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GUATEMALA REVIEW
Report to the Secretary of Defense on
DoD Activities in Guatemala (U)

DECEMBER 1995

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Guatemala Review Panel

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Deputy to the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) for Policy Support

Inspector General, Defense Intelligence Agency

Inspector General, National Security Agency

Deputy Inspector General, Headquarters, Department of the Army

Chief, Western Hemisphere Division, J5, The Joint Staff

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

DEC 6 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Guatemala Review -- DoD Activities in Guatemala

(U) On March 31, 1995, the Deputy Secretary of Defense directed that the Guatemala Review Panel be formed to review the Department of Defense's involvement in Guatemala since 1980. The Panel conducted its review in two phases. In the first phase, the Panel examined the involvement of Department personnel and intelligence assets in allegations surrounding the death, disappearance and kidnapping of U.S. citizens and others in Guatemala. In the second phase, the Panel focused on other aspects of the Department's involvement with Guatemala. The results of the first phase are contained in the Panel's October 31, 1995 report to the President's Intelligence Oversight Board. The enclosed report contains the results of the second phase of the Panel's review.

(U) The report discusses Department of Defense activities in and related to Guatemala since 1980. We examined the Congressional Presentation Documents for fiscal years 1980 through 1995 and determined that U.S. policy objectives toward Guatemala for that period revolved around four primary objectives. Those objectives are:

- o promoting a stable democratic government to include ending the Marxist insurgency;
- o eliminating human rights abuses;
- o responding to the economic and social needs of the Guatemalan people; and
- o reducing drugs and drug trafficking.

(U) Based on the documentation we reviewed, all significant DoD programs and activities in Guatemala from 1980 to 1995 were within the stated U.S. policy objectives. We determined that:

- o There were 1,366 deployments to Guatemala during the period, involving at least 25,021 DoD personnel. U.S. military personnel performed humanitarian and civic action exercises designed to demonstrate the role of the military in stabilizing a democratic government and improving the economic and social welfare of the Guatemalan people.

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o In the 1980s, DoD intelligence collectors concentrated on gathering information for DoD policymakers related to Guatemalan insurgent activities and Government of Guatemala actions to counter them. After 1989, the focus of intelligence collection activity shifted from the insurgency to narcotics trafficking.

o Since 1990, DoD personnel have supported the Drug Enforcement Administration's effort to interdict narcotics trafficking in Guatemala by transporting law enforcement personnel, detecting suspected trafficking activity, providing intelligence support and assisting in planning counterdrug operations.

o The DoD security assistance program during the period totalled \$28 million in grant aid and \$3.384 million in International Military Education and Training. With the exception of one UH-1 helicopter in 1983, no major end items were provided to the Government of Guatemala.

(U) We also reviewed Sensitive Support Focal Point System documentation provided by the Deputy to the Undersecretary of Defense (Policy) for Policy Support. We determined that activities conducted in Guatemala within the Sensitive Support Focal Point System complied with the appropriate directives and supported U.S. policy objectives.

(U) We received comments to a draft of this report from 19 organizations listed in Appendix A. While the organizations concurred with the report, minor adjustments were made to accommodate those management comments.

(U) Appendix D to this report contains information on National Security Agency Very Restricted Knowledge (VRK-11) activities. These activities were reviewed by only those members of the Guatemala Review Panel who were appropriately cleared.

(U) If you have any questions regarding the report, please contact (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) at (703) 604- or (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) at (703) 604-

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Eleanor Hill
Eleanor J. Hill
Inspector General

Enclosure

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Part I - Introduction

Introduction

Background

(U) On March 30, 1995, the President directed the Intelligence Oversight Board to conduct a government-wide review of any and all aspects of the allegations surrounding the 1990 death of Michael DeVine and the 1992 disappearance of Efrain Bamaca Velasquez in Guatemala. The President also directed that the Board review any intelligence information that might bear on the facts surrounding the torture, disappearance or death of U.S. citizens in Guatemala since 1984, particularly the 1989 kidnapping of Sister Dianna Ortiz and the 1985 deaths of Nicholas Blake and Griffith Davis.

