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# UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND



Headquarters U.S. Southern Command  
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF  
Date: 25 JAN 2018 Authority: EO 13526  
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1980

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SOUTHCOM FOIA Office  
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## HISTORICAL REPORT (U)

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 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
 UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND  
 QUARRY HEIGHTS, PANAMA



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SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report, 1980

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1. Forwarded herewith is the US Southern Command Historical Report for 1980.
2. ~~When separated from the classified inclosure by this letter is regraded UNCLASSIFIED.~~

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



Chief of Staff

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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

HISTORICAL REPORT

1980

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PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS, US SOUTHERN COMMAND

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 1306

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Lieutenant General Wallace H. Nutting, USA, 30 Sep 79

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Ambassador Frank V. Ortiz, US Department of State, 16 Sep 80

DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 Apr 77

Brigadier General Thomas E. Wolters, USAF, 16 Jul 80

CHIEF OF STAFF

[redacted] 23 Oct 79 | Nav

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

[redacted] 14 May 79  
[redacted] 1 Dec 80

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF - TREATY AFFAIRS

[redacted] 5 Jun 79

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

[redacted] 30 Aug 79 | Nav  
[redacted] 2 Apr 80

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J-2

[redacted] 26 Aug 79

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J-3

[redacted] 4 Jul 79

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

DIRECTOR OF LATIN AMERICA MILITARY AFFAIRS

[redacted] 11 Jul 79  
[redacted] 1 Dec 80

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS

[redacted] 17 Jul 79

COMMAND CHAPLAIN

[redacted] 13 Aug 78

COMMAND SURGEON

[redacted] 10 Sep 79

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL

[redacted] 23 Aug 79

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS

[redacted] 27 Jun 78

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SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

[redacted] 19 Jun 79

COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL

[redacted] 23 Oct 79 | Navy

US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDS

COMMANDER, 193D INFANTRY BRIGADE (PANAMA)

Brigadier General Kenneth C. Leven, USA, 14 Jun 79

COMMANDING OFFICER, US NAVAL STATION PANAMA

[redacted] 1 Jul 77 | Navy

COMMANDER, USAF SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION

Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 Apr 77  
Brigadier General Thomas E. Walters, USAF, 16 Jul 80

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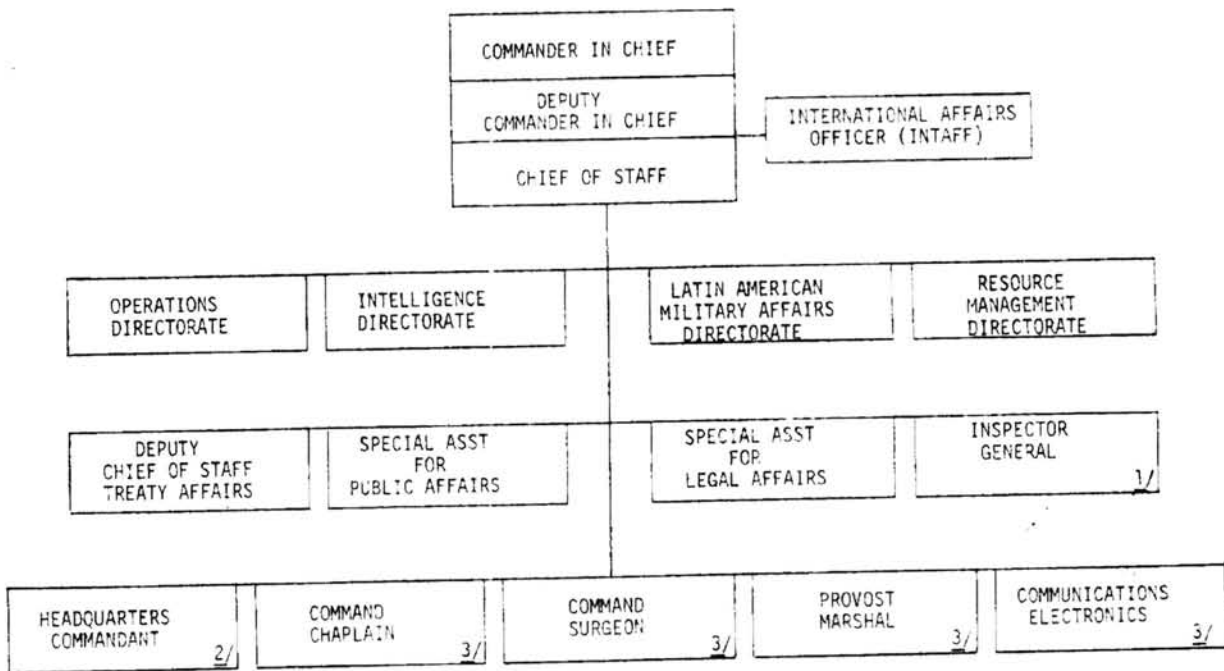
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31 December 1980

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND



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- 1/ Additional Duty, USSOUTHCOM Chief of Staff
- 2/ Provided by 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama)
- 3/ Dual-Hat Performed by 193d Infantry Brigade Staff

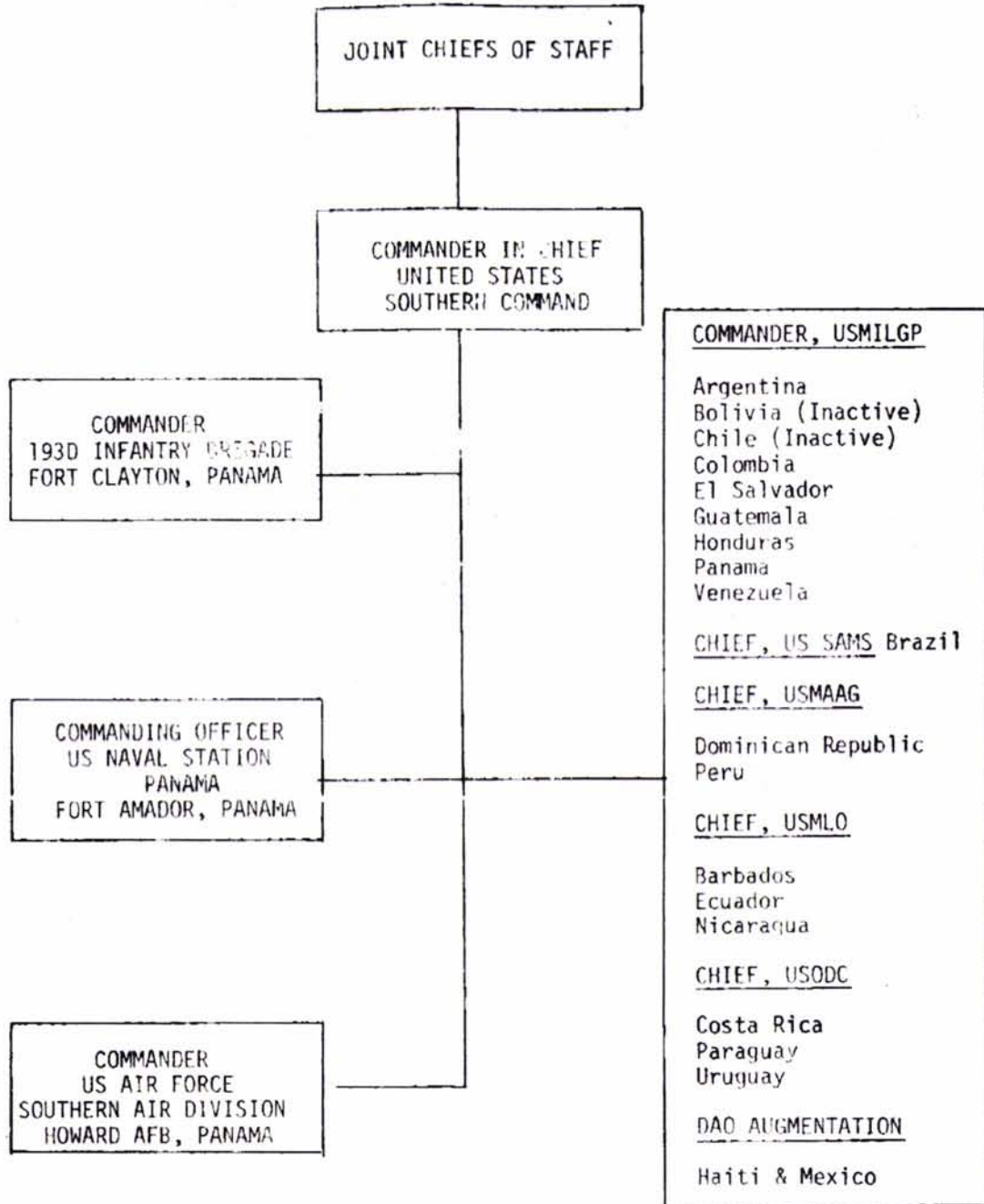
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COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS  
31 December 1980



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Tasks and Missions

<sup>u</sup> ~~(S)~~ Area of Responsibility. The United States Southern Command is the regional unified command responsible for all U.S. military activities in non-insular Latin America South of Mexico. For security assistance the USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility is expanded to include Mexico and the Caribbean Islands. However, for normal operations, the Caribbean is assigned to various elements of the Atlantic Command and Mexico is not assigned to any regional unified command.

<sup>(u)</sup> ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Missions: In accordance with the Panama Canal Treaties, the U.S. will retain primary canal defense responsibility until the year 2000. Canal defense will, therefore, remain the primary mission of Panama-based USSOUTHCOM component forces. However, the primary mission of USSOUTHCOM is now shifting to the coordination and measured utilization of all forms of U.S. military presence to develop mature and enduring hemispheric military-to-military relationships in support of U.S. strategic objectives and foreign operations. Other USSOUTHCOM missions are to plan for and execute contingency operations within the area of responsibility as directed, to include disaster relief, search and rescue, evacuation of U.S. non-combatants and combined operations with other signatories of the Rio Pact.

(U) USCINCSO normally exercises command and control of assigned and augmentation forces through three Service components. Additionally, special mission considerations may require the formation of a Joint Task Force. In addition, he also commands some 100 U.S. military personnel assigned to security assistance organizations in more than 18 Latin American countries. On a day-to-day basis, these personnel and their families represent the U.S. military to the Ambassador, the country team, the host country government and its military establishment. The following are the USSOUTHCOM components and their missions:

a. <sup>(u)</sup> ~~(S)~~ The Army component, headquartered at Fort Clayton, is the 193d Infantry Brigade, with some 6500 personnel. The Brigade Commander is responsible for planning, coordinating and when directed, conducting the ground defense of the Panama Canal. He also provides rapid response forces for contingency mission, conducts humanitarian assistance operations, operates the U.S. Army School of the Americas and within his capability, supports other USCINCSO missions throughout Latin America.

b. <sup>(u)</sup> ~~(S)~~ The U.S. Naval forces Southern Command headquarters is located at Fort Amador. The Navy component commander, with some 500 Navy and Marine Corps personnel, is responsible for maritime defense of the Panama Canal and security of shipping in canal waters. In addition, he operates three Naval Communication Stations and the U.S. Navy small craft instruction and training team, provides fleet support to U.S. Navy and selected allied ships and supports the USSOUTHCOM regional missions, as required.

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c. <sup>(U)</sup>~~(S)~~ The U.S. Air Force Southern Air Division, composed of approximately 1800 active duty and reserve component personnel, operates Howard Air Force Base. This facility is the only jet capable airfield under direct U.S. control in the current USCINCSO area of responsibility. The Air Force component commander plans, coordinates and when directed, conducts air defense operations in the Panama Canal Area, provides air support as required for the commanders of ground and maritime defense forces, operates the Inter-American Air Forces Academy and responds to USCINCSO requirements for regional air support.

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### Major Contingency Plans

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ USCINCSO OPLAN 6501-81 - Defense of the Panama Canal. This plan provides for the unilateral defense of the Panama Canal by U.S. forces, protection of U.S. lives and property in the Panama Canal Area and operations in the Republic of Panama as required to reduce threats to the Canal and to assure full and complete exercise of the rights accorded the U.S. by the treaties. This plan was rewritten in 1980. Two independent Time Phase Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) were developed in the new JOPS III format to address two separate and distinct scenarios: one for canal defense contingencies in which mobilization is not authorized (TPFDD 6501A) and the other for contingencies for which full mobilization is declared (TPFDD 6501B).

~~(C)~~ USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100-80 - Military Operations in Latin America. This plan covers various contingencies, other than canal defense, under which the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) could direct or authorize the conduct of military operations by USCINCSO within his assigned area of responsibility. The plan provides for the deployment and employment of U.S. military forces to conduct operations in the Non-Insular countries of Latin America to:

- a. ~~(S)~~ Evacuate or recover U.S. military or civilian personnel engaged in sensitive operations in exposed or potentially hostile areas;
- b. (U) Provide for the emergency care, protection and evacuation of U.S. noncombatants and certain designated aliens;
- c. (U) Provide emergency relief and assistance to disaster victims;
- d. ~~(C)~~ Search for and rescue or recover U.S. or other personnel, including support of NASA in astronaut and spacecraft recovery;
- e. ~~(C)~~ Provide Foreign Internal Defense assistance;
- f. (U) Support other members of the Organization of American States (OAS) under the terms of the Rio Pact;
- g. ~~(S)~~ Protect U.S. military forces exposed to capture or other hostile acts during peacetime operations; and
- h. ~~(S)~~ Conduct, participate in, or support acts of confrontation or retaliation as directed by the JCS.

~~(C)~~ USCINCSO CONPLAN 6700 - Combined Defense of the Panama Canal. This plan provides the conceptual basis upon which military commanders of both U.S. and Panamanian forces will prepare their orders for combined defense of the Panama Canal. The proposed U.S. plan was submitted to the Guardia Nacional (GN) in November 1979. The GN has not yet submitted comments back to the U.S. on this plan.

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SECURITY ASSISTANCE (SA) PROGRAM

(U)  
~~(S)~~ General. The year 1980 was characterized by shifting styles of governments and a reevaluation of USG policies towards Latin America. Most of the year's turbulence occurred in Central America. Nicaragua, under Cuban influence, solidified its political foundation, consolidated its base of power and gave tacit support and assistance to the insurgents in El Salvador. Clearly the most significant activity in Central America was centered in El Salvador. That country's revolution sent shock waves through the region. Elements of society polarized to the right or left. El Salvador's only hope is the continued development of a moderating centrist government, embodied in the JRG, that ensures the nation charts a course meeting the needs of people and government alike. El Salvador's agrarian reform went a long way towards establishing the JRG's legitimacy, provided for a redistribution of land among the people and eroded attempts by the far left to establish a base of popular support. At year's end, there was sufficient evidence to indicate the far left was prepared to launch its "final offensive". The ability of the JRG to maintain law and order, govern equitably and implement viable policies and programs for the future will be tested in 1981. Bolivia experienced its 189th revolution/coup in 155 years of independence. In July, GEN Garcia-Meza led a successful military coup that ousted the interim government of President Lydia Guieler. GEN Meza's regime has not yet produced sound policies nor direction for the good of Bolivia. The United States signaled its dissatisfaction by withdrawing the US Ambassador and suspending MILGP operations in protest of the coup. Recognition of GEN Meza's government has yet to be granted by the United States.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ The USG renewed its interest in the Caribbean region in the wake of unfolding developments in Central America, the Grenadian coup, Jamaica's socialist government and recognizing that the island states sit astride important sea lines of communication. On a positive note, socialism was dealt a serious setback in October as Jamaica held democratic elections and ousted Prime Minister Michael Manley and his socialist model government. At year's end, Prime Minister Edward Seaga and his Jamaican Labor Party were hard at work stabilizing a shaky economy and encouraging foreign investment so that Jamaica would turn around the economic and social erosion experienced under the Manley regime. An MLO was established in Barbados providing USSOUTHCOM with a military representative to manage security assistance programs in the Eastern Caribbean. In August, a Force Structure Study of the Dominican Republic Armed Forces was conducted by a USSOUTHCOM team to enhance the professionalism of the Dom Rep Armed Forces by recommending a program for purchasing military materiel and training over a ten-year period. In sum, dynamic events continued to cause turbulence in Latin America. The USG reexamined its policies towards the region and realized the need for greater interest and deeper commitment to Latin America.

(U) Regional Objectives.

- ~~(S)~~ Maintain internal defense with security forces and provide a sense of security essential for economic, social and political development.
- (C) Regional military forces to cooperate with the United States on defense matters, including intelligence collection.

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- ~~(U)~~ Encourage contribution of military elements to OAS and UN peacekeeping missions and hemispheric collective security operations.
- ~~(U)~~ Assist in obtaining necessary rights, authorizations and facility arrangements for US and allied forces.
- ~~(U)~~ Preclude the establishment of military power bases and the gaining of military rights by forces hostile to US interest.
- ~~(U)~~ Defend contiguous airspace/sea areas and maritime/air routes.
- ~~(U)~~ Encourage military-to-military relationships with the United States and foster a pro-US orientation.
- ~~(U)~~ Encourage regional and subregional cooperation in military matters, including combined exercises, exchange of intelligence and regional conferences.
- ~~(U)~~ Improve the overall operational, logistic and administrative efficiency of the armed forces.
- ~~(U)~~ Encourage participation in personnel exchange programs.
- ~~(U)~~ Discourage arms races and wars between Latin American countries.

(U) 1980 Security Assistance Legislation. The International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (PL 96-533) was signed into law on 16 December 1980. The enactment of the Act amended the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) to authorize international security assistance programs for fiscal year 1980. A legislative synopsis of pertinent amendments is contained herein.

- (U) Section 112(a) amended Section 503(a) of the FAA by adding the following paragraph: "(3) transferring such of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this chapter as the President may determine for assistance to a recipient specified in Section 504(a)(1) of this Act, within the dollar limitations of that Section, to the account in which funds for the procurement of defense articles and defense services under Section 21 and Section 22 of the Arms Export Control Act have been deposited for such recipient, to be merged with such deposited funds and to be solely to meet obligations of the recipient for payment for sales under that Act."

- (U) Section 112(c) amended Section 506 of the FAA and gave the President special authority to authorize the use of DOD defense articles, defense services and training not to exceed \$50M in any fiscal year to meet emergencies which cannot be met under the AECA.

- (U) Section 115(a) amended Section 542 of the FAA and authorized \$34M for FY 1981 for IMET.

