time direct invitation to cover a Panama-sponsored official event had ever been extended the command. Subsequently, the command routinely, and without incident, has given direct coverage of visits to the Republic of Panama by numerous U. S. Congressional Delegations on Treaty fact-finding missions.

(U) Another indication of improving media relations was a request from a new Panamanian Educational Television Channel (Channel 11-Panama City) to film sequences for its inaugural program atop historic Ancon Hill, controlled by USSOUTHCOM. Public recognition of USSOUTHCOM's cooperation in effecting this filming was accorded in the Panamanian press.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program.

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

(U) A total of 15 Civic Action/Community Relations (CA/CR) projects were completed by USSOUTHCOM and its components in Panama. This was a slight increase over the previous year. Projects completed included assistance to orphanages and schools and community development and public health programs. All were carried out in cooperation with USAID, Ministries of the Panamanian Government, the Panama Canal Company, and various social welfare/charitable agencies.

(U) There was no official USSOUTHCOM Christmas Program because blanket PNG approval was not given to continue hosting Christmas parties to about 70 traditionally supported Panamanian organizations. In December the PNG agreed to consider requests for parties on a case-by-case basis. This occurred too late to implement an effective USSOUTHCOM program and only four officially approved parties were hosted.

(U) The 79th US Army Band and the 776th US Air Force Band performed 161 concerts and engagements for Public Affairs purposes in 11 Latin American countries. They had an estimated audience of over 1,000,000 people, not including performances recorded for national Radio and TV broadcasts for which the audience cannot be accurately estimated. This represents a 100% increase in performances and audience content over last year's. The two bands performed numerous concerts and engagements in the Canal Zone for official military and community related functions.

(U) The 193d Inf Bde (CZ) Parachute Team performed in four countries before an estimated audience of more than 50,000 people. This represents a 100% increase in performances and 800% increase in total audience.

(U) In November 1977 funding under Program 10 (Support of Other Nations)

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was obtained for band and parachute team per diem. This was considered to be essential in view of the fact that C-130 Special Assignment Airlift Movement (SAAM) was fully funded under the Armed Services Industrial Fund (ASIF). Thus, a fully funded SAAM program and a fully funded Program 10 made it possible for the first time to effectively project and manage the Community Relations Program for all 17 Latin American countries. Additionally, this action placed the two component bands and the parachute team under the operational control of USSOUTHCOM Headquarters for fiscal programming and funding purposes to support TDY for representational purposes.

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

(U) SCN-TV marked its 21st year of service to the command by providing entertainment and information programming from the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) and local originations. The number of restricted programs in the AFRTS film package remained high, and SCN-TV was the most heavily restricted AFRTS outlet in the world. Continued receipt of the "unrestricted" programming package along with material from the permanent film library allowed SCN-TV to maintain its average of 70 hours on the air per week.

(U) Local live and videotape programming in support of command information objectives continued to play an important part in SCN-TV production. Spot announcements promoted major community and command activities and services. Local news inserts increased during 1977. Through use of a mini-cam color TV unit, many local events were televised on a timely basis. The use of 16mm film for news gathering was eliminated. Several 30-minute specials were shown during Black History and Drug Abuse Weeks. SCN-TV also continued "Que Pasa?" with a new setting added in September. This five-minute, prime-time interview program keeps the community abreast of interesting local activities.

(U) During 1977 SCN-TV increased its live events coverage, and aired more live sports than any other year. A total of 14 college and professional football games were aired from September 10 to December 31. Other events aired live were the Super Bowl, and NCAA Basketball. All World Series baseball games were telecast by Panama stations. Extensive live coverage of the inauguration of President Carter was provided by AFRTS at no cost to SCN.

(U) Television news underwent many changes in 1977. Spanish news was discontinued, a two-person 1800 hours newscast and a single-person 2200 hours newscast were introduced as part of our "New Season". Newscasters took off the military uniform and wore blazers for the first time on SCN newscasts. A new news set was introduced and a one minute news headlines program made its debut at 2000 each evening. Manpower shortages forced the cancellation of the Chronicle weekly news roundup on Sundays. It was replaced with a 15-minute newscast at 1800.

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(U) SCN provided its audience with extensive coverage from both local and national sources on Panama Canal Treaty matters.

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

(U) SCN radio continued its operation throughout the year with little change in programming philosophy. SCN-FM and SCN-AM form USSOUTHCOM's 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week outlets for information and entertainment through programming provided by the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) in Los Angeles and Washington, and local origination.