(U) As a result of the Presidential direction, on March 31, 1995, the Deputy Secretary of Defense directed that appropriate DoD organizations search their files and provide the Inspector General, DoD with all information, regardless of classification or compartmentation, relating to the four major incidents. We issued the report, "Report to the President's Intelligence Oversight Board" on October 31, 1995, that addressed the four major incidents, dissemination of information, and intelligence sharing.

(U) In addition to the above tasking, the Deputy Secretary of Defense tasked the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs); National Security Agency (NSA); and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to develop chronologies from January 1, 1980 to the present concerning DoD policy in Guatemala and all significant activities involving

U.S. military relations with Guatemala. (b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

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Scope and Methodology

(U) **Scope.** Our review was based on information received from the Deputy Secretary of Defense's March 31, 1995, Guatemala taskings to appropriate DoD organizations. The Inspector General received approximately 70,000 pages of data from 18 DoD organizations and one non-DoD organization. Those organizations are identified in Appendix B. Members of the Inspector General's staff reviewed all of the documentation, dating from January 1980 through October 1995. (b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

(b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

(b)(1) Section 1.7(e); (b)(3)

(b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

(b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

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(U) **Methodology.** Using the data collected from the March 31, 1995 data call, we summarized all of DoD's significant activities in Guatemala since 1980. Specifically, we reviewed and

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analyzed chronologies of DoD deployments and activities in Guatemala, delivery reports of defense articles to Guatemala, Congressional Presentation Documents for FY 1980 through FY 1995, and messages and memoranda relating to Guatemala.

(U) **A Caution.** The documentation we received and reviewed may not be all inclusive, especially for records prior to 1990 because some files were routinely destroyed during annual files maintenance reviews.

Summary of Review

(U) We reviewed the Congressional Presentation Documents for fiscal years 1980 through 1995. According to those documents, U.S. policy objectives toward Guatemala for that period revolved around four primary objectives. Those objectives are:

- o promoting a stable democratic government to include ending the Marxist insurgency;
- o eliminating human rights abuses;
- o responding to the economic and social needs of the Guatemalan people; and
- o reducing drugs and drug trafficking.

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(U) Based on the documentation we reviewed, all significant DoD programs and activities in Guatemala from 1980 to 1995 conformed to the stated U.S. policy objectives. We determined that:

- o There were 1,366 deployments to Guatemala during the period, involving at least 25,021 DoD personnel. U.S. military personnel performed humanitarian and civic action exercises designed to demonstrate the role of the military in stabilizing a democratic government and improving the economic and social welfare of the Guatemalan people.

- o In the 1980s, DoD intelligence collectors concentrated on gathering information for DoD policymakers related to Guatemalan insurgent activities and Government of Guatemala (GoG) counterinsurgency actions. After 1989, the focus of intelligence collection activity shifted from the insurgency to narcotics trafficking.

- o Since 1990, DoD personnel in Guatemala have supported the Drug Enforcement Administration's effort to interdict narcotics trafficking in Guatemala by transporting law enforcement personnel, detecting suspected trafficking activity, providing intelligence support and assisting in planning counterdrug operations.

- o The DoD security assistance program during the period totalled \$28 million in grant aid and \$3.384 million in International Military Education and Training (IMET). With the exception of one UH-1 helicopter in 1983, no major end items were provided to the GoG.

(U) We also reviewed Sensitive Support Focal Point System documentation provided by the Deputy to the Undersecretary of

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Defense (Policy) for Policy Support. According to that documentation, activities conducted in Guatemala within the Sensitive Support Focal Point System complied with the appropriate directives and supported U.S. policy objectives.

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(b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

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Part II - Activities



Activities

DoD Operations in Guatemala

(U) We identified 1,366 DoD deployments to Guatemala from 1980 to 1995, based on the information that we received. The majority were from the U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). The USSOUTHCOM deployments consisted mostly of medical training, participation in the (b)(1) Section 1.7(e) Fuertes Caminos exercises, and counterdrug support. We identified 25,021 DoD personnel who deployed to Guatemala since 1980. Table 1. shows the number of DoD deployments and personnel to Guatemala for 1980 to July 1995.