- (U) Section 115(b)(1) amended Section 644 of the FAA to allow IMET tuition costs to be based upon the additional costs that are incurred by the USG in furnishing such training.

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- (U) Section 115(b)(2) amended Section 21(a)(3) of the AECA to allow countries receiving IMET funds to be able to purchase military training at an adjusted price based upon only those additional costs that are incurred by the USG in furnishing such training.

- (U) Section 117(a) amended Section 614(a) of the FAA to read as follows: "(a)(1) The President may authorize the furnishing of assistance under this Act without regard to any provision of this Act, the Arms Export Control Act, any law relating to receipts and credits accruing to the United States and any Act authorizing or appropriating funds for use under this Act, in furtherance of any of the purposes of this Act, when the President determines and so notifies in writing the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, that to do so is important to the security interests of the United States.

(2) (U) The President may make sales, extend credit and issue guarantees under the Arms Export Control Act, without regard to any provision of this Act, the Arms Export Control Act, any law relating to receipts and credits accruing to the United States and any Act authorizing or appropriating funds for use under the Arms Export Control Act, in furtherance of any of the purposes of such Act, when the President determines and so notifies in writing the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, that to do so is vital to the national security interests of the United States."

- (U) Section 119 prohibited the providing of funds for military assistance to Nicaragua.

(U) FMS Credit Summary.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>(\$ in Thousands)</u> <u>CREDIT PROGRAM (CRA LEVEL)</u>
Bolivia	1,900
Dominican Republic	3,200
Ecuador	3,000
El Salvador	5,700
Honduras	3,530
Peru	3,000
REGIONAL TOTAL:	20,330

(U) The \$7,000,000 Credit Agreement offered to Colombia was not signed within the required time frame. The Government of Barbados declined the \$900,000 credit which was offered.

(U) Training. Twelve LATAM and Caribbean nations participated in the 1980 IMET program. Latin America and the Caribbean were a recipient of \$6.541M in IMET funds, of which \$4.0M was submitted and used as a separate line entry in the Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) to cover the fixed costs of operating the Panama Canal Area Military Schools (PACAMS). The PACAMS consist of the US Army School of the Americas (USARSA), the Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) and the US Navy's Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team



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(SCIATT). These Schools are operated in the Panama Canal Area where training courses for LATAM military students are taught in the Spanish language. The balance of IMET funds for the region was used to provide in the CONUS and over-seas military education and training to accomplish:

- (U) Formal instruction at professional and technical military service schools and selected courses of instruction at civilian institutions.
- (U) Mobile Training Teams sent to host countries to train recipient country personnel in special skills.
- (U) Provision of training aids and devices including special publications and other training material and equipment to countries for use in classroom instruction or on-the-spot training.
- (U) Provision of orientation tours for selected foreign military school graduates of United States military installations. In order to conserve IMET funds, LATAM countries are encouraged to pay transportation costs and living allowances for trainees both in the PACAMS and in the CONUS.

(U) Panama Canal Area Military Schools (PACAMS).

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> The present status of the PACAMS is clouded. Under the Agreement on Certain Activities of the United States of America in the Republic of Panama, authority to operate USARSA expires on 30 September 1984. Moreover, any changes in the schooling of LATAM military personnel must be agreed to by Panama. Thus, USARSA-- definitely--and the other PACAMS are likely to become subjects of US/Panamanian negotiations well before the expiration of the current treaty. It is expected that negotiations dealing with the future of USARSA will begin in the relatively near future. The outcome of these talks is obviously unknown at this time. Nevertheless, what is envisaged is:

- ~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> The continued operation of USARSA under explicit or de facto US control; and
- ~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> With the PACAMS forming a nucleus, development of a regional Military University (MULA) over the next 15-20 years.

(U) The Guest Instructor Program at the PACAMS continued in 1980. Guest instructors participating at PACAMS in 1980 were as follows: USARSA, 20 officers (including the Deputy Commandant from Ecuador) and 9 enlisted; IAAFA, 2 officers and 2 enlisted; SCIATT - none.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> USARSA provided the majority of training for LATAM students, graduating 683 officers, cadets and enlisted personnel. El Salvador was the principal user with 169 trainees; Colombia and Honduras also had large contingents with 115 and 108, respectively.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> IAAFA graduated 668 officers, cadets and enlisted personnel. Ecuador continues to be the heaviest subscriber with 259 trainees; Colombia and Honduras were other large users.

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(U) SCIATT graduated 80 officers and enlisted personnel. Honduras continued to be the largest user of SCIATT with 28 graduates.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Military Group Commanders' Conference, 1980. Our annual Military Group Commander's Conference, held during the week of 25-29 February, achieved particularly beneficial results. Participants included MILGP Commanders from seventeen Latin American countries, along with military and civilian officials from Washington, DC and USSOUTHCOM personnel. Representatives of the Department of State and Department of Defense (DSAA, ASD/ISA) and the Services covered a wide spectrum of subjects under the general theme of "Enhancing Regional Military Presence and Influence".

(U) USSOUTHCOM 1980 Tri-Service Training Conference.

(U) The USSOUTHCOM 1980 Tri-Service Training Conference and Workshop for FY 81-82 was held the week of 14-18 April 1980 at Howard AFB and Albrook AFS. Approximately 50 representatives from the Assistant Secretary of Defense Office for International Security Assistance, as well as personnel from each of the Military Service Departments and their training agencies attended along with training programs personnel from Headquarters, USSOUTHCOM, and the Panama Canal Area US Military Components. US military personnel monitoring and programming training activity for participating LATAM and Caribbean nations were also represented.

(U) The principal function of the conference was to bring the various representatives together in a forum to discuss on-going training requirements of each LATAM and Caribbean nation participating under the US Security Assistance program. Opening remarks were presented by Lt Gen Wallace H. Nutting, USCINCSO, who addressed the dynamics of events that are currently underway in Latin America. Representatives were also addressed by COL Homer D. McKalip, Chief, Program Control Division, DSAA, who reviewed Constraints on Security Assistance for attendees. A very productive roundtable discussion was conducted surfacing items of principal concern/interest to conferees' host countries.

(U) The workshop portion, held at Albrook AFS, was to allow each country's US military programming representative to sit down with Washington US Military Service and Panama Canal Area US Component representatives to refine their individual training requirements.

(U) USSOUTHCOM/Coast Guard Interface. In July 1980, a Coast Guard Liaison Officer was assigned to USSOUTHCOM to provide better coordination of Coast Guard initiatives in the Caribbean Basin and to provide assistance in formulating training programs for the various brown-water navies/coast guards in the region. With the advent of the "regional Coast Guard" concept in the Eastern Caribbean, country concerns over drug trafficking and the invoking of 200 nautical mile fishery/economic zones by most countries, interest in Coast Guard peculiar training has been heightened. New initiatives that have resulted from this officer being assigned to SOUTHCOM are provision of a Search and Rescue (SAR) MTT composed of instructors from the National SAR School, Coast Guard willingness to participate in personnel exchange programs (probably to begin with Venezuelan Navy and National Guard) and the willingness to schedule ship visits to ports mutually agreed upon by USSOUTHCOM and the Coast Guard. The efforts of this DISAM-trained officer are directed toward ensuring that Coast Guard endeavors in the region are supportive of overall US security assistance goals.

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IMET DOLLARS USED BY COUNTRY

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>(\$ in Thous) DOLLARS</u>
Barbados	58
Bolivia	144
Colombia	255
Dominican Republic	250
Ecuador	269
El Salvador	247
Haiti	127
Honduras	441
Mexico	128
Panama	289
Peru	307
Suriname	26
PACAMS	4000
REGIONAL TOTAL:	6541

TRAINING ACCOMPLISHED BY COUNTRY IMET/FMS  
(Students Trained)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>PACAMS</u>	<u>CONUS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Barbados	-	14	14
Bolivia	25	8	33
Brazil	-	2	2
Colombia	339	41	380
Dominican Republic	48	7	55
Ecuador	377	194	571
El Salvador	205	31	236
Haiti	-	12	12
Honduras	208	24	232
Mexico	23	26	49
Panama	157	9	166
Peru	38	10	48
Suriname	-	5	5
Venezuela	10	33 1/2	43
TOTAL:	1430	416	1846

1/ Trained under FMS.

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JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

(U) UNITAS XXII. This exercise, conducted in USCINCSO territorial waters, was planned by USCOMSOLANT in conjunction with host countries. The degree of involvement and complexity of training operations was tailored to the capabilities and desire of the participants, which included Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. A limited exercise was conducted with Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard.

(U) HALCON VISTA. USSOUTHCOM sponsored HALCON VISTA, a coastal surveillance/interdiction exercise planned and conducted by the host country, with Venezuela in September 1980. The exercise tested joint and combined forces in a coordinated tracking and interdiction of incursions of host country coastal waters. With an emphasis placed on host country planning, U.S. planning efforts and force lists were structured to meet host country objectives. The 1980 exercise was the fifteenth HALCON VISTA exercise that the U.S. has participated in. In Venezuela, U.S. participation consisted of three Naval Reserve P3 aircraft and a USSOUTHCOM observer. For the first time in the exercise series, the Inter American Naval Telecommunications Net communications system was used with great success to pass administrative exercise traffic. A second HALCON VISTA exercise was scheduled with Honduras for execution in December 1980. Planned participation for this exercise included COMUSNAVSO and COMUSAFSO forces as well as CINCLANTFLT surface ship. This exercise was postponed until 1981, at the request of the Honduras Government.

(U) BLACK FURY III. U.S. Southern Command sponsored this JCS coordinated, joint/combined air, ground and naval defense field training exercise in the Panama Canal area during the period 26 January - 15 February 1980. BLACK FURY III, the first canal defense exercise since the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty, was designed to exercise USSOUTHCOM's plans for command and control, reception of augmentation forces and employment of in-place and augmentation forces. The exercise also evaluated the USSOUTHCOM air defense system, harbor defense/surveillance operations and joint combined defense concepts under simulated contingency operations. The BLACK FURY III scenario placed U.S. and Panama National Guard (PNG) forces in a combined defense against a sophisticated guerrilla force. The combined defense concept raised some unique tactical considerations such as fire support coordination procedures, tactical communications interface between U.S. and PNG forces and command relationships.

(U) Initially, the Guardia Nacional of Panama (GN) indicated that they would participate with a company-sized unit; but because of heavy, internal security commitments, the GN could only participate with observers. However, the visit of the Vice President of Panama, several Panamanian Ministers of Government and representatives of the GN General Staff to the exercise achieved a very positive political-military interaction.

(U) In addition to USSOUTHCOM in-place Army, Air Force and Navy Forces, participants in the exercise included troops from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Ten F-4s from the 474th Tactical Fighter Wing, Nellis AFB, Nevada, a mini Forward Air Control Post from the 71st Tactical Control Flight, MacDill AFB, Florida and a Tactical Air Control Center. The Military Airlift Command flew 86 C-141, C-5A and C-130 sorties to airlift participants and their equipment to and from CONUS locations during the deployment and redeployment phases of BLACK FURY III. The Strategic Air Command provided air-to-air refueling for the F-4 fighters.

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(U) Combined US/GN Training. In the arena of combined US and GN training, the GN participated in five different parachute jumps with 193d Inf Bde Airborne personnel during the Feb-Aug 80 time frame. In addition, the US and GN conducted two combined jumpmaster refresher courses during Jun and Jul 80. In more sophisticated training, the US and GN conducted a Small Unit Exchange Exercise 22 Aug - 13 Sep 80. An airborne company of the GN exercised with the 1-504 Airborne Infantry at Ft Bragg, NC, while company B, 1-504 Airborne Infantry exercised with the GN in Panama.

(U) In canal defense related training, 23 members of the GN participated in a highly successful five day Command Post Wargame (CPW) exercise with the 193d Inf Bde in Dec 80. This CPW was specifically designed to enhance command and control effectiveness for BLACK HAWK IV, the 1981, air, naval and ground exercise designed to test concepts for defense of the Canal. Further evidence of GN interest in training was their participation in Jungle Operations Training Center (JOTC) courses in December. Two members of the GN completed a two-week primary Noncommissioned Officer Course, and two GN instructors observed training for three weeks in the Jungle Warfare School. These modest individual and unit training experiences provided an essential foundation on which to ultimately build our combined defense capability.

(U) US/GN Movement Coordination. Many months of negotiations within the Combined Board culminated in October 1980 with the formulation of tentative notification procedures for convoy movement within the Republic of Panama (ROP). Article XV of the Agreement in Implementation of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty requires that convoy notification be effected through the Combined Board. The unimpeded movement of US forces and vehicles within the ROP as guaranteed by the Panama Canal Treaty has been a sensitive issue with the ROP. The agreed upon notification procedures serve as indication of the willingness of both US and GN forces to resolve difficult issues that impact on canal defense. Recognizing that successful combined operations will eventually require a whole universe of coordinated and standardized procedures if US and GN forces are to be capable of combined canal defense, USSOUTHCOM in Nov 80 proposed to the GN the concept of a Combined Standing Operating Procedures (CSOP). One of the many annexes would deal with vehicular movement since USSOUTHCOM considers movement to be an operational matter, directly related to the defense mission, rather than a treaty matter. The GN is evaluating this proposal.

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US UNILATERAL COMMAND POST EXERCISES

(U) PROUD SPIRIT 80. USSOUTHCOM participated in PROUD SPIRIT 80 with a 24 hour response cell. PROUD SPIRIT was a worldwide JCS sponsored exercise which provided for the exercising of mobilization and deployment plans and procedures.

(C) PORT ARMS. The USSOUTHCOM Command Center participated in one (1) JCS directed Port Arms Exercise. This no-notice JCS directed Command Readiness Exercise was designed to exercise and evaluate the capability of the National Military Command System and the Unified and Specified Commands to react to regional contingency situations. Exercises in this series were conducted on a random, no-notice basis and included a realistic scenario which required individual command action response to a minor regional contingency situation. ✓

(C) KING POST. The USSOUTHCOM Command Center conducted seven (7) USCINCSO directed, no-notice, unilateral KING POST training exercises. These exercises were designed to direct component commands to increase their readiness posture and test USSOUTHCOM Alert Conditions (LERTCON), Civilian Disturbance Readiness Posture (CIDREP) and Personnel Movement Limitation (PML) actions. These exercises were conducted between USSOUTHCOM Command Center and one or more of US-SOUTHCOM Component Command Centers. ✓

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OPERATIONS

(U) OAS Observer Mission Support - El Salvador/Honduras. USSOUTHCOM continued to support the OAS Observer Mission in El Salvador and Honduras with two UH-1H helicopters, aircrew, maintenance personnel, radio operators, and one observer in each country. All personnel, with the exception of the observers were rotated on a TDY basis. The U.S. officer observers were assigned to their respective countries on a PCS basis. C-12 or U-21 aircraft provided logistical support on a weekly basis. Border observation missions were flown approximately three times weekly by each helicopter.

(U) Search and Rescue (SAR). During 1980 the U.S. Air Force Southern Air Division Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) USSOUTHCOM agent for SAR operations processed 111 incidents. Of those incidents reported, 47 developed into missions. Of those 47 missions, there were 21 lives saved and 134 individuals assisted. A breakdown of the 47 missions is as follows: 12 were Med-evacuations; 26 were searches for boats; 3 were for persons in the water; 3 for missing aircraft; and, 3 were ground searches. The 21 lives saved were a direct result of U.S. rescue effort.



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### DISASTER RELIEF

(U) During 1980, USSOUTHCOM provided disaster relief assistance to nine countries throughout the world; six countries in Latin American and Caribbean area and three in Africa. In addition, three other countries had potential disaster situations which involved an alert to USSOUTHCOM for possible disaster relief assistance.

(U) Nicaragua. The disaster relief operation that commenced during December 1979 as a result of JCS message 160620Z December 1979 continued until 12 March 1980. The operation commenced with twenty-four U.S. military persons from USSOUTHCOM and two U.S. Army UH-1H helicopters deployed into the northeast portion of Nicaragua. By 2 January 1980 only seven U.S. military (1 mission coordinator and three, two-man medical teams) remained in country. The medical teams provided medical assistance and instruction to the Nicaraguan citizens residing in the Puerto Cabezas and Wasparam area. Eight separate C-130 missions originating from Howard AFB, Panama were flown from 1 Jan - 12 Mar 1980 in support of the Nicaraguan operation. The aircraft moved fuel, rations and medical supplies from Panama to Puerto Cabezas for use by the U.S. medical teams. In addition, the aircraft assisted Nicaraguan authorities in moving disaster relief materials from Managua to both Puerto Cabezas and Wasparam. Approximately six sorties were flown from Managua to the locations mentioned above moving Nicaraguan collected food, building material, clothing, medical supplies and equipment. The operation concluded when funds to support the operation were exhausted.

(U) Somalia. On 5 February 1980, the Office of Foreign Disaster, Washington, D.C. contacted USSOUTHCOM, by phone, requesting assistance to move medical supplies from the State Department's Medical Disaster Relief Stockpile located in Panama. The supplies were to move, via air transport to Mogadiscio, Somali Republic for use in attending to the medical requirements of refugees from the Somali/Ethiopia conflict. Seven pallets of medical supplies, weighing 4780 pounds departed Panama on 7 February via U.S. military C-141 for Charleston, South Carolina. Commercial motor freight transport was arranged to move the supplies to John F. Kennedy Airport, New York where the Panama shipment was consolidated with other supplies being furnished the Somali Republic.

(U) Liberia. Secretary of State message 282324Z April 1980 requested USSOUTHCOM assistance to move 100 cans of albumin from the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance Medical Disaster Relief Stockpile, Panama to Monrovia, Liberia. The supplies were needed to treat injured Liberian citizens who were victims of a government coup de tat. All requested supplies moved from Panama on 29 April 1980 via U.S. military C-141 aircraft for Charleston, South Carolina. The materials moved from Charleston to Monrovia aboard a U.S. Air Force C-141 arriving on 30 April.