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

(U) A critical manning shortage caused SCN-AM & FM to continue daily simulcast operations between midnight and 0500 Monday thru Friday. SCN-FM's fully automated system was coupled directly with the AM transmitter facility, and enabled the station to continue 24-hour service without the physical presence of a broadcaster during this time.

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

(U) SCN Radio provided extensive live coverage of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the proposed Panama Canal Treaties.

(U) Southern Command News Operations.

(U) The Southern Command News is the unofficial authorized unified 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.

(U) 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.

(U) The Southern Command News published a special 32-page Panama Canal Treaty supplement to the 9 September 1977 issue, containing both Panama Canal Treaties and Annexes thereto. Although the documents arrived in portions over a period of two days, the supplement was set in type, laid

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out and printed within a period of less than 72 hours. The supplement was published with flags and mastheads of both the Southern Command News and the Panama Canal Spillway and was distributed to all personnel in the Canal Zone.

(U) With the arrival of an Air Force and an Army replacement, the Southern Command News returned to its normal 24-page publication size with the issue of 29 April 1977. The newspaper had been reduced to 16 pages since 1 October 1976, due to lack of trained personnel. The subsequent medical evaluation of an Army staff member on 30 June 1977 slowed progress on the newspaper, but improvements were made in the area of layout and design.

(U) The Southern Command News, in conjunction with the radio and television stations continued a "Latin American Program" begun in late 1976. It encourages reader and viewer interest in Latin American history, customs and travel opportunities.

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LEGAL AFFAIRS (LA)

(U) Relations With Panama. The Legal Advisor's Office continued to render legal opinions and advice on numerous matters affecting the United States presence on the Isthmus. These included joint operations of US Army Military Police and the Panamanian National Guard; Panamanian Social Security; Panamanian law concerning foreign flags on ships and at areas of coordination should the treaty be ratified; augmentation of Embassy guards; the extradition of a military man charged with the shooting of a Panamanian National Guardsman; interbase radio transmissions in the Republic of Panama; and continued to monitor and advise the command on personnel confined in Republic of Panama. This office continued to render opinions in the improving of relations with the Government of Panama. During this year the problem of change of status of American military personnel living downtown was concluded resulting in a considerable savings in both time and money for all military personnel residing in the Republic of Panama. This office assisted in the preparation of a study involving Government of Panama relations with Canal Employees.

(U) Relations With Canal Zone Government (CZG) and Other U.S. Agencies. This office continued to represent the Commander in Chief (CINC) on the Canal Zone Child Abuse Committee and on the Canal Zone United Way Budget and Allocation Committee. This office rendered many legal opinions on such matters as functions of the Canal Operating Entity; Canal Zone School Bus Contracts, minimum wage in the Canal Zone; action requests by Labor Unions; military cooperative education programs; and component "Bar Letter" procedures. This office provided extensive liaison with component attorneys and Panama Canal Company (PCC) General Counsel's office on treaty-related matters.

(U) Relations With Other Latin American Countries. The Deputy Legal Advisor, and Assistant Legal Advisor rendered legal assistance while TDY to Argentina, Costa Rica, and Ecuador. In addition, legal assistance documents were prepared for use by all Military Groups. This office rendered opinions on human rights issues, Military Group reductions, APN operation in Latin America, medical care for foreign nationals, and Security Assistance operations in Latin America. This office provided Fact Sheets for use by the CINC when visiting the Latin American countries, and continued to update the Country Book and files on each Latin American country. Advice was given on treaties and other international agreements involving the Latin American countries.

(U) United States - Republic of Panama Treaty Negotiations. This office continued to render extensive advice and assistance in the preparation of draft treaties. This office provided the command with priority treaty-related matters to be discussed both in the Canal Zone and in Washington and with input on the Panama Canal Treaty Preliminary Planning reference claims, criminal jurisdiction and taxation. Assisted in various studies

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involving Canal Zone housing, impact of the treaties on DOD Civilian Personnel, environmental impact statement for the new Panama Canal Treaties. The Legal Advisor accompanied the CINC in his appearances before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee, and the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This office assisted in drafting the Panama Canal Treaties, accompanying memorandum of understandings, and proposed legislative implementation. Various Status of Forces Agreements were obtained by this office for use of the Command in implementing the provisions of the Panama Canal Treaties, in the event of treaty ratification. This office reviewed the labor codes and regulations and how they apply now and after the ratification of the treaty and advised the Civilian Personnel Officer of proper actions to take. This office furnished extensive guidance to SOUTHCOM staff agencies on treaty-related matters and participated in treaty panel discussions throughout the Canal Zone.