(U) **Exercises Involving U.S. Military Personnel in Guatemala.** During the period 1980 through July 1995, the USSOUTHCOM was involved in planning for and conducting [REDACTED] training exercises; Fuertes Caminos, (b)(1) Section 1.7(e) Medrete, (b)(1) Section 1.7(e) [REDACTED]. The purpose of these exercises was to demonstrate continued U.S. support for strengthening democracy and ending the insurgency by improving military relations and interoperability between the United States and Guatemala. The Fuertes Caminos and Medrete exercises were also in support of improving the economic and social needs of the Guatemalan people.

Table 1. DoD Deployments to Guatemala 1980 to July 1995

Year	Number of DoD Deployments	Number of Personnel
1980	20	52
1981	24	46
1982	32	55
1983	35	55
1984	46	60
1985	41	50
1986	45	55
1987	92	158
1988	90	596
1989	110	1,404
1990	119	1,249
1991	66	211
1992	149	712
1993	225	7,721
1994	172	7,637
1995	100	4,960
Total	1,366	25,021

(U) **Fuertes Caminos.** From 1993 through 1995, Fuertes Caminos was held annually with about 14,500 U.S. military personnel participating over the three year period. Fuertes Caminos was a joint humanitarian civic action exercise with GoG personnel which combined engineering and medical field training, directed by the USSOUTHCOM. Fuertes Caminos was designed to illustrate

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for the citizens of Guatemala the role of the military in a democratic society. The exercise also responded to the economic and social needs of the Guatemalan people. It provided direct assistance to the Guatemalan people by building or restoring roads, schools, medical clinics, and other basic infrastructure improvements. During the exercise, medical services were also provided to Guatemalan citizens.

(S)

(b)(1) Section 1.4 (a)(b)(c)(d)

(b)(1) Section 1.4 (a)(b)(c)(d)

(U) **Medrete.** From 1988 through 1995, 1,430 U.S. medical personnel participated in Medrete exercises. The Medrete exercise involved unilateral detachment training and humanitarian civic action activity by medical units of the U.S. Army, National Guard, and Reserves. Medical care was provided to Guatemalan civilians, and veterinary care was given to their livestock. Prior to the Medrete exercises, U.S. military medical personnel conducted exercises in Guatemala from 1984 through 1987 with an unknown number of participants.

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

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(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

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(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

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(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

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DoD Intelligence Collection Activity in Guatemala

(U) Beginning in 1981, the threat posed by the expansion of communism throughout the Western Hemisphere dominated regional U.S. intelligence collection activity. Within Central America, U.S. collection priority was highest for Nicaragua where a communist government was in power. El Salvador, where an insurgency threatened government stability, and Honduras, where the U.S. military presence was great, followed Nicaragua in terms of intelligence collection priority. In Guatemala, which was also experiencing an insurgency, intelligence collection was relegated to a lower level of interest and importance. When DoD increased its role in the war on drugs in 1989, counternarcotics intelligence collection priorities in Central America increased significantly.

(U) Defense intelligence activity in Guatemala supported the policy objectives related to ending the insurgency and to reducing drugs and drug trafficking.

(b)(1) Section 1.7(e)



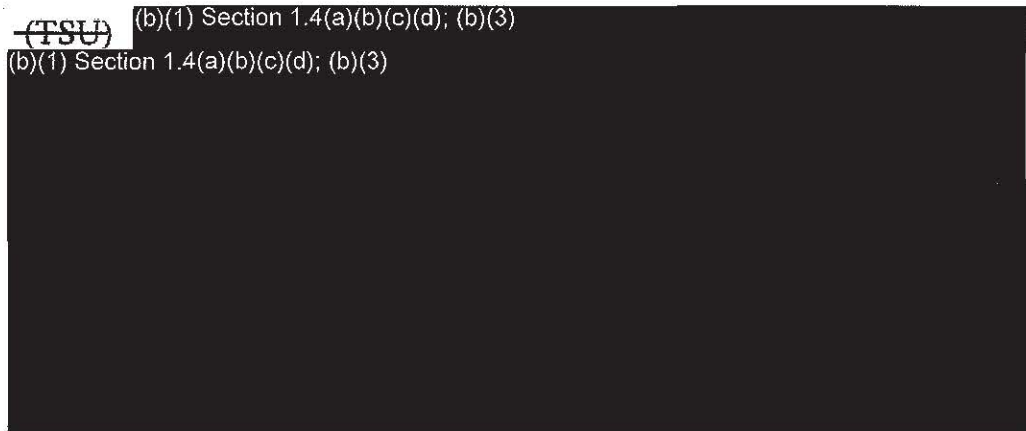
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(U) (b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