(U) Costa Rica. JCS message 192218Z April tasked USSOUTHCOM to deploy a

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disaster area survey team (DAST) to Costa Rica to survey the needs for proper handling of Cuban refugees arriving in San Jose from Havana, Cuba. A seven man DAST (5 U.S. Army; 2 U.S. Air Force) deployed to San Jose from Howard AFB on 21 April. The DAST included a civil engineer, airfield and air terminal operations specialist, preventive medicine and sanitary engineer, food services specialist and water purification specialist. While in country the DAST worked with local U.S. embassy and Costa Rican government officials regarding plans for the establishment, operation and maintenance of several refugee centers in and around San Jose. Planning included an estimate of building material, establishment and maintenance of potable water points, food preparation and feeding sites and availability and transport costs of disaster relief supplies and equipment from Panama to Costa Rica. The influx of refugees into Costa Rica never materialized and the DAST returned to Panama on 27 April.

(U) St. Lucia. Hurricane Allen moved through the Caribbean area during early August 1980. JCS message 070228Z Aug 1980 assigned CINCLANT the responsibility for disaster relief coordination in the area. The same message assigned USCINCSO to support CINCLANT in its relief operations. CINCLANT message 070545Z Aug 1980 directed USCINCSO to move certain disaster relief material from the USAID Disaster Relief Stockpile, Panama to St. Lucia. A C-130 aircraft assigned to USSOUTHCOM moved 2112 cotton blankets, 100 family tents and 100 tent flies to St. Lucia on 7 Aug 80. The C-130 moved on to Bridgetown, Barbados for crewrest. Upon return to Panama on 8 Aug, the C-130 stopped enroute at St. Lucia and unloaded disaster relief food and material supplies collected at Bridgetown.

(U) Haiti. Hurricane Allen caused sufficient problems to Haiti that assistance from the United States was requested. CINCLANT was tasked by JCS message 070230Z Aug 80 to coordinate U.S. military disaster relief activities in Haiti. CINCSOUTH was tasked to support CINCLANT in Haiti. CINCLANT 070615Z Aug 80 tasked USCINCSO to dispatch a DAST and two helicopters to Haiti to survey damage on Haiti. On 7 Aug 1980, 15 U.S. military (14 U.S. Army; 1 U.S. Air Force) assigned to USSOUTHCOM deployed to Haiti. The DAST was composed of civil engineer, public health representative and communications specialist. The remaining 12 persons were helicopter crisis and support personnel. Accompanying the group were two U.S. Army OH-58 helicopters and associated supplies and equipment. The initial activities of the DAST included conduct aerial and ground reconnaissance of the south and western portions of the country. As it developed, the most serious problem in country was located on the island of Ile a Vache. On that island, the potable water supply was completely contaminated and the 7000 Haitians on the island were in a desperate situation. Initially potable water was flown from the mainland to the island while the island's cisterns were being purged of the contaminating sea water. USSOUTHCOM helicopters flew 64 hours in support of survey and transportation operations in Haiti. Eight hundred five-gallon capacity water containers from the USAID Panama Disaster Relief Stockpile and two



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sump pumps from U.S. military assets in Panama were sent to Ile a Vache to assist in water distribution and the cistern clean-up. Two C-141 aircraft missions and one C-130 aircraft, a USSOUTHCOM asset, were used to deploy personnel, equipment and supplies to and from Haiti. USSOUTHCOM completed its portion of the Haiti disaster relief operation on 16 August and returned to Panama the same day.

(U) Algeria. The Algerian city of Al Asnam was devastated by an earthquake during October 1980. JCS message 193103Z Oct 80 tasked USCINCSO to provide for air movement to Algeria, the following supplies from the USAID Disaster Relief Stockpile, Panama: 1500 family tents and 1500 tent flies. Three aircraft (1 C-5; 1 C-141B and 1 C-141) from CINCMAC moved all supplies from Howard AFB, Panama on 21 Oct 80.

(U) Nicaragua. During October 1980, as a result of severe flooding in the Atlantic coast area of Nicaragua, especially along the River Coco, the Government of Nicaragua requested a U.S. military C-130 aircraft to move Nicaraguan disaster relief supplies from Managua to the Puerto Cabezas/Waspam area. JCS message 191748Z Oct 80 tasked USCINCSO to provide a C-130 aircraft to move approximately 500,000 lbs. of disaster relief materials. On 20 October, a U.S. Air Force C-130 with support crew (nine U.S. Air Force persons total) deployed to Managua. Because of restrictions imposed by host country officials, only three missions were flown between Managua and Waspam moving 83,000 lbs. of supplies. U.S. operations ended on 23 October when the C-130 and support crew returned to Howard AFB, Panama.

(U) Colombia. On 30 Oct 1980, the MILGP in Bogota, Colombia called requesting an engineer assistance team to help Colombian officials in a rescue attempt of a young child who fell in a well in the city of Pereira. A four man assistance team (1 U.S. Army; 3 U.S. Air Force) departed Howard AFB, Panama via C-12 aircraft at 310806Z Oct 80. The team arrived at Pereira at 310950Z Oct and assisted and advised Colombian officials engaged in the rescue effort. The child was retrieved at 312030Z Oct but had expired prior to the rescue. SOUTHCOM team was returned to Howard AFB, Panama on 1 November. No U.S. supplies or equipment was furnished to Colombian authorities during this operation.

(U) Costa Rica. Severe flooding on the Atlantic coast in the vicinity of Limon, Costa Rica initiated a request from Costa Rican officials for a U.S. military helicopter to assist in flood relief operations. JCS message 142358Z Dec 80 tasked USCINCSO to dispatch a helicopter to rescue isolated persons and lift supplies to inaccessible areas. A U.S. Army UH-1H helicopter with four man crew self deployed from Howard AFB, Panama on 15 Dec. Initial stop was made at San Jose but primary point of operation was Limon. Operations continued until 20 December when the situation in country improved and the U.S. military helicopter could be released. The helicopter and crew returned to Howard AFB, Panama at 201836Z Dec 80. During operations in country, 29 hours of helicopter flying hour support was provided to the Costa Rican Government.

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OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

(U) Other Disaster Relief Activities. Though disaster relief assistance was not requested, three other situations occurred during calendar year 1980 that USSOUTHCOM was alerted to and monitored in anticipation of a formal tasking to assist. During May 1980, the American Interest Mission in Havana, Cuba was occupied by approximately 400 Cuban citizens. Food, clothing and other supplies were required to maintain these people and USSOUTHCOM was alerted to the possibility of providing food and medical supplies. The problem was resolved without USSOUTHCOM's assistance. During December 1980, a tense situation developed along the Colombian/Venezuelan border. Authorities in Venezuela threatened to expell Colombian aliens who had illegally entered their country. Initial estimates indicated 400,000 persons could be involved in the forced expelling. USSOUTHCOM was alerted to the possibility of providing tents, cots, blankets and other materials from the USAID Disaster Relief Stockpile, Panama for transport to Colombia. The situation was eased considerably through peaceful means and no requirement for supplies was necessary. While message traffic was never initiated, USSOUTHCOM disaster relief coordination was called by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance in Washington, D.C. regarding possible movement of disaster relief supplies from Panama to Italy to assist the U.S. disaster relief effort following the killer earthquake that occurred in the Naples area. No formal request for assistance was forthcoming.

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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 1980 follows:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Peru	18-22 Mar
Bolivia	12-15 Mar
Dominican Republic Barbados Puerto Rico	13-20 May
Venezuela	9-12 Sep
REFORGER (accom Brazilian Officers)	16-26 Sep

(U) Important Visitors. A chronological listing of important visitors for calendar year 1980 is as follows:

<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
GEN Edward C. Meyer, USA, Chief of Staff, United States Army	4-10 Jan
Congressional Delegation (CODEL) DICKINSON Representative (Rep) William L. Dickinson (R-AL), Member, House Armed Services Committee	7-12 Jan
Honorable (Hon) Neil E. Goldschmidt US Secretary of Transportation Hon Michael Blumenfeld Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) Hon Ellsworth Bunker Panama Canal Treaty Negotiator Hon David H. Popper Special Assistant to Secretary of State for Panama Canal Treaty Affairs (PCTA) LTG Welborn G. Dolvin, USA (Ret) Department of Defense Representative for PCTA	9-12 Jan
Hon William H. Luers, United States Ambassador to Venezuela	27-29 Jan

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<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
Defense Orientation Conference Association	27-30 Jan
LTG Lavern E. Weber, USA Chief, National Guard Bureau	28-30 Jan
VADM G. E. R. Kinnear, II, USN, Commander, US Naval Air Force Atlantic, Norfolk, VA	6-7 Feb
LTG M. Collier Ross, USA, Deputy Commanding General, US Army Forces Command (USFORSCOM), Ft. McPherson, GA	6-9 Feb
Hon W. Graham Claytor, Jr., Deputy Secretary of Defense	11-14 Feb
CODEL BONIOR Rep David E. Bonior (D-MI) Rep Robert E. Bauman Members, Panama Canal Subcommittee, House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee	12-19 Feb
US Military Group Commanders' Conference	25-29 Feb
Mr. Frank I. Hamilton, National Commander, The American Legion	29 Feb - 5 Mar
GEN Lew Allen, Jr., USAF, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force	12-13 Mar & 17 Mar
LTG Billy M. Minter, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, HQ, USAF (En route to and from Brazil/Chile)	5-6 May & 11 May
USS NASSAU Port Visit: VADM John D. Johnson, USN, Commander, US Naval Surface Forces Atlantic (COMNAVSURFLANT), Norfolk, VA	1-3 Apr
ADM John B. Hayes, Commandant, United States Coast Guard	15-17 Apr
GEN Robert M. Shoemaker, USA, Commanding General, USFORSCOM, Ft McPherson, GA	15-18 Apr
Hon Michael Blumenfeld, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)/Chairman, Board of Directors, Panama Canal Commission	23-25 Apr & 16-23 Jul

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<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>PERIOD OF VISIT</u>
Hon Robert E. White, United States Ambassador to El Salvador	9-11 Jul
GEN Volney F. Warner, USA, Commander in Chief, US Readiness Command (USREDCOM), MacDill AFB, FL	20-23 Jul
Hon Lawrence A. Pezzullo, United States Ambassador to Nicaragua	30 Jul - 2 Aug
VADM Thomas J. Bigley, USN, Commander, Second Fleet, Norfolk, VA	31 Jul - 1 Aug
[redacted] Administrator, US Agency for International Development (USAID)	5-7 Aug
CODEL MONTGOMERY Rep G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Member, House Armed Services Committee	5-9 Oct
Hon Edwin G. Corr, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State/US Ambassador to Peru (Designate)	9-10 Oct
Hon Francis (Frank) J. McNeil US Ambassador to Costa Rica	15-20 Oct
LTG Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., USAF, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency	18-21 Oct
CODEL HUBBARD Rep Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D-KY), Chairman, Panama Canal Subcommittee, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee	18-23 Oct
Ambassador Frederic Chapin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)	12-15 Nov
Reserve Forces Policy Board (RFPB): LTG Glenn K. Otis, USA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Department of the Army; [redacted] [redacted] Chairman, RFPB, and Party	9-11 Dec
Senator Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC) Senator David H. Pryor (D-AK)	13-18 Dec

(U) Other Visitors. Including the individuals and groups identified above, HQ US Southern Command received 421 visitors during the period of the report. Eighty-one of the visitors were general officers; 237 were field grade officers; and 103 were civilians (GS-14 or Equiv, and above).

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PART II  
STAFF ACTION

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MANPOWER

(U) Manpower Program, Headquarters, US Southern Command as of 1 January 1980.  
(FQ 2/80).

(U) Joint Manpower Program (JMP), Part II - Active Force:

<u>STAFF FUNCTION</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	3	13
Special Asst for Public Affairs	3	1	3	7
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	3	1	2	6
DCS/Treaty Affairs	4	1	2	7
Resource Management Directorate	10	9	6	25
Intelligence Directorate	21	13	4	38
Operations Directorate	27	25	6	58
Latin American Military Affairs Directorate	9	2	2	13
TOTAL	85	54	28	167

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>OFFICER</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Army	37	28	28	93
Navy	13	9	0	22
Air Force	29	16	0	45
Marine Corps	6	1	0	7
TOTAL	85	54	28	167

(U) The above total of 167 excludes two Air Force enlisted security assistance spaces reflected on the FY80 HQ USSOUTHCOM Joint Manpower Program (JMP) for accounting purposes. These two positions are located in Haiti and Mexico and are accounted for in the security assistance portion of this history. During the FY81 JMP review these two spaces were removed from the HQ JMP and appropriately placed in the security assistance JMPs.

(U) JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation Totals:

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>OFFICER</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Army	34	51	2	87
Navy	16	16	0	32
Air Force	25	21	0	46
Marine Corps	7	2	0	9
TOTAL	82	90	2	174

(U) Significant manpower actions within HQ USSOUTHCOM during calendar year 1980:

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(U) 4 Mar 80 - JCS Message 041857Z approved HQ USSOUTHCOM 19 Nov 79 request for attachment of one U.S. Coast Guard Liaison Officer to the Latin American Military Affairs Directorate. This billet is identified on the Joint Manpower Program in name only since it is not a JCS manpower space but is part of the Department of Transportation.

(U) 12 Sep 80- SECSTATE Message 120404Z Sep 80 approved the establishment of an International Affairs (INTAFF) position within HQ USSOUTHCOM. Position is reflected on the Joint Manpower Program in title only, since it is not a JCS manpower space but is part of the State Department.

(U) 1 Oct 80 - JCS Message 032000Z Oct 80 approved 178 manpower spaces for HQ USSOUTHCOM in FY81. Spaces were allocated as follows:

	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>USAF</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OFFICERS	42	13	29	6	90
ENLISTED	30	9	16	1	56
US CIV	<u>32</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32</u>
TOTAL	104	22	45	7	178

(U) This FY81 allocation represented an increase of 11 spaces over FY80. The additional spaces were initially distributed as follows:

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
SCTA - Treaty Affairs	1	0	1	+2
SCRM - Resource Management	1	0	1	+2
SCJ2 - Intelligence	0	-1	0	-1
SCJ3 - Operations	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>+8</u>
TOTAL	5	2	4	+11

(U) 9 Oct 80 - JCS Message 092033Z Oct 80 disapproved our request for one additional civilian manpower space for INTAFF secretarial support. In view of this disapproval, one of the 11 additional manpower spaces identified above was used as compensation for this secretarial requirement. The compensation was taken from the Operations Directorate, Combined Board.

(U) At the conclusion of CY 1980, the approved manpower program reflected the following spaces:

(U) JMP Part II, Active Force Joint Table of Distribution:

<u>STAFF FUNCTION</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Command/Chief of Staff/INTAFF Secretary	8	2	4	14
Special Asst for Public Affairs	3	1	3	7
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	3	1	2	6
DCS Treaty Affairs	5	1	3	9

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Resource Management Directorate	11	9	7	27
Intelligence Directorate	21	12	4	37
Operations Directorate	30	28	7	65
Latin American Military Affairs Dir.	9	2	2	13
TOTAL	90	56	32	178

SERVICE	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
ARMY	42	30	32	104
NAVY	13	9	0	22
AIR FORCE	29	16	0	45
MARINE CORPS	6	1	0	7
TOTAL	90	56	32	178

(U) JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation Totals:

SERVICE	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
ARMY	33	46	2	81
NAVY	16	17	0	33
AIR FORCE	25	21	0	46
MARINE CORPS	7	2	0	9
TOTAL	81	86	2	169

(U) Manpower Program, Security Assistance Organizations, CY80. At the beginning of CY80 (FQ 2/80); the following manpower authorizations were allocated to the Latin American (LATAM) security assistance organizations: (JCS Message 261804Z Dec 79).

COUNTRY	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
USMILGP-Argentina	6	0	6	2	9	17
USMILGP-Bolivia	5	1	6	2	5	13
USSAMS-Brazil	4	1	5	2	3	10
USMILGP-Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
USMILGP-Colombia	6	0	6	3	8	17
USODC-Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	3	5
USMAAG-Dominican Republic	3	2	5	0	2	7
USMLO-Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	11
USMILGP-El Salvador	4	0	4	2	3	9
USMILGP-Guatemala	3	0	3	0	3	6
USMILGP-Honduras	4	2	6	1	5	12
USMLO-Nicaragua	5	1	6	3	2	11
USMILGP-Panama	6	6	12	1	3	16
USODC-Paraguay	3	0	3	2	4	9
USMAAG-Peru	3	2	5	0	5	10
USODC-Uruguay	3	0	3	2	3	8
USMILGP-Venezuela	6	0	6	2	5	13

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USDAO-Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	1
USDAO-Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	65	21	86	23	67	176

(U) \*Approval of the following manpower positions for MILGP Chile was deferred pending results of the FY80 requirements review.

3	1	4	1	6	11
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(U) Significant manpower actions within LATAM Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) during CY 1980:

(U) 1 Mar 80 - JCS Message 010138Z Mar 80 approved conversion of one vacant U.S. Civilian Space in USMLO Nicaragua to Local Wage Rate (LWR) per our Jan 80 request.

(U) 26 Mar 80 - SECDEF Message 262249Z Mar 80 advised that the administration had submitted to Congress the FY81 (1 Oct 80 - 30 Sep 81) Security Assistance Program Congressional Presentation Document (CPD). This message identified manning levels and requested development and submission of the FY81 Joint Manpower Programs (JMPs) as follows:

COUNTRY	MIL	US CIV	LWR CIV	TOTAL
Argentina	6	1	6	13
Barbados	2	0	0	2
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	5	2	3	10
Chile	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5	2	8	15
Costa Rica	2	0	3	5
Dominican Republic	5	1	2	8
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	4	1	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	6
Haiti	1	0	0	1
Honduras	6	2	4	12
Mexico	2	0	0	2
Nicaragua	2	1	2	5
Panama	2	2	3	7
Paraguay	3	1	4	8
Peru	4	0	4	8
Uruguay	3	1	3	7
Venezuela	4	2	5	11
TOTAL	65	17	57	139

(U) SECDEF Message 262249Z Mar 80 as amended by SECDEF Message 252239Z Sep 80 identified 10 Security Assistance Organizations for consolidation with DAOs on dates indicated:

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<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Bolivia	Within 30 days after Presidential determination
Brazil	"
Chile	"
Ecuador	"
Guatemala	30 Sep 81.
Nicaragua	"
Panama	"
Paraguay	"
Peru	"
Uruguay	"

(U) 25 Apr 80 - JCS Message 252212Z Apr 80 approved activation of USMLO Barbados effective 18 Apr 80. Activation Order Number 8-1, 1 May 80 was prepared by HQ USSOUTHCOM. 1/

(U) 28 Jul 80 - MILGP Bolivia was closed IAW JCS Msg 282138Z Jul 80 (C).