(U) Other Legal Matters. This office provided legal assistance on a limited basis to personnel assigned to Quarry Heights. This service had to be curtailed due to the increased workload involving treaty-related matters. This office published two new USSOUTHCOM Regulations 27-1, subject: Exercise of Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Over US Personnel; and 27-3, subject: Department of Defense Law of War Program. Opinions were rendered on various subjects to include tropical differential; standards of conduct and conflict of interest; commissary and exchange privileges; discrimination complaints; labor relations; law of war; law of the sea; and joint exercises. This office actively participated in all joint exercises. This office was reorganized to the strength of two officers, one enlisted person and one civilian secretary. The enlisted position was downgraded from a Sergeant Major, legal, to a Staff Sergeant, Administrative Sergeant. In order to plan for the Joint Committee and Combined Board and the many legal matters which could possibly arise, necessary steps have been taken to obtain an additional attorney to work primarily with the Joint Committee and Combined Board. The Deputy Legal Advisor attended a class in Executive Labor Relations and the Internal Revenue Service Armed Forces Tax Course. This office continued to monitor and process Freedom of Information requests and provide advice on privacy act matters. This office participated in Law Day observances with Panama Canal and component staff judge advocate attorneys.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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AAC	Alaskan Air Command
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
ADCOM	Aerospace Defense Command
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigation
AFRTS	American Forces Radio & Television Service
ARS	Alternate Relocation Site
ASD	Automatic Systems Division, Operations Directorate, USSOUTHCOM
ASD/ISA	Assistant Secretary of Defense/International
CASP	Country Analysis & Strategy Papers
C-E	Communications-Electronics
CINC	Commander in Chief
CINCLANT	Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command
COINS	Community On-Line Intelligence System
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, Central American Defense Council
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CY	Calendar Year
CZ	Canal Zone
CZG	Canal Zone Government
CZMS	Canal Zone Military Schools
DA	Department of the Army
DAO	Defense Attache Office
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
[Redacted]	
DISAM	Defense Institute for Security Assistance Management
DOD	Department of Defense
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FMSA	Foreign Military Sales Act
FY	Fiscal Year

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GN	Guardia Nacional (Panama National Guard)
GO ()	Government of (First letter of Country)
HUMINT	Human Source Intelligence
IAANTN	Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network
IAAFA	Inter-American Air Force Academy
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling System
JCA	Joint Committee Affairs
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JMA	Joint Mobilization Augmentation
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JOPS	Joint Operations Planning System
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plan
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
LA	Legal Affairs
LATAM	Latin American
LANTCOM	Atlantic Command (US)
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MI	Military Intelligence
MILGP	Military Group
MLO	Military Liaison Office
MSAP	Military Security Assistance Projection
NAVCOMMSTA	Naval Communications Station
OAS	Organization of American States
OASD/ISO	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense/ Internal Security Affairs
OJT	On-the-Job Training
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OPSEC	Operations Security
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PAO	Public Affairs Office (Officer)
PARM	Policy Assessment and Resources Management
PCC	Panama Canal Company
PHOTINT	Photographic Intelligence
PRC	Panama Review Committee

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REDCOM	Readiness Command (US)
RMD	Resources Management Directorate, USSOUTHCOM
RP	Republic of Panama
SA	Security Assistance
SAAC	Security Assistance Accounting Center
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCIATT	Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team
SCN	Southern Command Network (News)
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SJS	Secretary Joint Staff
SDN	System Development Notification
TIPO	Typical (Regiment)
TPFDL	Time-Phased Force and Deployment List
UCP	Unified Command Plan
USACC	United States Army Communications Command
USA CEEIA	United States Army Communications Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency
USAFSO	United States Air Forces Southern Command
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USARSA	United States Army School of the Americas
USCINCSO	United States Commander in Chief Southern Command
USCINCRD	United States Commander in Chief Readiness Command
USG	United States Government
USMAAG	United States Military Assistance Advisory Group
USMILGP	United States Military Group
USMLO	United States Military Liaison Office
USNAVSO	United States Naval Forces Southern Command
USREDCOM	United States Readiness Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
UW	Unconventional Warfare
VOCO	Verbal Order of Commanding Officer
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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