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(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)

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Table 2. (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)




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Table 3. (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)

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(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)



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(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)



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(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)



(U) (b)(1) Section 1.7(e); (b)(3)



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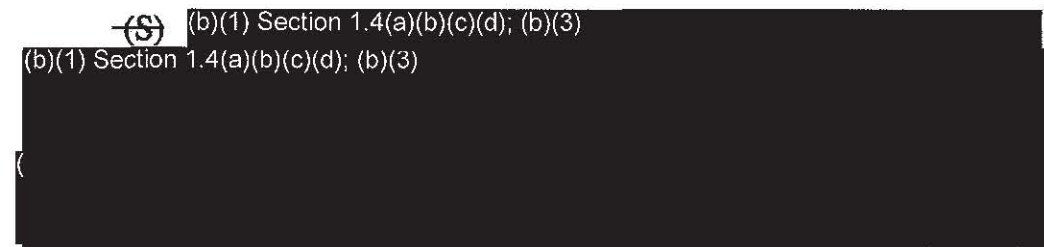
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(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)


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(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)




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(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)



(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



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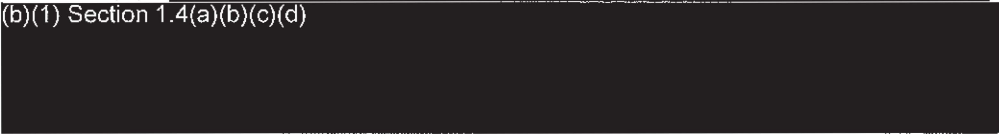


Table 4 (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



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International Narcotics Control in Guatemala

(U) In September 1989 the Secretary of Defense declared drug trafficking to be a national security threat. As a result, DoD became increasingly involved in counterdrug support with other countries. DoD's policy for controlling the spread of narcotics trafficking included reducing cocaine trafficking from and through Guatemala to the United States and reducing opium production in Guatemala.

(U) Drug transporters have transhipped cocaine through Guatemala en route to the United States. Traffickers have used dozens of uncontrolled airfields in Guatemala to either refuel their aircraft on their journey north or off-load cocaine to U.S.-bound vessels, aircraft, or trucks. The GoG does not have a radar system with the capability of tracking drug smuggling aircraft nor the means to intercept those aircraft. In 1993, the GoG seized seven metric tons of cocaine, with some assistance from the U.S. Government.

(U) **DoD Counter Drug Support.** DoD's role in assisting drug interdiction efforts in Guatemala has included:

- o providing administrative transportation for law enforcement personnel;
- o detecting and monitoring suspected aerial and maritime drug trafficking;
- o providing intelligence support; and
- o assisting the Drug Enforcement Administration in planning counterdrug activities.

For example, since July 1991 the DoD has supported Operation CADENCE, a joint Drug Enforcement Administration-Guatemalan law enforcement and interdiction effort that sought to sharply increase the interdiction of cocaine transiting Guatemala, dismantle trafficking organizations, and arrest traffickers. Operation CADENCE continues to play a role in the counterdrug efforts in Guatemala.

(U) **International Narcotics Control (INC) Program.** The INC is a DoD and Department of State joint venture, wherein the Department of State provides the funding, and DoD is responsible for program implementation and management. The INC Program was designed to help Guatemala upgrade existing counternarcotics units, as well as equip, organize, and train Guatemalan Treasury Police units in interdiction and eradication responsibilities. Additionally, the Program was designed to increase drug awareness and provide media publications and presentations informing the Guatemalan citizens how drug abuse and trafficking harm their society.

(U) Guatemala received \$2 million in INC funding in FY 1994, and was estimated to have received about \$2.5 million for FY 1995. The INC budget for FY 1996 allocates \$2.55 million for Guatemala.