(U) 1 Oct 80 - SECDEF Message 010017Z Oct 80 amended administration's CPD proposal (SECDEF Msg 262249Z Mar 80). Amendment included removing all man-power spaces previously being held in abeyance for Bolivia. Same message proposed realignment of several former Bolivia spaces as follows:

- +1 Military space in Argentina
- +1 Military space in Dominican Republic
- +1 Military space in Ecuador
- +1 Military space in Mexico
- +1 Civilian space in Panama

(U) There was much turmoil in Security Assistance manning during 1980. As previously stated, the FY81 CPD proposed a considerable reduction in SAO man-power and the consolidation of 10 SAOs with local DAOs. On 21 Aug 80, this Hq submitted a counter proposal to the Administration's CPD in the form of our proposed FY81 JMP. Our initial proposal was disapproved and we were advised to resubmit our FY81 JMPs IAW the Administration's CPD as amended. On 30 Oct 1980, we submitted our 2nd proposed FY81 SAO JMPs to include all amendments to the original guidance. As of the end of 1980, we still did not have an approved FY 81 JMP for Security Assistance. The following reflects the HQ USSOUTHCOM Proposed (FY81) JMP for Security Assistance in LATAM:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>MIL</u>	<u>US CIV</u>	<u>LWR CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Argentina	5	1	6	12
Barbados	2	0	0	2
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	5	2	3	10
Chile	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6	3	8	17

(U) 1/ JCS 3414, 252212Z Apr 80, (C) Establishment of Security Assistance Organizations in Barbados; HQ USSOUTHCOM Permanent Order 8-1, 1 May 1980.

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Costa Rica	2	0	3	5
Dominican Republic	5	0	3	8
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	4	1	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	6
Haiti	1	0	0	1
Honduras	6	2	4	12
Mexico	1	0	0	1
Nicaragua	2	1	2	5
Panama	2	2	3	7
Paraguay	3	1	4	8
Peru	4	0	4	8
Uruguay	3	1	3	7
Venezuela	5	2	5	12
TOTAL	65	17	58	140

(U) Listed below are the authorized strengths of component commands and tenant activities as of 31 December 1980.

	<u>COMPONENT COMMANDS</u>		<u>TENANT ACTIVITIES</u>		
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
U.S. Army	578	5329	170	643	6720
U.S. Navy/U.S. Marine	34	98	37	319	488
U.S. Air Force	183	1277	64	397	1921
Total:	795	6704	271	1359	9129

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CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

(U) Joint Sub-Committee - Civilian Employment. During the year there were only two meetings of the Joint Sub-Committee - Civilian Employment. At these meetings the Republic of Panama voiced its objections to some of the provisions of the Southern Command Civilian Personnel Policy in Implementation of the Treaties and the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and promised to submit its objections in writing. The Panamanian membership on the committee has been changed and a new coordinator appointed. U.S. efforts to have more meetings have been frustrated and the trust and good will developed in 1979 have been dissipated. The break down of communications at the Committee level has resulted in personnel issues such as pay and social security benefits becoming political issues.

(U) Panama Area Wage Base. The Panama Area wage Base established by the Panama Area Personnel Board in September 1979 for employees hired after 1 October 1979 caused considerable controversy during the year among employees, unions, and the Republic of Panama since wages are lower than the wages paid to pre-Treaty employees. Military dependents who obtain civilian employment receive wages lower than that paid in CONUS for U.S. Government positions and have formed an active committee to protest the Panama Area Wage Base. The Assistant Secretary of Army - Civil Works directed a study to look at changes. In December, CINC, USSOUTHCOM and Administrator PCC agreed that the Panama Area Wage Base was adequate but required minor modifications at higher grade levels. They directed a staff study be made and submitted to the ASA (CW).

(U) Civilian Personnel Policy Issues.

a. (U) During the year, the Government of Panama and unions pressed the U.S. forces to begin payments to Panamanian employees of a 13th month bonus as provided in Panama. The GOP Social Security Fund curtailed some benefits for U.S. Forces employees covered under GOP Social Security since U.S. was not paying the second part of the 13th month bonus to the Social Security Fund as required in Panama.

b. (U) In May, the issues came to a head when the U.S. Ambassador, Panama accompanied by the USSOUTHCOM Civilian Personnel Advisor met with the Administrator of the Social Security Fund to discuss a contractor personnel issue and were confronted with this "13th month" issues. Eventually, guidance was received from the U.S. State Department and DOD that U.S. could not pay a 13th month bonus but could pay social security contributions. The point of contention is the nature of the second part of the 13th month contribution. GOP contends that it is an employer responsibility and U.S. Government contends that it is an employee contribution since the contribution in Panama is taxed as income. Discussions with Panama are continuing.

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(U) Application of Panama Labor Laws. In January 1980, school bus drivers employed by Contract Services went on strike. Issue was disagreement between U.S. and GOP on application of Panama Labor Laws to contracts negotiated before 1 October 1979. A temporary settlement of strike was mediated to give both Governments time to resolve the issue. When the Governments were unable to reach agreement within time specified in the temporary settlement, the strike resumed in April. Strike was settled in May when the Contractor and the Union, AFSCME Local 907 reached agreement with the assistance and concurrence of the U.S. Government and the Republic of Panama Labor Ministry. The settlement provided for application of labor benefits provided by Panamanian laws retroactively to 1 October 1979.

(U) Labor Relations.

a. (U) A key provision of PL 96-70 was the application of Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act to all employees of the United States Government in the Panama Canal Area. Title VII establishes the Federal Labor Management relations program for U.S. Government agencies and Panama is the only country where it is applied to non-U.S. citizen employees.

b. (U) During the year the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 907 and some officials of the Republic of Panama contended that the application of Title VII violated Panamanian sovereignty.

c. (U) The various unions in January and February submitted petitions for exclusive recognition with the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) which held formal hearings in Panama beginning on July 8. The FLRA has not issued its decision yet, and elections have not been held. Overall, relations with the unions during the year have been quiet as all parties await the outcome of the petition for representation.

(U) Summary. 1980 was in review a year of experience under the new treaties - a period of trial and error. The issues discussed above were all as a result of interpreting and implementing the Treaty. The issues are important as they reflect the basic rights especially in the area of U.S. sovereignty or application of Panama's labor codes. It is expected that these issues especially the 13th month and pay will continue into 1981.

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INTELLIGENCE

(U) General.

(U) Sec 3.3(b)(1)  
[Redacted]  
Sec 3.3(b)(1)

(U) Sec 3.3(b)(1)  
[Redacted]  
Sec 3.3(b)(1)

(u) ~~(S//NOFORN)~~ Sec 3.3(b)(1)  
[Redacted]  
Sec 3.3(b)(1)

(u) ~~(S//NOFORN)~~ Sec 3.3(b)(1)  
[Redacted]  
Sec 3.3(b)(1)

(u) ~~(S//NOFORN)~~ Sec 3.3(b)(1); Sec 3.3(b)(6)  
[Redacted]

DIA

DIA/State

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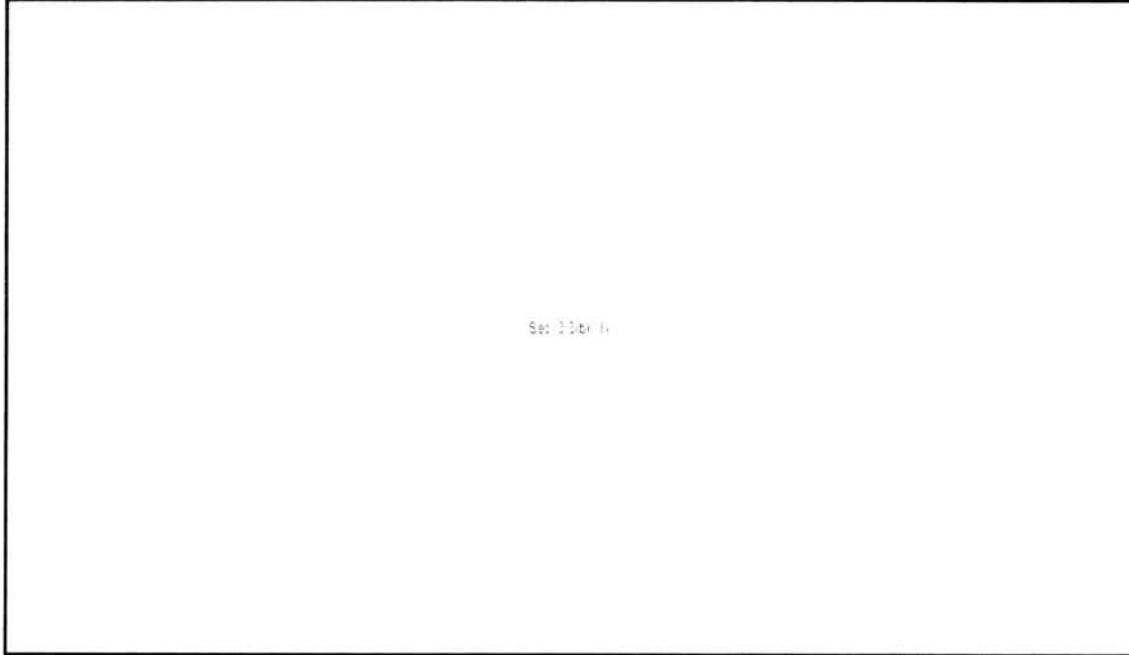
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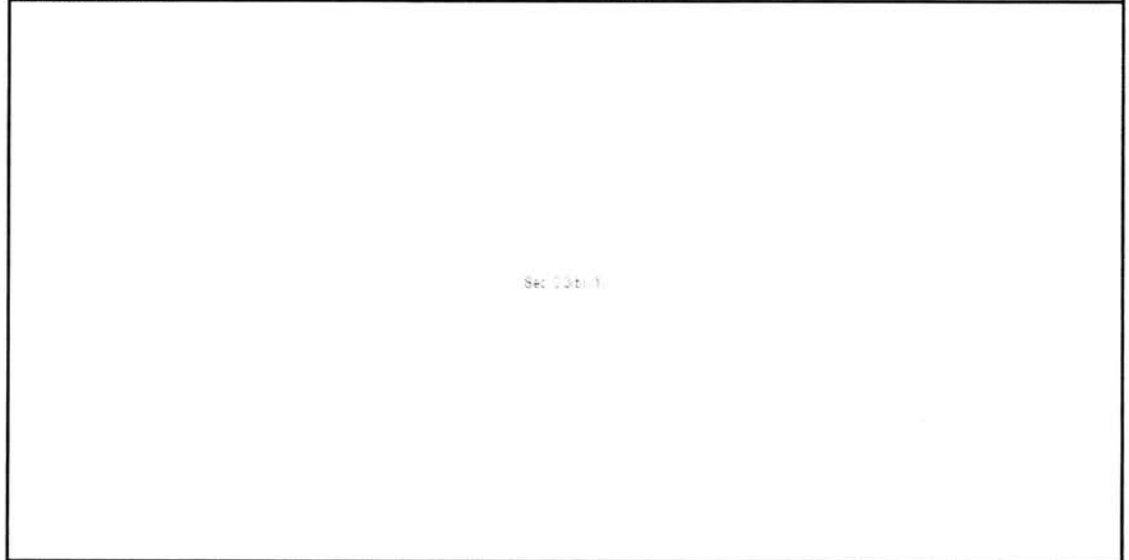
Sec 1.2(b)(1)



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## LOGISTICS

### (U) Military Construction.

a. (U) Phase II of the two phase treaty related construction program was awarded during February. The contract for \$18.7 million was for projects primarily associated with units that were displaced by Treaty actions. The largest portion was for barracks and operations facilities for the 210th Aviation Battalion at Howard AFB and Fort Kobbe. Most of the balance was for renovation of numerous buildings at Fort Clayton for various Brigade units and Brigade Headquarters. Completion of the Phase II construction is expected during mid 1982.

b. (U) Other military construction projects started during 1980 included an entomology building for the Brigade DFE, renovation of three buildings in Corozal for medical warehouses, and construction of a transmitter site at Fort Kobbe which cost about \$800,000.

(U) Republic of Panama Road Projects. The Republic of Panama initiated work on a new road which will go from Arraijan to Panama City by crossing Empire Range, crossing the canal just above Miraflores Locks, and going adjacent to Fort Clayton. Included in the project is a \$100 million bridge which will be 4265 feet long with a 1995 foot main span clearing the canal by 220 feet. The project will be financed by a loan from the Venezuelan government and is scheduled for completion in late 1983. A second road project being planned by the Republic of Panama is the road around Howard AFB and Fort Kobbe from Panama City to Vera Cruz. The present traffic goes through the center of Howard and adjacent to the Kobbe Elementary School and housing areas making early completion of the road very desirable to the military. Thus far the project is still in the planning stages.

(U) Property Transfer. As specified by the Panama Canal Treaty, three buildings in the PAD area were transferred to the Republic of Panama on 1 October 1980. These buildings were occupied by the Defense Mapping Agency which moved to San Antonio, Texas during the year.

(U) Panamanian Trade Seminar. The Logistics Office, RMD, organized a series of trade seminars for the business community of Panama in July and August. The trade seminars were presented to the Chamber of Commerce of Industry and Agriculture of Panama, the American Chamber of Commerce of Panama, the Sindicato de Industriales of Panama, and the Chamber of Panamanian Construction. The seminars were hosted by the respective associations, however the presentations were made by representatives of the contracting officers of the component services of US Southern Command. The purpose of the seminars was to explain to the business community procedures for doing business with the Department of Defense. Over 400 businessmen attended the seminars.

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(U) Suspension of Activities of USMILGP Chile. USMILGP Chile activities were suspended on 30 June 1980. A staff assistance visit by the Logistics Division in May provided guidance and assistance on the disposition of USMILGP property. The property was packed for shipment by a commercial firm hired by the American Embassy. The property was returned to the 193d Infantry Brigade in August. Vehicles assigned to the MILGP were sold to a local dealer in exchange for five 1980 Chevrolet Citations which were delivered to the 193d Infantry Brigade.

(U) Suspension of Activities of USMILGP Bolivia.

a. (U) Based on a Presidential decision in July, the USMILGP Bolivia activities were suspended on 1 August. This resulted in the immediate departure in early August of all MILGP members with the exception of U.S. Army enlisted man who was attached to the DAO.

b. (U) The MILGP property was left intact in the Estado Mayor due to political considerations. The State Department authorized removal of MILGP property on 28 October. A staff assistance visit by Logistics Division in October provided guidance and assistance on the disposition of MILGP property. The property was inventoried and turned into the 193d Infantry Brigade in November.

(U) Activation of US Military Liaison Office Barbados. The USMLO Barbados was established on 18 April 1980. The principal action required by the Logistics Division included establishment of a Joint Table of Allowance, DOD activity address code, establishment of a monthly mission support flight from Panama, and a supply account with 193d Infantry Brigade. Initial support provided included office furniture, leased vehicle and administrative support.

(U) Panama Canal Treaty Cost. Net direct Treaty costs incurred by DOD activities in FY 80 totalled \$65,590,229.00, broken down as follows:

Army	\$58,917,030
Air Force	3,028,935
Navy	78,000
DODDS	2,357,000
DMA	1,209,264
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	\$65,590,229

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LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS (LAMA)

(U) SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY:

(U) ARGENTINA:

(U) Section 620B of the International Security Assistance Act of 1977 (Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment) went into effect 30 September 1978. This legislation effectively terminated United States military assistance to Argentina. It specifically prohibits the provision of International Military and Education Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits to Argentina as well as the issuance of export licenses for FMS sales or commercial transfers of defense articles or services after FY 78. Our security assistance effort for Argentina during 1980 consisted primarily of managing deliveries remaining in the pipeline.

(U) The Argentine military has turned to alternate sources for materiel and training and have consummated several major purchases. Nonetheless, during the last six months of 1980, the Argentine military and the Argentine Air Force in particular has intensified their efforts to convince us to sell them a replacement for their aging A-4 tactical jet aircraft. With the change of administration in Washington as well as the inauguration of President Viola in Argentina scheduled for March of 1981, there could be a major change in our security assistance relationship.

(U) BARBADOS: In August of 1979, a Military Liaison Office (MLO) was established in Bridgetown. Among its military functions, the two-man office coordinates and implements the security assistance program for Barbados and neighboring islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica. The timely establishment of the MLO interfaces comfortably with the formation of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Coast Guard. US military representation in Barbados allows for on-the-spot advice, guidance and assistance necessary to see the Coast Guard project to fruition. Although Barbados was largely spared by Hurricane Allen, St. Lucia was hard hit and declared a disaster area by the US Ambassador to Barbados. USSOUTHCOM disaster relief materials were flown to Barbados for dispersal to the islands as required. Assistance rendered by USSOUTHCOM and other US agencies, aided immensely in stabilizing the post-hurricane period.

(U) BOLIVIA:

(U) Bolivia remained embroiled in political turmoil through 1980. A long-rumored coup finally materialized in July and the interim government of President Lydia Gueiler was overthrown. Military forces headed by GEN Luis Garcia Meza interrupted the democratic process that was to have installed a new president following the June elections. GEN Meza assumed the presidency. The United States Government responded to events by withdrawing the Ambassador and terminating economic and military assistance.

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(U)  
~~(S)~~ Along with the termination of military assistance, Secretary of State Muskie suspended the operation of the US Military Group and ordered all personnel withdrawn. Four officers and a US civilian departed by mid-August and the remaining NCO was detached to the Defense Attached Office to supervise the withdrawal of equipment. He departed in early December. The military Group's classified files were sent to the 193d Infantry Brigade in Panama for safekeeping. Major items of equipment taken out of Bolivia included the Military Group's C-12 aircraft and vehicles.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ Prior to the coup, the CINC made a March orientation visit to Bolivia. He met with President Gueiler and all top military leaders. During his visit, he emphasized the US Government's perception of the role of any military establishment in a democratic institution. He also discussed possible training and FMS initiatives. These initiatives were still taking shape when the coup negated all negotiations. There has been no USSOUTHCOM communication with either the Government of Bolivia or its military establishment since July 1980.