DoD Security Assistance Provided to Guatemala

(U) The United States security assistance program seeks to strengthen the national security of friendly nations, and to support existing or prospective democratic institutions and market-oriented

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economies. The security assistance program in Guatemala supports all four U.S. policy objectives for Guatemala.

(U) U.S. security assistance to Guatemala is provided through a joint Department of State and DoD venture which includes economic and military assistance. Funding is provided by the Department of State; however, the DoD is responsible for implementation of military assistance. Military assistance includes sales of defense articles and services (including training) through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, and grant assistance through the Military Assistance Program (MAP), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. Appendix E provides a summary of DoD funds spent in Guatemala under security assistance programs for FY 1980 through FY 1994.

(U) **Security Assistance Organization in Guatemala.** The U.S. continues to maintain a Security Assistance Organization, the U.S. Military Group, at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala. The Military Group monitors FMS and performs management tasks to assist implementation of IMET. Since 1990 the Military Group has been staffed with ten people, five military, one U.S. civilian and four Foreign Service Nationals. (Foreign Service Nationals are Guatemalan citizens who are paid with U.S. Government funds.) As of June 1995, the civilian is no longer employed by the Military Group, and the position will not be refilled. The Commander of the Military Group also functions as the U.S. Defense Representative in Guatemala. The Defense Representative is the U.S. military official who represents the Secretary of Defense and the Commander-in-Chief of a Unified Command (in the case of Guatemala, U.S. Southern Command) for coordination of administrative and security

matters for all DoD noncombatant command elements in the foreign country in which he or she is assigned.

(U) The Military Group in Guatemala administers an Army Post Office, staffed by locally hired U.S. civilians, and three teams that are assigned to assist the Drug Enforcement Administration contingent in the Embassy. Each team is staffed by two military personnel on temporary duty assignments for three months and they provide the following support:

- o the Tactical Analysis Team provides counternarcotics intelligence collection management and analytical support;

- o the Planning Assistance Team provides training support for Guatemalan military counternarcotics operations; and

- o the Military Information Support Team assists the Embassy in its effort to establish and/or enhance Guatemalan counternarcotics and demand reduction information campaigns.

(U) In addition to the personnel administratively attached to the Military Group, two military personnel support the Drug Enforcement Administration's Central American Drug Enforcement Center, which trains Guatemalan law enforcement agencies in counternarcotics operations; and two military personnel, assigned to the Department of State under the DoD/Department of State Personnel Augmentation Support Agreement, provide aviation-related assistance to the Narcotics Assistance Section. The Narcotics Assistance Section Chief serves as the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative for a U.S. company that operates helicopters for counternarcotics operations in Guatemala and other Central American countries.

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(U) **Military Assistance to Guatemala.** The suspension of U.S. security assistance from FY 1977 to FY 1986 severely hampered the logistics capabilities of the Guatemalan armed forces. By the time full assistance was resumed in 1986, most of the U.S. made equipment in the Guatemalan inventory was in its final stage of usefulness or beyond its normal life span. A large amount of equipment was nonoperational due to lack of spare parts and skilled technicians to repair and maintain it. Military sales and assistance training from FY 1986 through FY 1989 supported counterinsurgency activities emphasizing mobility, spare parts, medical and communications equipment and civic action items.

(U) **Foreign Military Sales.** FMS is a program through which eligible foreign governments purchase defense articles, services, and training from the United States. FMS to Guatemala were financed from three sources: host nation funds, grant FMF and MAP. MAP is the oldest type of financing provided and ended in the late 1980s. FMF is a successor program to MAP. (A fourth method for foreign governments to purchase defense articles is through commercial sales¹.)

¹A commercial sale licensed under the Arms Export Control Act is a sale made by U.S. industry directly to a foreign customer. Unlike FMS, commercial sales transactions are not administered by DoD and do not involve government to government agreements. The Department of State maintains the central repository of those commercial sales for equipment with military application. The Department of Commerce maintains the central repository of those commercial sales for equipment with both military and civilian application.

(U) **Host Nation Financing.** Under this method of financing, an FMS agreement is signed between the U.S. Government and the foreign customer for the sale of defense articles, services or training. The purchasing government pays, with its own funds, all costs that may be associated with a sale.