(U) BRAZIL:

(U)  
~~(S)~~ With the passage of the Lagomarsino Amendment in early 1980, Brazil again became eligible to participate in the US security assistance program, Brazil has since purchased S-2E aircraft, Medium Harbor Tugs, ships' spare parts, aircraft maintenance, a flight simulator and professional military education and training.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ Other initiatives include increased participation in the personnel exchange program, a Brazil-US annual general officer lecture program, possible military cooperation on the construction of an air and naval base on the Island of Trindade, an agreement on space cooperation and space launch vehicle, VIP visits to CONUS, VIP visits to a US exercise in Europe accompanied by USCINCSO and possible small unit exchanges.

(U) CHILE:

(U)  
~~(S)~~ Chile did not participate in the IMET or FMS credit programs in 1980. The flow of FMS pipeline items was terminated on 31 December 1979 in retaliation for the GOC decision on the LETELIER investigation.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ Throughout the year, mediation of the Beagle Channel dispute between Chile and Argentina was conducted by the Vatican. In December, the Pope presented a proposed solution to both countries for acceptance.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ In September, President Pinochet and his government received 67% of all the votes cast in a plebiscite. This plebiscite clearly shows the will of the Chilean people and legitimizes the Pinochet administration.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ During 1980, the Chilean military turned to alternate sources for materiel and training and have consummated several major purchases.

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~~(U)~~ As a consequence of the termination of the FMS pipeline, the MILGP in Chile was reduced to zero manning by the summer. Although the MILGP is unmanned, US and Chile still have a bilateral agreement for a MILGP which could be remanned with resumption of security assistance. Additionally, Chile was not invited to participate in the annual UNITAS exercise.

(U) COLOMBIA:

~~(U)~~ During 1980, Colombia continued under the rule of a democratically elected government headed by President Julio Cesar TURBAY Ayala. The government withstood several attempts to discredit its relatively good human rights record and continued to maintain a cooperative attitude toward drug traffic suppression. These factors contributed to the maintenance of sizable security assistance effort in Colombia.

~~(U)~~ Violence and terrorism--both rural and urban--increased substantially during 1980. Illustrative was the hostage situation involving the US Ambassador to Colombia and a number of his diplomatic colleagues. The diplomats were captured on 27 February when members of the Movimiento 19 de Abril (M-19) terrorist group seized Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota. The often tense hostage situation ended in a negotiated settlement when the diplomats were freed' terrorists were granted safe passage to Cuba. A USSOUTHCOM representative served on the State Department Crisis Action Team throughout the period.

~~(U)~~ Violence had considerable impact on the official US community in Colombia. There were more than 50 reported cases of crime/violence against Embassy personnel in 1980. The Ambassador proposed a system of guards, alarms and mobile reaction forces to combat this increasing violence. United States military personnel have taken extra precautions to protect against both common violence/crime and terrorism.

~~(U)~~ The north coast-entered drug campaign continued through 1980. At year's end, the Colombian armed forces were preparing to transfer prime responsibility to a special national police task force.

~~(U)~~ According to Armed Forces' reports, their two-year participation in "Operation Fulminante" resulted in:

- arrested  
3,500 (866 foreigners)
- confiscated  
1,500 weapons  
851 vehicles  
153 aircraft  
93 vessels  
4,100 tons of marijuana

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(U) ~~(S)~~ As in the past year, considerable security assistance effort was devoted to activities aimed at strengthening the capability of the Armed Forces to support the anti-drug campaign; e.g., the purchase of excess ships and aircraft.

(U) ~~(S)~~ The security assistance program for Colombia was structured to support armed forces modernization plans. Our interest stems from Colombia's strategic position overlooking both ocean approaches to the Panama Canal and Colombia's commitment to stop illicit drug trade to the US. Additionally, Colombia is a respected, moderate voice capable of exerting constructive influence in hemispheric affairs supportive of US foreign policy.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Unfortunately, the FMS Credit Agreement for FY 80 was not signed. The barrier to signature was the absence of Colombian legislative authority to increase the foreign debt. Legal interpretations, at the highest level of government, found that acceptance of the credit could be interpreted as an effort to circumvent legislative prerogatives. At year's end, the debt level had been raised and government officials hoped for additional consideration in FY 81.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Major end items desired through FMS included: C-123 and A-37 aircraft; ship overhaul; an LST; patrol gunboats; communications equipment; trucks; 4.2mm mortars; and armored personnel carriers. Requests under the IMET program involved over 300 spaces in professional military education and technical training courses.

(U) COSTA RICA:

(U) ~~(S)~~ The Government of President Carazo Odio can best be described as erratic. President Carazo who is noted for his dynamic personality and knowledge of economics has not lived up to expectations.

(U) ~~(S)~~ The attempt by the President to run a personalistic government, manage the economy and attempt to maintain Costa Rica's longstanding policy of neutrality has failed. An across-the-board feeling within the business community and the Costa Rican electorate in general is one of lack of credibility and confidence in the government.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Critics of the government point to last year's banana strike as an example of the incompetence of the Carazo administration. The government response to the illegal banana workers strike was to recognize the strike and give in to the unions involved who are controlled by the small, but increasingly vocal Communist Party of Costa Rica. This action has had the effect of strengthening the communist unions.

(U) ~~(S)~~ The Government of Costa Rica and especially President Carazo has become quite concerned about the state of security of the GOCR in light of events in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. The press of the country has been playing up with banner headlines Costa Rica's involvement in trafficking arms and individuals in support of extreme leftist elements within the Central American region. The entrance and exit of aircraft and individuals without authorization of the appropriate authorities or at times with their complicity has given strong ammunition to opposition leaders that the Carazo Government is corrupt, immoral and bankrupt.

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(U) ~~(S)~~ Costa Rica's Security Force, an estimated 4,000 strong, has gone for almost 13 years without outside training assistance. Any attempts at modernization face not only serious economic/fiscal considerations (only 2.64% of annual budget goes to Public Security Force) but cries of "militarization" by opposition members within the government, business leaders and the public. 1982 is an election year for Costa Rica.

(U) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

(U) ~~(S)~~ The US Ambassador to the Dominican Republic and the Assistant Secretary of State for American Regional Affairs petitioned through JCS to USCINCSO for a detailed Force Structure Study of the Dom Rep Armed Forces. USCINCSO directed the study be immediately undertaken. The study team was composed of staff members from USSOUTHCOM, CINCLANT and the Puerto Rican National Guard. The study team evaluated the Armed Forces' organizational structure, existing assets and capabilities and from this analysis developed a program of modernization over a period of ten years to materially and technically enhance the professionalism of the Dominican Republic Army, Navy and Air Force. In December of 1980, the Force Structure Study was briefed to JCS and the State Department. The aforementioned agencies are presently reviewing the study.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Other significant events include a representational visit to Dom Rep by CINCSO in May, a USAF Thunderbirds demonstration in November and the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Dom Rep Armed Forces and the Puerto Rican Army National Guard for small unit exchanges/training. Implementation of the MOU will occur in early 1981. At year's end, Dom Rep had received six of twelve T-34B aircraft which significantly increased the Dom Rep Air Force operational capability.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Dom Rep and Venezuela established closer ties of cooperation in late 1980. Bilateral agreements include assistance in the fields of energy, mining, agriculture, commerce, the environment, renewable natural resources and financing. Of particular note, the implementation of the Venezuelan-Mexican program for energy cooperation with Central America and Caribbean countries means that Venezuela will finance 30% of half of the Dom Rep's oil bill. A significant sum and of great assistance to the Dominican Republic.

(U) ECUADOR:

(U) ~~(S)~~ Ecuador continues under democratic rule and the leadership of President Jaime ROLDOS Aguilera. The Armed Forces are the key factor in maintaining the democratic institution. For this reason, a cooperative relationship with the Ecuadoran Armed Forces is an important element in furthering our objectives in the country. This relationship is realized primarily through the FMS and IMET programs.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Requests under the FMS program included air-to-air missiles, communications equipment, munitions, anti-tank missiles, an anti-submarine system and an excess US destroyer. Training under the IMET program focused on officer career development courses and technical courses for enlisted personnel. Approximately 60 members of the Armed Forces were provided out-of-country

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training thru IMET.

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~~(S)~~ There are problems in our security assistance relationship with Ecuador. The driving force in most Ecuadoran requests for FMS purchases has been the perceived threat from Peru. Peru purchase of Soviet equipment has complicated US attempts to maintain a regional balance of arms; it has made the Ecuadoran sensitive to our own attempts to moderate sophistication of weaponry in the area.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ Additionally, during 1980, the Ecuadoran Navy received a former USN, Gearing-class destroyer, the ex-USS HOLLER. This IMS transaction was marked by extensive cost and delivery date overruns. Negotiations concerning these overruns were disruptive in terms of military-to-military relations.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ Yet another negative development was the renewal of the tuna fishing controversy. Ten US tuna boats were seized by the Ecuadoran Navy in late-October. These seizures resulted in a US tuna embargo and threats to terminate US economic and military assistance if the confiscation of tuna boats continued.

(U) EL SALVADOR:

(U)  
~~(S)~~ As the year began, the Revolutionary Junta Government (JRG) found itself in a dangerous course of drift exacerbated by a division of opinion over a perceived crackdown of leftists by the Salvadoran military. This growing drift and division culminated in the mass resignation of civilian cabinet members and the three non-military members of the five-member Junta. The complete disintegration of the JRG was averted and its legitimacy restored with the public announcement on 3 January by the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) that it intended to join with the military members of the Junta to form a new government. On 9 January, two PDC representatives (Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Hector Dada Hirezi) and a cardiovascular surgeon (Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete) joined Colonels Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Arnaldo Majano as members of the reconstituted Junta. Its track record in the following months of 1980 was marked by success, failure and crisis.

(U)  
~~(S)~~ The JRG's greatest success was the promulgation and implementation of agrarian and banking reforms aimed at attaining socio-economic development across-the-board spectrum of Salvadoran society. This success, unfortunately, was curtailed by the JRG's most profound weaknesses--the inability to develop a broad base of popular support and an inability to translate leftist failures and weaknesses, such as its loss of mass popular support and a shift to armed insurgency, into decisive government victories. The cohesiveness, strength and potential of the JRG was also held in check by numerous internal political crises such as a rightist coup threat in February, an aborted rightist coup plot led by [redacted] in May, the PDC's threat to resign from the JRG over the issues of security force violence and the removal of Minister of Defense Garcia in June and December and the issuance of Order #10 in September which threatened to widen the division of the military's pro-Majano and pro-Gutierrez factions into open conflict. By year's end, the prospects for greater

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political stability were more promising. [redacted] forced resignation from the Junta in November left his supporters in the military leaderless and disorganized to the point that they no longer represented a threat to the military's institutional unity.

(U) Similarly, the PDC and military's mutual recognition of their interdependency culminated in PDC leader Jose Napoleon Duarte being appointed President of the Republic and COL Gutierrez being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Vice President of the Republic on 13 December.

(U) With the beginning of 1980, the Department of State gained Congressional approval to reprogram \$300K in IMET monies to El Salvador. This was followed in March by the successful reprogramming of \$5.7M in FY 80 FMS financing for El Salvador. As a direct result of these reprogramming actions, a viable and positive security assistance relationship was reestablished with El Salvador. 1980 witnessed security assistance efforts directed toward improving the Salvadoran military's professionalism and technical competence via attendance at Panama Canal Area Military Schools (PACAMS) (326) for the first time since 1977 and three MTTs (Signal, Wheel Vehicle Maintenance and Operations Planning Assistance). However, on 5 December, security assistance to the GOES was suspended by the USG pending the investigation of the murder of four US Church Women allegedly committed by Salvadoran security forces. In view of El Salvador's reinstatement for FMS financing and IMET, the actions taken in 1979 to reduce the USMILGP to two military personnel were reversed. As 1980 began, the AMEMBASSY supported USSOUTHCOM efforts to increase the USMILGP to four military personnel. These positions were filled in January and February, respectively.

(U) GUATEMALA:

(U) For Guatemala, 1980 was a year characterized by increased ideological polarization and intensified political violence. Leftist insurgent groups, encouraged by the Sandinista victory in Nicaragua and the escalating insurgency in El Salvador, increased their activities and stepped up their attacks in most Guatemalan rural and urban areas. Concurrently, rightist extremists countered the leftist violence with indiscriminate attacks against all perceived leftists. Within this environment of violence, the government of President Fernando Lucas Garcia appeared to be preoccupied with the insurgent threat of the left, but indifferent to the terrorist violence of the right.

(U) In the international arena, 1980 also witnessed the resurfacing of omnibus signs concerning Guatemala's historical claim on Belize. Reports in September that Belize was moving towards a defense arrangement with Britain which would enable Belize to achieve independence by September 1981, provoked a new militancy among the Guatemalan leadership. This militancy was further intensified in November with the United Nations General Assembly recommendation that Britain grant independence to Belize in 1981.

(U) The military-to-military relationship between the United States and Guatemala albeit strained and distant, did witness an upward turn in direction during 1980. Positive action included: Department of State approval, after pending

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decision for 12 months, for 36 Guatemalan Air Force pilots to undergo physiological training in CONUS; continued bilateral participation in the Personnel Exchange Program; as well as the Cadet Exchange Program; Guatemalan acceptance of a US Navy invitation to participate in the 1980-81 Naval Command and Staff College for International Officers and in July, for the first time in five years, an official visit to USSOUTHCOM by the students and faculty of the Guatemalan Army, Centro de Estudios Militares.

(U) GUYANA:

(U) With the inclusion of Guyana, for the first time, as an IMETP country for FY 1981 USSOUTHCOM, in September 1980, sent a security assistance (SA) team to advise the US Embassy and the host-country (HC) on the formulation of a US SA Trg program. In accordance with HC desires and with the concurrence of the US Ambassador, the team provided the basic design of a training plan for HC aircraft maintenance, personnel to be conducted in English, at IAAFA in Panama. Subsequent to the SOUTHCOM visit, representatives from USAFSO and IAAFA visited and finalized the IMET program.

(U) The above liaisons reflect the first meaningful military-to-military contact for the US and the Guyanese since Guyana gained independence in 1966.

(U) HONDURAS:

(U) Honduras began 1980 buoyed with optimism for its economic and political development. However, its promising economic picture turned sour. During the course of the year, declining world prices for its major exports; soaring costs for imported oil; declining investor confidence prompted by regional instability; and a serious national budget deficit produced, by year's end, a zero economic growth rate and an economic crisis of confidence. Honduras' transition process to democratic government had a very positive beginning. The 20 April nationwide Constituent Assembly general election was a model of honesty and free participation. Despite this promising beginning, the future of the Transition Government soon became clouded by the issues of president selection (by direct popular or Assembly vote); lack of agreement on the presidential term and election date; personal weaknesses of Provisional President Policarpo Par Garcia; increasing rumors of government corruption; and governmental ineptitude and malfeasance. Thus, as 1980 came to a close public doubts about the viability and desirability of continuing the transition process threatened to impede Honduras' return to democratic rule. This internal political uncertainty was balanced somewhat on the external political stage with the signing of a general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador on 30 October. This treaty resolved the long-standing border dispute that had existed since 1969 and restored diplomatic relations.

(U) Honduras experienced a clearly discernible trend towards internal instability. This trend was marked by the embryonic organization of violent leftist groups; the seizure of the OAS office in August; attacks on the American and Chilean Embassies in October/November and the kidnapping of prominent Honduran banker in December.

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The GOH now perceives internal violence and instability, aided and abetted by the Honduran Communist Party and other radical groups with ties to Cuba and the USSR, as its most serious security threat. To meet this perceived threat, the Honduran Armed Forces during 1980 focused its training efforts on improving the Army's border surveillance/control and counter urban terrorism capabilities and sought to improve its communications, mobility and logistics. Emphasis was also placed on the continued development of Honduras' small naval force to effectively accomplish coastal surveillance and seaborne interdiction missions.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Recognition of the Honduran military junta's sincere commitment to return Honduras to democratic rule and the importance of Honduran tranquility to regional stability, prompted the US Department of State in March, to reprogram security assistance funds to Honduras. As a result of this effort, the Congress approved the reprogramming of \$3.53M in FY 80 FMS credits to the GOH and an increase in the GOH's FY 80 IMET program from \$250K to \$447K.

(U) JAMAICA: The most significant Jamaican event of 1980 was the ouster of former Prime Minister Manley and his socialist government, in October's constitutionally democratic free elections. The newly elected democratic government wasted little time in producing clear signals that foreign investment was wanted, and indeed, desired. Favorable renegotiation of IMF-Jamaican loans and an increase in foreign investment began to stabilize the shaky economy in late December. Jamaica is an IMET participating country and was offered \$1.5M in FMS credits for FY 81. It is readily apparent the Government of Jamaica is pro-Western and anxious to reestablish closer ties with the US.

(U) MEXICO:

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Once self-examining and hesitant, Mexico has been transformed by oil into a growing regional power, anxious to raise its voice in the international arena and not unwilling to challenge the US on economic and political matters. Most recently, in December 1980, Mexico unilaterally terminated fishing agreements with the US. Last year Mexico took a seat on the United Nations Security Council, while in June 1981 it expects to play host to an unprecedented "North-South" summit to be attended by the leaders of some 25 industrialized and developing nations. In the Caribbean basin, Mexico has expressed political support for the leftist groups that are trying to oust the civilian-military junta in El Salvador; she at the same time, challenges Cuba's monopoly over revolutionary causes while maintaining warm ties with Havana.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> PEACE AZTEC (F-5/E/F). This program is being conducted to date by the US Air Force on a service-to-service basis with the Mexican Air Force. The program centers on a 12-aircraft purchase consisting of ten F-5Es and two F-5Fs. A Price and Availability (P&A) Survey conference was conducted in Mexico 8-13 December 1980, to gather information for preparing a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) for the 12 aircraft with accompanying pilot and maintenance personnel training. Delivery time frame for the aircraft is to commence no later than July 1982. The desire is to have the aircraft in-country prior to 5 September 1982, the date of the next Presidential elections.

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(U) NICARAGUA:

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> The past year was characterized by no meaningful dialogue with the current government and directed/limited contact between the Military Liaison Office in Managua and the officials of the Sandinista regime.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Two main controversies overshadowed attempts to have meaningful contacts with the Sandinistas: the \$75M US loan and Nicaragua's involvement with events in El Salvador.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Of \$75M appropriated in 1980, \$15M remains to be disbursed and Washington has been seriously threatening to cut off these funds and any future aid because of reported assistance by the Sandinista Government to the El Salvadoran guerrillas.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> The once unified support of the revolution is beginning to fade with the harsh realities of economics and worldwide inflation. In 1980, \$750M went for needed imports. With foreign exchange practically gone and a harvest which did not meet expectations, Nicaragua faces a crisis as desperate as the 1979 Insurrection.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Nicaragua did not use its FMS and IMET funds. The funds were reprogrammed for other countries. US Ambassador Pezzullo requested that no US funds be made available for security assistance this year.

(U) PANAMA:

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Economic uncertainties continue to add to the reluctance of the Guardia Nacional to enter into a meaningful discussion with the US military on identifying equipment and training requirements for joint defense of the Panama Canal. Decline by Panama to host the Conference of the American Armies was likewise due to economics; i.e., estimated cost of \$4M.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Panama received no FMS credit for 1980 and 1981 still remains uncertain. IMET funds for 1980 were \$500 thousand.

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Major problem areas in 1980, continuing into 1981, are Panama's assertion that the US Government has violated the Carter/Torrijos Treaty by allowing El Salvadoran troops to train at the United States Army School of the Americas. Panama's protest is not so much over the presence of the students who are all members of the El Salvadoran military, but rather the content of the courses. Panama contends US military is in Panama by treaty only to protect the Canal and not to, in their words, "intervene" in the territorial affairs of others.

(U) PARAGUAY:

~~(S)~~ <sup>(U)</sup> Paraguay did not participate in IMET or FMS credit programs in 1980. Paraguay is a predominantly agricultural country with a population of three million. It is ruled by President Alfredo Stroessner who has governed Paraguay since 1954. He is actively supported by the extensive political apparatus of the majority Colorado Party, the Armed Forces and the police.

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~~(S)~~ (U) With the change of administration in Washington coupled with Ambassador Lane's recommendation for resumption of security assistance by means of limited military training as well as cash sales of non-combat equipment, 1981 may see a significant change in our security relationship with Paraguay.

(U) PERU:

~~(S)~~ (U) Peru joined the ranks of hemispheric democracies in July 1980. As a result of May elections, Fernando Belaunde Terry was named President of the Republic. This return to a democratic process had the complete support of the Peruvian military establishment.

~~(S)~~ (U) Military leaders continue to try to extract the maximum concessions from both the USSR and US. They are too far committed to Soviet equipment to make any abrupt move toward terminating that association; they also have US equipment which must be maintained and a demonstrated preference for many US tactical and doctrinal concepts.

~~(S)~~ (U) Peru's extensive purchases of sophisticated equipment from the USSR has created a balance-of-power problem in the area. The Chileans and Ecuadorians are particularly leery of Peruvian intentions.

~~(S)~~ (U) Our modest presence and FMS and IMET programs are designed to allow support of equipment originating in the US and to expose military officers to US political and military views. The year's most successful initiative was the return of Peruvian cadets (187) to the US Army's School of the Americas in Panama. This initiative came primarily as a result of a March, CINC visit to Peru. The ultimate objective of all programs is the lessening of Soviet presence and influence. At the same time, we remain constantly aware of the regional tensions mentioned above.

~~(S)~~ (U) FY 1980 security assistance programs for Peru took the following form: FMS, \$3M and IMET, \$309K.

(U) SURINAME: On February 25, 1980, Surinamese Army leadership and facilities were assaulted and captured by a group of dissident non-commissioned officers in what was essentially a narrow labor-union dispute escalated by force of arms. In the absence of effective opposing forces, the Government of the Republic of Suriname fell to this small NCO group. The Suriname Constitution was suspended. A new government was formed, together with an entirely new National Military Council to oversee government actions. Although the membership of the Cabinet has been juggled throughout the year, this new government remained in power and relations with the US were normalized.

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(U) URUGUAY:

~~(S)~~ Uruguay did not participate in IMET or FMS credit programs in 1980 as a result of an extension of the Koch Amendment originally imposed in FY 77.

~~(S)~~ Uruguay has been governed by the military since 1973 and can be expected to continue a dominant role for several more years as the transitional process to full democratic government unfolds. The human rights related cutoff of IMET and new FMS credits since FY 76 has steadily lessened our influence and access to a powerful element in the regional political equation.

~~(S)~~ A modest exchange program between the Uruguay Army and the National Guard of Puerto Rico was negotiated during 1980 and will be implemented during 1981.

~~(S)~~ The GOU submitted a proposed new constitution to a plebiscite on November 30, 1980. During the period just prior to the plebiscite, there were extensive public debates and an increase in party activity. In a democratic vote, with full electoral guarantees, Uruguayan voters rejected the proposed constitution which provided for continued military dominance in government. As a result of this action, the government voided the 1977 political plan and has begun to consider the nature and possible form of measures to govern this new trend of political openness in Uruguay.

(U) VENEZUELA:

~~(S)~~ In 1980, Venezuela flexed its political muscle in an effort to become a regional power in the Caribbean Basin. Venezuela's support for the El Salvadoran junta, establishment of large lines of credit for Caribbean countries, such as Jamaica and bilateral agreements with the Dominican Republic (see Dom Rep), serve to underscore Venezuela's altruistic approach to the region. Of particular note is the agreement between Venezuela and Mexico to develop a program of energy cooperation with Caribbean Basin nations. The thrust of this program is to assist beleaguered economies in the region to meet their energy requirements as well as provide markets for Venezuelan and Mexican oil.

~~(S)~~ The Venezuelan Armed Forces are in the process of modernizing their military equipment. The Air Force is actively seeking an advanced fighter aircraft to replace its aging fleet of air frames.

~~(S)~~ A representational visit by CINCSO in September inaugurated a new era of intelligence exchange between the US and Venezuela. During the visit, a team from the Defense Intelligence Agency presented a classified briefing on the Caribbean region which was well received by the Venezuelan intelligence community.

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COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

(U) Black Fury III. Communications support for joint exercise Black Fury III was provided by the Army, Navy and Air Force Components. Invaluable assistance was provided by representatives of the 193d Infantry Brigade C-E section, USACC-Panama and the 1978th Communications Group. Personnel from the USSOUTHCOM C-E staff served as members of the USSOUTHCOM Crisis Action Team (CAT) during the exercise.

(U) Radio Frequency Allocation. The SOFA permits USSOUTHCOM to use any telecommunications frequencies necessary for Canal defense, and merely requires that Panama be notified of their use. Panama's attempts to recover frequency management as an attribute of sovereignty culminated in May 1980, when it sought to use a requirement to register AM radio frequencies with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), by 31 May 80, as the occasion to coerce the U.S. Forces into renouncing that SOFA provision. The GOP agreed to register the Southern Command News (SCN) frequencies, thereby ensuring SCN priority in their use in the event of a regional reshuffling of frequencies, only on the condition that USSOUTHCOM request assignment of the frequencies from Panama. When the GOP finally consented to register the frequencies in compliance with the SOFA provisions on 27 June, following diplomatic level discussions, it reiterated the position that the U.S. notification to Panama of frequencies in use was in fact a request for assignment of the frequency to which the GOP had favorably responded. The Embassy, with USSOUTHCOM concurrence has recommended to STATE that the GOP interpretation not be challenged until such time as the GOP should deny our right to use a frequency.

(U) International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT)-Panama. ITT Panama sold its operating interests to the Government of Panama on 26 September, effective 1 October 1980. Important considerations for USSOUTHCOM requirements were identified to JCS and DCA. ITT successfully negotiated those considerations with Panama. The final agreement satisfies the specific requirements of all interested parties.

(U) International Direct Distance Dialing (IDDD). On 31 October 1980, representatives of the U.S. Forces in Panama, the Panama Canal Commission (PCC) and the Panamanian Telephone Company (INTEL) signed an agreement formalizing procedures whereby INTEL provides international telephone service to the US Forces and the PCC. The agreement provides for billing of collect long distance telephone calls made to quarters' occupants. Outgoing long distance calls will require a credit card account. Subscribers may be disconnected by the U.S. Forces and PCC for non-payment of INTEL telephone bills in accordance with procedures established by the agreement.

(U) Howard Air Force Base Satellite Terminal. A project to increase the VF channel capacity of the existing AN/MSC-46 Satellite Terminal at Howard Air Force Base from 12 channels to 24 channels was completed on 25 April 1980.

(U) Corozal AUTOVON. The installation of a Rapid Access Maintenance Monitor (RAMM) Terminal was installed during the period 15 June, through 30 June 1980. USACC-Panama AUTOVON personnel performed the entire installation and testing. The system provides maintenance personnel with diagnostic information that has significantly decreased AUTOVON switch and subscriber downtime.

(U) Fort Clayton and Quarry Heights Telecommunications Centers. Optical Character Recognition Equipment was installed in the Fort Clayton and Quarry Heights Telecommunications Centers in July 1980. Classes were conducted by USACC-Panama personnel to train clerical and secretarial personnel on message preparation procedures. The telecommunications centers have attained Headquarters USACC standards of 95% of all outgoing message traffic being processed on the Optical Character Recognition Equipment.

(U) Digital Microwave System. Collins International Service Company commenced installation of three digital microwave links in Panama. These links connect Fort Clayton, Howard AFB and Quarry Heights to Corozal. The service date for the contact was 31 October 1980, however, the contractor was unable to meet this date. The service date for the Clayton-Corozal and Howard-Corozal links was then slipped to 20 Jan 81; the service date for the Quarry Heights-Corozal link was slipped to 26 Jan 81. The government exercised the option for installation of two links on the Atlantic side on 28 May 1980. These two links will connect Fort Sherman and Galeta Island to Fort Davis. Each link will be 48 channels. The service date is 10 May 1981.

(U) Logistics Division. On 8 September 1980, a Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment (DSTE) was installed and activated by local personnel for the Military Traffic Management Command at Pier 18 Balboa. The equipment utilized was moved from the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama), Finance and Accounting Office.

(U) Navy Microwave Relocation (10 Sep - 3 Oct 80). On 10 September Motorola secured the Microwave and relocated the link components from Cerro Galera to Ancon Hill and from Tower 6072 at Summit to a new 200-foot tower. Installation at Ancon Hill was completed on 3 October and the Microwave system was returned to an operational status. This places the entire Microwave system under U.S. control.

(U) Closure of Navy Public Coast Radio Station (PCRS). Chief of Naval Operations (OP-941), in CNO letter serial 02/2387 dated 20 October 1980, authorized Commanding Officer, NAVCOMMSTA Balboa to terminate to operation of the Public Coast Radio Station (PCRS) on 1 October 1980.

(U) Summit Radio Transmitter Facility. The operation of the Radio Transmitter Facility located at Summit was turned over to civilian personnel on 1 July 1980. Navy Regional Contracting Office Contract N00600-79-C-0783 is the agreement for the operation and maintenance of U.S. Naval Communication station Balboa's Summit Transmitter Site by DYNALLECTRON Corporation, Systems Services Division, McLean, Virginia. There are presently 13 United States citizens employed by DYNALLECTRON Corporation who provide highly technical services to NAVCOMMSTA Balboa.



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(U) Communications Support. During the year the 1978th provided base communications services to Howard AFB and Albrook AFS, and air traffic controller services at Howard AFB. The Group operated an Aeronautical Station in support of the worldwide USAF Aeronautical Radio System, a Spanish-English HF radio net in support of the Chiefs of the American Air Forces and a HF radio net in support of the US Military Groups in South and Central America. The 1978th also provided tactical communications equipment and personnel in support of USSOUTHCOM.

(U) Support for Organization of American States. The antenna and radio maintenance sections continued to support the Organization of American States peace-keeping mission in Central and South America. Support activities for the year included TDY trips to Montevideo, Uruguay; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; San Salvador, El Salvador; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Santiago, Chile; La Paz, Bolivia, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Asuncion, Paraguay; Bridgetown, Barbados; Bogota, Colombia and San Jose, Costa Rica. While TDY, the teams performed work consisting of an Inspect, Repair as Necessary (IRAN) of MILGP and Mission Radio Systems. On the year, 33 antennas were installed, 8 repaired and 25 removed.

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TREATY AFFAIRS

(U) Implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) (i.e., the Agreement in Implementation of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty) went reasonably well, despite occasional friction. There were 17 Joint Committee Arrangements formally agreed to in 1980, as compared to 41 in 1979, the year the Treaty entered into force. A list of the Arrangements is at inclosure 1. The principal implementation issues which developed in our relations with the Panamanians during 1980 were in the areas of finance and jurisdiction.

(U) Financial issues dominated the early months of 1980, as the Government of Panama (GOP) sought to stimulate business and the economy in general, and to maximize tax revenues, and as elements within the Panamanian economy struggled for increased benefits and markets.

(U) The principal financial issue at the beginning of 1980 was whether service contracts entered into before 1 October 1979 should be executed under US or Panamanian law. In the absence of Panama's announcement of the minimum wage that was to apply in the former Canal zone on entry into force of the Panama Canal Treaty on 1 October 1979, contracts that were to be executed all or in part in FY 80 were let based on the \$2.90 minimum wage prescribed by US law. The Panamanian minimum wage, finally announced on 27 September 1979, was also \$2.90, but to it was added a social benefits package that increased labor costs by 40%. The announcement came too late for the component commands to budget for the payment of the increased labor costs in FY 80, however, and it was impractical to seek supplemental appropriations.

(U) In the weeks before entry into force of the Treaty, the Joint Committee appeared close to agreement that contracts entered into before 1 October 1979 would be administered under US law, while Panamanian law would govern only those entered into on 1 October 1979 or thereafter. In late 1979, however, school bus drivers employed by a contractor complained to the GOP that, although they were being paid the \$2.90 required by Panamanian law, they were not receiving the social benefits. Those complaints culminated in strikes from 15 to 20 January 1980 and from 29 April to 7 May 1980, which terminated the Joint Committee attempts to reach a reasonable compromise. With funds identified locally and within major commands in CONUS to pay the increased costs, the pre-1 October 1979 service contracts were then brought into full compliance with Panamanian law. Negotiations with the GOP on whether certain retroactive costs, penalties and interest must also be paid continued for the remainder of the year. The GOP rejected all compromise proposals, and in December 1980 the component command contracting officers instructed contractors to make the required payments.



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(U) In April 1980, meanwhile, a DOD survey team headed by [redacted] (b)(6) Staff Assistant for International Acquisitions, OUSDRE, visited Panama for the purpose of identifying those Defense supply and service items which should be obtained from Panamanian sources. The SOFA obliges the US Forces to give preference to the procurement of supplies and services obtainable in Panama. Pressures exerted by the Panamanian business community to develop the market offered by that provision resulted in the Stearn team's visit. Conversations by the team with Panamanian businessmen and government officials, and a trade fair and procurement seminars conducted subsequently by USSOUTHCOM, were highly beneficial in acquainting the Panamanian community with the US Forces' procurement process, and the contracting officers with additional sources of goods and services available in Panama. A more tangible result of the visit was the exemption from the "Buy America Act" of goods mined, produced or manufactured in Panama.

(U) Also in April 1980, a US tax team of representatives from the Departments of Defense, State and Treasury visited Panama for discussions on the issue of the taxation by Panama of contractors for the US Forces, who were US nationals or corporations. The SOFA language provides that contractors for the Forces, who are themselves US nationals or corporations, and who fulfill stipulated conditions, will not be obliged to pay taxes to the GOP as long as they are taxed at a substantially equivalent rate in the US. Although it was the intent of the negotiators that they not pay taxes in Panama, the GOP insisted upon so interpreting the SOFA language that most, if not all, would do so. The presence of the contractors in the Republic made them vulnerable to Panamanian pressure, and in March 1980 the GOP forced the issue by announcing that all contractors must file income tax returns by 31 March. That deadline was extended pending the tax team's visit in April, and was later extended several times, ultimately into 1981. As the year ended, agreement was near, but had not yet been reached.

(U) The period April to June 1980 saw the culmination of a long negotiating struggle to retain PX, commissary and other retail purchase privileges for certain categories of persons who provide support to the US Forces in Panama. The Treaty documents provide for retail sales facility privileges for persons specified in those documents, and for such other persons as may be agreed on by the US and Panama as exceptions in the Joint Committee. On 30 September 1979, the day before entry into force of the Treaty, the Panamanian representative to the Joint Committee agreed to continue purchase privileges for certain categories of individuals not covered by the Treaty until their specific situations could be reviewed. In February 1980 the Panamanian element of the Joint Committee verbally agreed to the granting of privileges to a small group of 29 defense-essential contractors providing highly sophisticated technical service to the Command, and to the US Forces' unilaterally granting them to visiting foreign military dignitaries; but it insisted that privileges of large visible groups such as contractors in general, and visiting foreign ships' crews, be terminated. On 29 April 1980, the Panamanian representative to the Joint Committee signed an Arrangement formally agreeing that the US Forces might authorize the use of retail sales facilities by a group of approximately 40 US nationals who were ministers or directors of religious organizations that supported the US Forces, until 31 March 1982. A few weeks later, however, at a formal meeting of the Joint Committee on 22 May, speaking for the record, the Panamanian representative

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stated that he had exceeded his authority in signing the Arrangement, and proposed that it be abrogated. In later discussions he agreed that it could remain in effect, but emphasized that it would terminate on the date specified and would not be renewed. On 20 June the Panamanian representative went further, and terminated the verbal agreement of February giving retail purchase privileges to the remaining group of 29 contractors. The rationale offered was that to authorize them privileges would set a precedent that would encourage other groups to seek similar exceptions to the Treaty language. The Panama National Guard (PNG) in the Joint Committee had finally been forced to bow to the pressures of the fiscal agencies of the GOP, the private economic sector, and the press, to end the US Forces' efforts to acquire purchase privileges for groups disfranchised by the Panama Canal Treaty.

(U) Throughout the year USSOUTHCOM representatives to the Joint Committee protested to their Panamanian counterparts certain taxes being imposed by the GOP on individual members of the US military community, despite exemptions provided for in the SOFA. These included a \$10 airport departure tax at Tocumen International Airport; a navigation tax on privately owned boats, which was a property tax rather than a use or license fee; and a \$20 fee for the issue of a Panamanian driver's license when the expiration date on the military member's US license had passed, even though the license was still valid according to the laws of the state that issued it. Relief from these taxes proving impossible to obtain through the Joint Committee, these issues were elevated to the diplomatic level for resolution in November.

(U) Jurisdictional questions became a major factor in Treaty implementation for the first time in May 1980, and remained the focus of attention until early November. They constituted the principal strain in the relations between the US Forces and the PNG.