(U) **Foreign Military Financing and MAP.** This method of financing a sale enables authorized nations to improve their defense capabilities by obtaining a grant or loan from the United States. Prior to 1990, grants were provided through MAP. Between 1986 and 1989 [inclusive], \$28 million in MAP funds were provided to Guatemala. Loans may also be authorized through the FMF program and Guatemala received loans through FY 1976. These loans were processed through the Federal Financing Bank at interest rates slightly higher than the cost of money to the U.S. Treasury. Repayment of the loans continued until the final payment was made in FY 1984.

(U) **FMS Deliveries to Guatemala.** Foreign Military Sales to Guatemala concentrated on improving ground and air mobility and addressing the most basic needs of military and civic action programs which depended on the military. Guatemala did not receive any major military end items, except for one UH-1 helicopter in FY 1983. The majority of the defense articles provided to Guatemala were commercial vehicles, spare parts for aircraft and vehicles, and communications equipment.

(U) From FY 1980 through FY 1991, the U.S. Government delivered \$31.1 million in defense articles to Guatemala (Appendix F is a summary of those deliveries). The GoG could have purchased those defense articles using host nation funds, FMF or MAP. We

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were unable to determine the source of funds for the deliveries made to Guatemala. Fiscal year spending amounts do not coincide with fiscal year deliveries because of the production lead time required to modify the customer's defense article before delivery to the foreign country.

(U) Foreign military sales to Guatemala were suspended in December 1990. The U.S. planned to resume funding the military assistance program only after the GoG took concrete steps to resolve human rights abuses and to improve its stance on the protection of human rights.

(U) **Training of Guatemalan Personnel.** From 1986 through 1995, the U.S. objective was to provide training to Guatemalan military and civilian personnel on human rights standards as well as relevant military topics. This training was administered through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, other Military Service training programs and Department of State programs.

(U) **The IMET Program for Guatemala.** The objective of the IMET program in Guatemala is to provide technical and professional training to rebuild the Guatemalan military's technical base and professionalism. The IMET program provided the Guatemala military training in management and leadership skills. For example, in FY 1991 six Guatemalans attended an Officer Management Training course taught at the U.S. Army School of the Americas in Fort Benning, Georgia. The IMET program also provided the Guatemalans with the capability to rebuild a logistics structure and reestablish maintenance capabilities. In FY 1989 one

Guatemalan officer attended the Advanced Logistic Management course at Fort Lee, Virginia to receive such training.

(U) **Expanded IMET (EIMET) for Guatemala.** The IMET program was expanded to add special courses in the development and implementation of military codes of justice, and awareness and observance of human rights as a basic element of professional military behavior. The EIMET program was extended to Guatemala in 1992 as a solution to Congressional concerns over international human rights abuses. For example, in FY 1993, 34 Guatemalans attended an Executive Seminar on Human Rights and the Military Justice System taught, in Guatemala City, by the Naval Justice School. Also in 1994, three Guatemalan officers participated in a 30 day Civilian Military Relations in a Democratic Society Orientation Tour, opening in Washington D.C. and concluding in Jacksonville, North Carolina.

(U) **Summary of Guatemala Personnel Trained.** Based on the data provided to us, from 1983 to 1994, 226 U.S. sponsored training courses were taught, and approximately 995 Guatemalan personnel attended those courses. Table 5. on the next page shows the number of courses, and the number of Guatemalan personnel who were provided training.

(U) Of the 226 training courses, 90 were sponsored by the Navy, 62 were sponsored by the Army, 57 were sponsored by the Defense Mapping Agency, 12 were sponsored by the Air Force, and 5 were sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard. The Navy courses focused on technical skills, such as systems and hull maintenance. The Army courses covered a broad range of topics from a Command and General Staff Course to English language training. Twenty-one

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Army courses were conducted at the Army's School of the Americas. Most of the Defense Mapping Agency courses taught cartography and photography. The Air Force provided classes in flight and high altitude techniques. Finally, the U.S. Coast Guard offered classes in port safety, and maritime law enforcement.

Table 5. Guatemalan Personnel Who Received Training through U.S. Sponsored Programs from 1983 through 1994.