(U) In May 1980, the PNG challenged US jurisdiction on the Amador Causeway. The road that extends the length of the causeway is described in the SOFA as a US MP-PNG combined patrol area. It is described elsewhere in the Treaty documents as a Canal operating area, in which the Panama Canal Commission (PCC) shares jurisdiction with Panama. It appears on the Treaty map, however, as an area that reverted to Panama, and Panama insisted on exclusive jurisdiction over it regardless of the language of the Treaty documents.

(U) At the 22 May 1980 meeting of the Joint Committee, the Panamanian representative stated unequivocally that the causeway was under exclusive Panamanian jurisdiction, and not subject to patrol by the PCC police, and he requested that his US counterpart convey that message to the PCC. In June, two potentially dangerous incidents involving PNG and PCC personnel occurred on the causeway, one of them a confrontation between the PCC and PNG police forces.

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(U) The issue of jurisdiction was pursued initially through the Joint Committee, and through a similar binational organization under the auspices of the PCC. Irresolvable at that level, it was subsequently referred to the Embassy for resolution in diplomatic channels. The Ambassador sent a diplomatic note on the subject to the Foreign Ministry on 8 August 1980, and forwarded a copy of it in a letter to the President of the Republic of Panama on 11 August. A response had not been received to either correspondence as the year ended.

(U) In May and June, Panama sought to retrieve an aspect of sovereignty that it conceded in Treaty negotiations. The SOFA permits USSOUTHCOM to use any telecommunications frequencies required for Canal defense, and merely to notify Panama of such use. Panama, however, sought to use a requirement to register the Southern Command News (SCN) AM radio frequencies with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) by 31 May 1980 as the occasion to coerce the US Forces into renouncing the SOFA provision. The GOP would register the frequencies, thereby ensuring SCN priority in their use in the event of a regional reshuffling of frequencies, only on the condition that USSOUTHCOM request that Panama assign them to it. When the GOP finally consented to register the frequencies in compliance with the SOFA provisions on 27 June 1980, following diplomatic level discussions, it reiterated the position that the US notification to Panama of frequencies in use was in fact a request for them, to which the GOP had favorably responded. The Embassy, with USSOUTHCOM concurrence, recommended to STATE that the GOP interpretation not be challenged until such time as the GOP should deny our right to use a frequency. In correspondence exchanged during the latter part of 1980 regarding the frequencies used for the SCN television channels, Panama reiterated its position.

(U) During the latter part of the year, a series of incidents marred the excellent relations that the US Forces had enjoyed with the PNG since the signing of the Treaty in September 1977. Most serious were two direct confrontations between members of the PNG company assigned to combined patrol duty at Fort Amador, and members of the US Forces who were performing official duties at the time of the incidents. The first occurred on the evening of 19 September 1980, when the PNG detained four USAF security policemen and their patrol cars for two hours on a charge of conducting US Forces' business outside of US military bases. The patrols had rendezvoused at a place approximately midway between Howard Air Force Base on the west bank of the Canal and Albrook Air Force Station on the east bank. The site was selected to allow the Albrook patrol to exchange its vehicle, which was low on fuel, for one with a full gas tank which had been driven from Howard for the purpose, and to resume patrol duties with minimum delay. This practice had been followed routinely since entry into force of the Treaty without previous objection by the PNG. The second military-to-military confrontation occurred on 21 October 1980, when the PNG stopped a USAF officer traveling from Howard AFB to Panama City, allegedly for speeding. After the officer identified himself as such he was handcuffed, taken to two successive detention sites, forced to strip to his underclothing, and searched. He was released to US authorities after being held for three hours. These incidents were the subjects of formal protest in Joint Committee, and on the diplomatic level. Responses to those protests had not been received when the year ended.

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(U) This atmosphere of harassment of the US Forces was continued on the last weekend in October and the first in November in a flagrant violation of the rights, guaranteed by the SOFA, of an unusually large number of US Forces' personnel (13) apprehended by the PNG. The PNG failed to make the notification of arrest required by the SOFA in some cases, and in all but two cases refused to transfer custody until the personnel had been brought to trial. These incidents were the subjects of formal protest in the Joint Committee. When the year ended a response from the Panamanian representatives had not been received.

(U) Transfer of custody in a timely manner, as agreed to in the SOFA, was the exception rather than the rule until June 1980. Then, custody transfers began taking place virtually immediately, on request by the US Forces, allegedly at the personal direction of the PNG Commander. The provocative incidents over the two weekends, however, marked a dramatic return to the pre-June environment with transfers being deferred up to five or more days.

(U) Joint Committee negotiators attempted to reach an agreement that would spell out, in terms of time, the meaning of the SOFA language that an accused member of the US Forces detained by Panamanian authorities would be handed over to US authorities "on request." Agreement on acceptable transfer of custody procedures had not been reached by the end of the year.

(U) Throughout 1980, USSOUTHCOM continued to coordinate closely with the US Embassy, and with the Panama Canal Commission, to ensure unified US Government positions in Panama. The Embassy, nevertheless, sought to increase its influence in SOFA implementation through full membership of an Embassy representative on the Joint Committee in the status of deputy. The final GAO report, "Implementing the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977--Good Planning But Many Issues Remain," dated 15 May 80, recommended full Embassy membership (i.e., deputy status) on the Joint Committee as essential to formulation of fully coordinated US Government positions. State Department, commenting on the GAO report, said that full Embassy membership on the Joint Committee (and PCC's Coordinating Committee) as the mechanism to ensure full coordination was of "fundamental importance," and that STATE would continue to pursue such membership vigorously. It did so in an October 1980 letter from the Deputy Secretary of State to the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

(U) The USSOUTHCOM position was that full membership was not necessary to full and effective coordination. Coordination was being routinely carried out in accord with law and existing DOD-STATE agreements, and Embassy participation in the Joint Committee was in fact routine and timely. Nevertheless, in the spirit of cooperation we actively pursued ways to enhance inter-agency coordination in Panama. In the interest of improved performance, USSOUTHCOM in December tabled a proposed concept that formalized the earlier informally agreed structure for coordination and current measures for its enhancement. It provided a clear-cut process whereby US positions falling within the purview of the Joint Committee were coordinated within the US Government in a decentralized, efficient manner consistent with the independence from ambassadorial authority that the law contemplates an area military commander should exercise, and as required by the USSOUTHCOM Coordination Plan for Panama Canal Treaty Implementation and by joint STATE-DOD guidance.

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COMPLETED JOINT COMMITTEE AGREEMENTS

1. Fire Protection on U.S. Military Installations
2. Telephone Service for Quarters Transferred to the Republic of Panama
3. Involuntary Treatment at Corozal Army Mental Health Center
4. Republic of Panama Post Offices in Defense Sites
5. Facilities within the Port of Cristobal
6. Facilities Within the Port of Balboa
7. Railroad Services
8. Procedures for Handling Cargo Consigned to the United States Forces  
Through the Ports of Balboa and Cristobal and Other Docking Sites
9. Vessel Port Services Procedures
10. Balboa West Bombing Range
11. Membership in United States Forces' Clubs
12. Maintenance of R-12 Road
13. Flat Rates for Potable Water
14. Flat Rates for Sewage
15. Potable Water System - France Field
16. Sewer System - France Field
17. Criminal Jurisdiction - Notification of Arrest

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### AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

(U) WWMCCS ADP Remote Network Processor Performance. Operational statistics for 1980 continued to reflect the need for improvement in communication circuit performance. Availability to the user was 79.8% for the year. Actual effectiveness was somewhat less because of the need to rerun jobs that were interrupted while in progress. During April a major problem was experienced with the circuit to ADCOM. Correction of the problem required the personal involvement of the Director, DCA and senior management personnel at ATT. After extensive testing, the problem was traced to bad timing at ATT St. Louis and a bad modem at MacDill AFB. The most significant cause of communication outages continues to be loss of crypto synchronization and hits on the main circuit trunk. Were it not for constant line monitoring and crypto reset actions by computer operators, operational availability figures would be considerably lower. There were no major ADPE failures during the year.

#### (U) ADP Equipment (ADPE) Configuration Changes.

(U) During May, one Honeywell VIP 7705W and one 7716 page printer were installed. Although obtained for the USAFSO Intelligence Division (to replace the equipment withdrawn during treaty transition and given to the 193d Inf Bde) this equipment was installed in the computer center at Quarry Heights because of the greater utilization it would receive.

(U) Lease of the majority of the equipment requested in 1978, as an interim upgrade of capabilities, was cancelled during 1980 because of two factors. First, an SDN was submitted in May to replace the existing H716 with two Level 6 computers. Secondly, the late arrival of the equipment, the one year delay in release of RNP 4.0 software, and the resources required to convert application systems made the installation of this equipment uneconomical. Accordingly, the high speed printers were the only items retained.

(U) Attempts to install a backup Electrically Alterable Read-Only-Memory (EAROM) were unsuccessful. The EAROM has been returned to Honeywell for problem analysis and repair.

(U) In May, a Systems Development Notification (SDN) was submitted to HQDA requesting the acquisition of two Honeywell Level 6 computer systems to replace the H716. This SDN, which was submitted because of the phasing out of support (hardware and software) for the H716 and because of expanding command requirements, was approved by JCS in October. Delivery and installation of the two systems are scheduled for late 1981.

#### (U) Software Systems Acquisition, Development, and Maintenance.

##### (U) Command and Control Applications.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Data Base. The SOUTHCOM WWMCCS data base at REDCOM was transferred to a removable disk pack which will be exclusively used and managed by USSOUTHCOM personnel. This action was requested because of the loss of data which occurred periodically as a result of REDCOM disk management procedures.

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(U) JOC Reports System. The JOC Reports System was deleted from the list of active C2 systems because of non-use (partially attributable to communication circuit problems). The source decks and data have been placed in the ASD library and would be available if the system was needed in the future.

(U) Intelligence Applications. The majority of 1980 was spent in refining programs and procedures already in effect, updating documentation and, planning for Level 6 implementation.

(U) Travelers in Panama (TIP). The TIP subsystem was fully operational during 1980. Minimal programming effort was expended on it during the year. Nine WWDMS queries and one overall query program were completed. Emphasis was on maintaining a current data base and correcting minor deficiencies. System documentation, as required by DOD regulations, was completed. The data base now contains approximately 7500 different travelers and was 100% current at the end of the year.

(U) Ground Order of Battle (GOB). The on-line update program was changed extensively. It is now a time-sharing program and utilizes the forms capability.

(U) Equipment (EQP). Testing started on using update tapes transmitted to ADCOM from DIA via the IDHSCII network vice autodin card decks. SCJ2-PLOPS took over the responsibility for maintaining the data base. The report program had major changes made to it.

(U) Automated Installations Intelligence File (AIF). Tests started on using update tapes transmitted to ADCOM from DIA via the IDHSCII network vice mailing the tapes. REDCOM RDJTF requested and received a copy of all AIF software.

(U) Biographics (BIO). An updated user's manual was published and distributed. Several efficiency refinements were made to existing programs.

(U) DOD 5200.1-R Security Programs. There were minor changes made to the three sub-programs and all were re-written for level 6 implementation.

(U) Intelligence Data Handling System Communications II (IDHSC II).

Testing of the Bulk Data Transfer capability started and proved worthwhile. ADCOM completed a software package which allows USSOUTHCOM users to do direct file access with the DIAOLS system at DIA via IDHSCII. The requirement for Automated Intelligence Reconnaissance Exploitation System (AIRES) was cancelled by SCJ2. Work started at ADCOM to allow USSOUTHCOM to access the DIA Mail Service System.

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(U) Staff Support Applications.

(U) Document Index System (DIS). The DIS sub-system was modified to allow all USSOUTHCOM staff elements to become users of this system. In addition, the system was modified to create a complete audit trail for all transactions and to allow for variable security caveats for each user. Two new data bases and two new programs for use with this sub-system were created. This most recent modification allows users to index the contents of their various documents by assigning keywords to documents. The files containing the keywords allow the user to locate documents, containing information on a specific subject, by title as well as by physical location.

(U) ASD Document Management System (DOCMGT). This system was deleted and all ASD documents were entered on the Document Index System.

(U) Manual Development and Maintenance (MANDAM). All user's manuals for the ADCOM/IDHS system were moved to the ADCOM computer from the REDCOM computer along with a copy of the MANDAM system.

(U) World-Wide Data Management System (WWDMS). A program was written which will allow users to execute WWDMS procedures in the batch mode (card reader) with or without control/parameter cards.

(U) WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN). 1980 saw continued expansion of the use of WIN capabilities. Arrangements were made with LANTCOM to access, via TELNET, a data base which contains ship positional data. This information can be used to support search and rescue (SAR) operations and other staff and component requirements for such information. Use of TELNET to obtain potential evacuee data and timely regional weather was instituted with NMCC and TAC, respectively. The teleconferencing feature of WIN was used extensively to communicate with JCS and supporting commands during exercise Black Fury in January.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(U) General: (U) Overall press interest in USSOUTHCOM showed a decline during much of 1980, reflecting the reduction in focus on the command in the aftermath of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, which went into effect on 1 October 1979. However, there was press interest on the effects of the Treaty on USSOUTHCOM, and how the command was adjusting to the new era. Visiting newsmen were given unclassified briefings and assisted in their coverage of command activities. In general, they desired information on matters related to the combined aspects of Panama Canal defense between the United States and the Republic of Panama. At year end, training of Salvadoran military personnel in Panama Canal Area Military Schools brought reaction in some elements of the Panamanian press along with the predictable anti-US rhetoric by known leftist columnists of Panamanian newspapers.

(U) Panama's granting of safe haven to the Shah of Iran concentrated unusual press attention on this area in the first months of 1980. Although USSOUTHCOM had little involvement in the Shah's presence, the possibility of his use of U.S. Army Medical Facilities while in Panama invited numerous queries from local, US and international media.

(U) ~~(FOUO)~~ The command was the subject of anti-US propaganda in the Panamanian press, particularly in newspapers of the government-controlled Editora Renovacion Group. This propaganda, based on falsehood and innuendo, inferred that USSOUTHCOM was furnishing troops and equipment from Panama to support the El Salvadoran government. USSOUTHCOM aggressively refuted these allegations, and provided factual releases on the authorized training being provided to Salvadoran personnel in local security assistance schools. It was emphasized that materiel and in-country training support was being furnished from CONUS assets.

(U) ~~(FOUO)~~ Other than the El Salvador issue, there was general abatement of anti-US propaganda. However, the press continued to snipe at the US for alleged violations of the spirit and provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

(U) USSOUTHCOM continued to use all available internal information media in continuation of the Panama Canal Treaty-related Information and Education program for the command's personnel. The emphasis of this ongoing program is to assure maximum possible awareness of the provisions of the Treaty and the implementing agreements. Significant effort was channeled toward informing people of the changes that were taking place and their effect on the individual and the family. The program dealt with virtually every facet of life in the Panama Canal Area and was instrumental in reducing confusion, tension and personal problems in the post-Treaty period.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program

(U) The purpose of the USSOUTHCOM Community Relations program is to increase awareness and understanding of the U. S. Southern Command and its missions throughout Latin America. Additionally, it is to foster good relations with those various sectors of the public with whom the USSOUTHCOM deals on a regular basis. The program is directly related to the Command's



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representation mission throughout Latin America. It is based on mutual understanding and partnership between this Command and the countries and people of Latin America.

(U) To further the community relations goals in the Republic of Panama, USSOUTHCOM sent a band and a parachute team to David to participate in the International Trade Fair, an event that is multi-national in scope. The band also performed at the Sona Fair.

(U) The official USSOUTHCOM Christmas Program for Panama was enthusiastically supported by the U.S. Southern Command and its components. Three Panamanian groups were sponsored by organizations within the USSOUTHCOM Headquarters. Seventeen groups were sponsored by 21 organizations within the 193d Brigade. Twelve groups were sponsored by 14 organizations of USAF50. And four groups were sponsored by four organizations from the USNAVSTA. There was an increase of 11 groups over the preceding year.

(U) The 79th U.S. Army Band made a total of 12 Community Relations trips to 10 different countries. Band performances during the year totaled 90 commitments before audiences in excess of 2-1/2 million. Millions more were entertained on local, regional and national radio and television networks in various countries. The Band performed numerous other concerts and engagements in the Panama Canal Area on an official basis.

(U) The "Jumping Ambassadors" Parachute Team visited 10 countries on community relations visits during 1980, performing 50 times before audiences totaling nearly 1-1/2 million.

(U) In September the Civic Action function for the USSOUTHCOM was transferred from the Public Affairs Office to both LAMA and J3. In the case of civic action projects in Panama, J3 is responsible. LAMA now handles those civic action programs in the other countries of Latin America.

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

(U) SCN-TV marked its 24th year of service to the Command by providing entertainment and information programming from the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), local production and satellite TV programming. The number of restricted programs in the AFRTS package remained high (45-55%) and SCN-TV was again the most heavily restricted AFRTS network in the world. However, with the availability of satellite television programs, continued receipt of the AFRTS-LA programming package, the expansion of the film library at SCN through year-end purchases by AFRTS-LA, SCN-TV increased the average hours on the air per week from the high 70s to the 90s.

(U) Earth Station. The Southern Command Network has improved the still-marginal satellite signal received on its own 11-meter receive-only earth station. This improvement came with the acquisition and installation of two additional Low Noise Amplifiers (LNA) (33 degrees Kelvin each) working in conjunction with the original 45 degree LNA to make a tridundant system. This enables SCN to electronically switch rather than manually move an LNA to vertical or horizontal polarization on the received signal. SCN utilizes the earth station to receive television programs to supplement the AFRTS package, which is so heavily restricted, and to bring timely news,

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sporting events, and special programs to the SCN audience. During the football season, three to four football games are broadcast each weekend. Both college and professional bowl games were aired, to include the Super Bowl. On special holidays, such as New Year's Day, Super Bowl day, and Thanksgiving, up to ten hours of satellite programming were broadcast. With 1980 being an election year, both the Democrat and Republican conventions were carried on the first and last day of each convention - gavel to gavel. Presidential candidate debates were aired as was total election night coverage. During 1980, a plan for a new 15 meter earth station was developed and submitted as an Other Procurement Army (OPA) project for FY83. This requirement has been recognized as being valid, however, a decision is being withheld pending further study by Army Broadcasting Service (ABS). American Forces Information Service (AFIS) initiated a proposal to develop a lease operated earth station similar to those in Cuba and Puerto Rico. This proposal is being studied to evaluate costs and service.

(U) SCN-TV News continued to be the principal visual source of local and international news within the Panama Canal Area. The satellite brings live stateside news. Of special interest is the continuing local news coverage of events and effects of the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties. Joint cooperation involving civic action projects and joint training exercises between the National Guard of Panama and the U.S. military forces was a frequent topic of local coverage. More efficient, longer-duration batteries for the color mini-cam unit have enabled local event coverage by our news-gathering crews to increase. The US-SOUTHCOM combined training exercise "Black Fury" during February was covered for local news with a composite production prepared for CINC briefings. SCN local news is presented adjacent the early evening network newscast Monday through Friday in a 15-minute block which includes a recap of the major headlines of the day, local news, weather information, a TV programming guide, sports information, and a calendar of events for the Panama Canal community. SCN-AM radio airs a live news on the hour with both 12 noon and 6:30 P.M. devoted to hour long news programs. These programs include news, sports, business news, and public affairs from AFRTS-W.

(U) Several special programs were aired during 1980 in observance of Black History, Hispanic and American Indian heritage, as well as support of United Fund, Boy Scouts and other nationally recognized occasions. "Que Pasa?", a five-minute interview program continued to be produced by SCN, to keep the community abreast of interesting local activities.

(U) A significant increase in local spot/community announcements was made in 1980. This was accomplished through the designation of a "Continuity Department" at SCN, and increased the announcement/information content of the broadcast day.

(U) An ongoing manpower survey has recognized the severe manpower shortage at SCN. Efforts are underway to establish new manning levels to more realistically support the network's mission. An on-site survey conducted by the U.S. Army's FORSCOM is scheduled for March-April of 1981.

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

(U) SCN Radio operated 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), located in Los Angeles, California and Washington, D.C., and local origins.

(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 continued low level of authorized and required personnel forces SCN-AM and FM to continue simulcast operations between 0100 and 0500 Monday through Sunday at an average of 24 hours per week. SCN-FM's fully automated system is coupled directly with the AM transmitter facility and enables the station to continue 24-hour service on both frequencies on each side of the Isthmus without the presence of a broadcaster during simulcast times.

(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 type announcements to keep the public fully informed.

(U) SCN-AM reduced live sports programming significantly in deference to listeners who had favorite programs pre-empted because of non-critical games. This continues with the philosophy of elimination of game duplication between SCN-TV and SCN-Radio when games are carried via satellite.

(U) Among the significant special programs carried on SCN were the World Series, Presidential news conferences, Presidential pre-election, election, and post-election coverage, and special entertainment programs provided by AFRTS-LA for AM and FM stereo.

(U) Southern Command News Operations

(U) The Southern Command News, also known as the SCNews, is the authorized, unofficial unified command newspaper for USSOUTHCOM and its component commands. It is collocated with the Southern Command Radio and Television Network in building 209 at Fort Clayton. Command supervision and policy direction of the newspaper is by the USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Officer. Manning is provided on a "pro rata" basis by component commands.

(U) The Southern Command News provides a balance of local and command news and features and supports the command/internal information programs of the USSOUTHCOM and component commands. Primary emphasis is on publication of news material about local command activities furnished by the military information offices, Panama Canal Commission Information Office, military news services, Department of Defense news service, and Security Assistance Organizations in Latin America. In 1980, news and information about how to accomplish Panama Canal Treaty induced requirements were emphasized; as well as coverage of all major military exercises in the area, and all disaster relief/rescue operations.

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(U) During 1980, 51 issues of the SCNews were published. Normally 24 pages in length, 11 issues of the SCNews were 16 pages long in 1980. Two issues employed a "bi-color" process front page (including the July 5 issue and the Nov. 26 issue). A special eight-page Panama Canal Treaty supplement was published Jan. 4, 1980 and included up-to-date information about licensing and registering vehicles, boats, animals, domestic employees, etc.

(U) New typesetting equipment, valued at \$35,000.00, ordered in 1977 arrived late in 1980 and initial installation and testing was begun in December. Manning continued to be authorized at four permanent civilian positions and five military positions. Funding of the Southern Command News continued under the administration of the 193d Infantry Brigade's Comptroller office, and was slightly above the level funded in 1979. Sufficient funds were available for proper mission accomplishment.

(U) Other specific information programs accomplished by the Southern Command News included observance of Black History month, Hispanic and American Indian heritage recognition, as well as support of United Fund, Boy Scouts, Air Force Assistance Fund drive, and other nationally recognized occasions. A special "Happenings" page about local events of interest was begun, and the format on several other standing columns was changed slightly to enhance readability and page design. These included the Movie Schedule, Community Calendar, and TV Guide.

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Command Surgeon

(U) Medical Assistance team visits, providing medical and dental services for USMILGP - USMAAG personnel and their dependents throughout the USSOUTHCOM, were conducted in the following locations during CY1980:

18 Jan - 1 Feb	Caracas, Venezuela La Paz, Bolivia Quito, Ecuador Bogota, Colombia
10 - 12 Apr	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
14 - 28 Aug	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Brasilia, Brazil Buenos Aires, Argentina Mendoza, Argentina Asuncion, Paraguay Montevideo, Uruguay

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HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT, USSOUTHCOM

(U) Mission. To provide administrative and logistical support to Headquarters, US Southern Command and/or to arrange for the provision of support by staff elements of the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama). Headquarters Commandant also serves as Commander, US Army Element, USSOUTHCOM, Sub-Installation Manager Quarry Heights, and Commander, Quarry Heights Detachment, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama).

(U) Organization. The Quarry Heights Detachment, Hq Command, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) was organized on 14 March 1977 per Permanent Orders 42-21, Headquarters, 193d Infantry Brigade (Canal Zone). The detachment is organized into three sections (administration, supply and utilities) to accomplish its mission. Staffing is broken down as follows:

Officers: 2  
Enlisted: 8  
Civilian: 1

Commander - (b)(6) 1 Jan - 31 Dec 80

(U) Major Functional Responsibilities.

a. (U) Administration. Provides administrative support to Headquarters Commandant, including personnel administration for all Army personnel assigned to USA Element USSOUTHCOM.

b. (U) Supply. Supply functions include maintaining accountability for all assigned property and furnishing logistical support as required by USSOUTHCOM staff activities at Quarry Heights.

c. (U) Utilities. Provides minor facilities repair services in working areas of Quarry Heights, and coordinates service and work order requests with the Directorate of Facilities Engineering, 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) and telephone service requests with USACC.

c. (U) Additional functional responsibilities include transportation coordination for USSOUTHCOM, security of the post of Quarry Heights, and any other support as required by the Commander-in-Chief, USSOUTHCOM.

(U) Significant Operations During 1980. Continuous support for Headquarters, US Southern Command remained the primary activity for the Headquarters Commandant. Noteworthy accomplishments of the Headquarters Commandant include setting up barracks space in Bldg 153 for junior enlisted personnel assigned to USSOUTHCOM effectively upgrading security in the Morgan Avenue housing area to installing a strategically placed

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fence; and recommending improvements to Bldg 81 (Tunnel), to be implemented during 1981, which will upgrade security and more effectively control access to this sensitive area.

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LEGAL AFFAIRS

(U) Panama Canal Treaty. This office continued to play a vital role in implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty. We were actively involved in negotiations in the Legal Subcommittee of the Joint Committee concerning arrangements on notification of arrest or detention, transfer of custody, service of criminal process, and others. In addition, we were actively represented on the Taxation and Customs Subcommittee of the Joint Committee and provided legal representation to the Joint Committee. Opinions were provided on first impression matters which served to set the direction for future US Forces negotiations with Panama. We also provided legal advice to the Combined Board on Freedom of Information Act and convoy movements and other subjects.

(U) In fulfillment of our obligation of legal advice to provide legal advice to the Headquarters and the Command, subjects addressed in 1980 included the area role of the Southern Command in Latin America under the Treaty, taxation of designated contractors, Panamanian preference in the procurement of goods and services, transfer of real property to Panama, terms of reference/self-defense rules for military personnel in El Salvador, applicability of various labor laws of the Republic of Panama to the Forces and contractors, PX and commissary privileges, application of Panamanian social security, communications (to include assignment of frequencies), exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Panama and the US Forces, the future of United States Army School of the Americas (USASA), establishment of satellite communications, combined police operations and non-appropriated fund activities, as well as issues involving security assistance, international agreements and others. Opinions and advice on these matters involved analysis of various status of force agreements and frequent coordination with representatives of the Panama Canal Commission and the American Embassy.

(U) Relations With Other Latin American Countries. This office provided pertinent Fact Sheets for use by the CIMC when visiting 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 various Latin American countries.

(U) Relations With The Panama Canal Commission. Overlap of Commission/US Forces interests required continuing liaison and coordination with the Panama Canal Commission during treaty implementation.

(U) Other Legal Matters. Legal assistance was provided on a limited/emergency basis to personnel assigned to Quarry Heights and the LATAM military missions. USSOUTHCOM guidance pertaining to implementing Federal Standards of Conduct was prepared and disseminated to military members in Latin America. Legal advice was furnished concerning Freedom of Information, Privacy Act, Law of War and Equal Employment Opportunity questions.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

(U) The Command Provost Marshal also acts as the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) Provost Marshal and the Commander of the Law Enforcement Activity (LEA) which consists of one Headquarters Company and two STRAF MP Companies.

(U) Following implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty, the LEA has played a major role in the joint mission of the defense of the Panama Canal and Canal Areas by U.S. Forces and Guardia Nacional. The LEA has been in the forefront in effecting the provisions of the Treaty demonstrated by the effective inter-facemement of joint operations and the sustainment of a sound participant in the 193d Inf Bde (Pan) tactical, as well as USSOUTHCOM joint exercises. The LEA received numerous Cutting Edge awards from the Commanding General for training and physical training excellence.

(U) LEA activities to enhance the welfare of the troops, their dependents and the community spanned an exceptionally broad spectrum during 1980. Chaplain retreats and prayer breakfasts, monthly NCO luncheons, DYA Carnival, Explorer Scouting Program, American Heritage Week, Hispanic Week, wives' orientations, Military Police Anniversary Party, officer and senior NCO's picnic, LEA childrens' Christmas party and a Christmas party for a Panamanian old folks home.

(U) LEA excelled in sports by taking first and second places in the Brigade "Big Wheels" division and got a Brigade record for the transisthmian cross country run. On the track side of sports, SP4 Kenneth Harper was selected for the U.S. modern pentathlon team. The LEA machinegun team finished first and third places during the Central Region Championship Competition.

(U) With the implementation of the Treaty, military law enforcement functions were put to the test during the early months which had required two years of planning and final negotiations. The results were many and were successful. The accomplishments included the combined U.S. Military Police-Panama National Guard patrols and the registration and licensing of personnel and vehicles for operation in Panama. It was a significant event that marked the beginning of a twenty year era with the toughest task ahead - the successful implementation of the Treaty.

(U) In the area of police operations, there were several major U.S. efforts combined with PN. Most outstanding were the combined patrols, responsible for Military Areas of Coordination and the combined police desk. In addition, the Contraband Suppression Section was formed and came into action as a supportive agency of the Treaty. This section not only had members of the U.S. Military Police in it, but also had USAF Security Police, Panama Customs Agents and occasional support from the Panama Canal Commission Customs Assistance Section and USN Security.

(U) On several occasions the LEA units were placed on alert status due to demonstrations and riots in Colon and Panama. The Military Police units were never actually involved in a face to face encounter with the demonstrations, but always maintained a high state of readiness if the action were required.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS	ARMY BROADCASTING SERVICE
ADCOM	AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND
ADP	AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING
ADPE	AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT
AECA	ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT
AFIS	ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE
AFSCME	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
AFGS!	AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
AFRTS	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE
AFRTS-LA	AFRTS-LOS ANGELES
AM	AMPLITUDE MODULATION
AMEMBASSY	AMERICAN EMBASSY
ARTEP	ARMY TRAINING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM (US)
ASA (CW)	ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ARMY-CIVIL WORKS
ASD/ISA	ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE
ATT	AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
CAT	CRISIS ACTION TEAM
CCO	CONTROLLED COLLECTION OBJECTIVES
CDTS	COMPUTER DIRECTED TRAINING SYSTEM
C-E	COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS
CHUSMAAG	CHIEF, US MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP
CIDREP	CIVILIAN DISTURBANCE READINESS POSTURE
CINC	COMMANDER IN CHIEF



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CINCLANT	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC (US)
CNO	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CODEL	CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
COINS	COMMUNITY ON-LINE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM
COMSEC	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY
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	CONCEPT PLAN: OPERATION PLANS IN CONCEPT FORMAT
CONUS	CONTINENTAL US
COPECODECA	PERMANENT COMMISSION, CENTRAL AMERICAN DEFENSE COUNCIL
CPD	CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION DOCUMENT
CSOP	COMBINED STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES
CZ	CANAL ZONE
CZCPPCB	CANAL ZONE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL POLICY COORDINATING BOARD
CZG	CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT
CZMS	CANAL ZONE MILITARY SCHOOLS
C2	COMMAND AND CONTROL
C3	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS
DA	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DAO	DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE
DAST	DISASTER AREA SURVEY TEAM
DATT	DEFENSE ATTACHE
DCA	DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
DIA	DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DIAOLS DIA UN-LINE SYSTEMS  
DOCA DEFENSE ORIENTATION CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION  
DOD DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
DODCI DOD COMPUTER IMPROVEMENT  
DODDS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS  
DFE DIRECTOR OF FACILITIES ENGINEERING  
DSAA DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY  
DSCS DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM  
FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE  
FICEURLANT FLEET INTELLIGENCE CENTER EUROPE/ATLANTIC  
FLRA FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT  
FM FREQUENCY MODULATION  
FMS FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE  
FORSCOM US ARMY FORCES COMMAND  
FSLN SANDINISTA FRONT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION  
GENSER GENERAL SERVICE  
GN GUARDIA NACIONAL (PANAMA) OTHER (LATAM COUNTRIES)  
GO( ) GOVERNMENT OF (COUNTRY)  
GORM GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
HC HOST COUNTRY  
HF HIGH FREQUENCY  
HUMINT HUMAN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE  
IAAFA INTER-AMERICAN AIR FORCE ACADEMY  
IANTN INTER-AMERICAN NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK  
IDHS INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM  
IDDD INTERNATIONAL DIRECT DISTANCE DIALING

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IMET	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING
IMF	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUNDS
IMINT	IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE
INTAFF	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
INTEL	PANAMANIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY
ISO	INDUSTRIAL SECURITY OFFICE
ISSA	INTER-SERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT
ITT	INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
ITU	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION
I&W	INDICATIONS AND WARNING
JCS	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
JIRSG	JOINT INTERSERVICE RESOURCE STUDY GROUP
JITF	JOINT INTELLIGENCE TASK FORCE
JMA	JOINT MANPOWER AUTHORIZATION
JMP	JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM
JOC	JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER
JOTC	JUNGLE OPERATIONS TRAINING CENTER
JPAM	JOINT PROGRAM ASSESSMENT MEMORANDUM
JRG	REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA GOVERNMENT
JTD	JOINT TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION
JTF	JOINT TASK FORCE
LA	LEGAL AFFAIRS
LATAM	LATIN AMERICA(N)
LANTCOM	ATLANTIC COMMAND (US)
LEA	LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
LERTCON	ALERT CONDITION



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LNA	LOW NOISE AMPLIFIER
LST	LANDING SHIP TANK
LWR	LOCAL WAGE RATE
MAG	MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP (US)
MAC	MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (US)
MAP	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MEDDAC	US ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY
MI	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
MILGP	MILITARY GROUP (US)
MLO	MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE (US)
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
MSAP	MILITARY SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROJECTION
MTT	MOBILE TRAINING TEAM
MULA	MILITARY UNIVERSITY OF LATIN AMERICA
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
NAVCOMSTA	US NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION
NCO	NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER
NISRA	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE RESIDENT AGENT
OAS	ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
ODC	OFFICE OF DEFENSE COOPERATION (US)
OPLAN	OPERATIONS PLAN
PACAMS	PANAMA CANAL AREA MILITARY SCHOOLS
PAO	PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
PCA	PANAMA CANAL AUTHORITY
PCC	PANAMA CANAL COMPANY/COMMISSION
PDC	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PML	PERSONNEL MOVEMENT LIMITATION
REDCOM	READINESS COMMAND (US)
RCC	RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER
RMD	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE, HQ, USSOUTHCOM
RNP	REMOTE NETWORK PROCESSOR
RP	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
SA	SECURITY ASSISTANCE
SAO	SECURITY ASSISTANCE OFFICE
SAR	SEARCH AND RESCUE
SCIATT	SMALL CRAFT INSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL TEAM
SCN	SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK
SDN	SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT NOTIFICATION
SESO	SENSITIVE SOURCE
SOFA	STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT
SPINTCOM	SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS
SSO	SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE
TA (DCS/TA)	DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, TREATY AFFAIRS, HQ, USSOUTHCOM
TAC	TACTICAL AIR COMMAND (US)
TCE	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS ELEMENT
TIPO	TYPICAL (REGIMENT)
TLCF	TELECONFERENCE, SPECIFICALLY WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK
TPFDD	TIME-PHASED FORCE AND DEPLOYMENT DATA
TPFDL	TIME-PHASED FORCE AND DEPLOYMENT LIST
UNITREP	UNIT REPORT (REPLACES FORSTAT)
USACC	US ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

USAID	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USARSA	US ARMY SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS
USASA	US ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
USCINCSO	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, US SOUTHERN COMMAND
USCOMSOLANT	US COMMANDER SOUTH ATLANTIC
USG	US GOVERNMENT
USMAAG	US MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP
USMILGP	US MILITARY GROUP
USMLO	US MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE
USNR	US NAVAL RESERVE
USODC	US OFFICE OF DEFENSE COOPERATION
USREDCOM	US READINESS COMMAND
USSOUTHCOM	US SOUTHERN COMMAND
USSR	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UW	UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE
VHF	VERY HIGH FREQUENCY
VLF	VERY LOW FREQUENCY
WIN	WWWCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK
WDMS	WORLDWIDE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
WWWCCS	WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.



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