Year	Number of Courses*	Number of Personnel
1983	2	2
1984	18	34
1985	10	78
1986	32	125
1987	22	98
1988	25	86
1989	35	168**
1990	36	161**
1991	24	137
1992	11	43**
1993	5	44
1994	6	19
Total	226	995

* These courses were provided by multiple sources. We could not verify who sponsored each course.
 ** Data for one course did not indicate the number of Guatemalan students who attended.

(U) Even though FMS to Guatemala was suspended in 1990, IMET funding continued. In 1992, Congress released EIMET funding for human rights and military justice training. The IMET

and EIMET programs for Guatemala were suspended in March 1995 due to continued concern over human rights abuses.

(U) Other Training for the Guatemala Military. Some training was also provided through FMS and the Latin American Cooperation Fund. FMS funded military courses at the Army War College. The Latin American Cooperation Fund program² provided Guatemalans with courses such as a Center for Military History course on human rights and the law of war in Guatemala.

²The Latin American Cooperation Fund enables a U.S. Military Department to fund travel cost and associated expenses for Central American officers and students participating in U.S. programs.

Part III - Additional Information

Appendix A. Organizations that Provided Comments to the Draft Report

Office of the Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
Deputy to the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) for Policy Support
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and
Intelligence)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict)
Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Intelligence Oversight)

Joint Staff

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Department of the Army

Secretary of the Army

Department of the Navy

Secretary of the Navy

Department of the Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force

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**Appendix A. Organizations that Provided Comments to the Draft
Report**

Unified Commands

Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command
Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command

Other Defense Organizations

Director, National Security Agency
Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
(b)(3) Guatemala City
Director, Defense Logistics Agency
Director, Defense Mapping Agency
Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency
U.S. Military Group, Guatemala

National Guard Bureau

Chief, National Guard Bureau

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Appendix B. Organizations that Responded to the DoD, General Counsel Tasking for the Guatemala Review

Office of the Secretary of Defense

Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

Deputy to the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) for Policy Support

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict)

Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Intelligence Oversight)

Joint Staff

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Department of the Army

Secretary of the Army

Department of the Navy

Secretary of the Navy

Department of the Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force

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**Appendix B. Organizations that Responded to the DoD, General
Counsel Tasking Under the Guatemala Review**

Unified Commands

Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command
Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command

Other Defense Organizations

Director, National Security Agency
Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
Director, Defense Logistics Agency
Director, Defense Mapping Agency
Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency

National Guard Bureau

Chief, National Guard Bureau

Non-Defense Federal Organizations

Director, Drug Enforcement Administration

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Appendix C. U.S. Special Operations Exercises from 1980 through 1995 (U)

(U) U.S. Special Operations personnel participated in 21 exercises in Guatemala since 1980. (b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

[REDACTED]

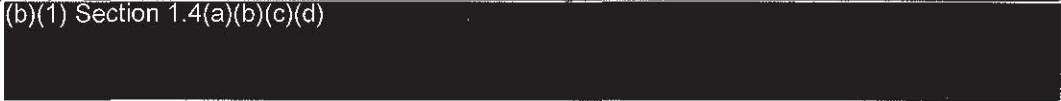
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Appendix C. U.S. Special Operations Exercises from 1980 through
1995

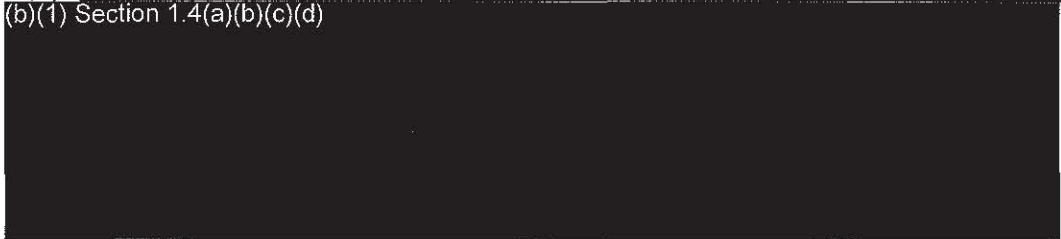
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)




~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)




~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



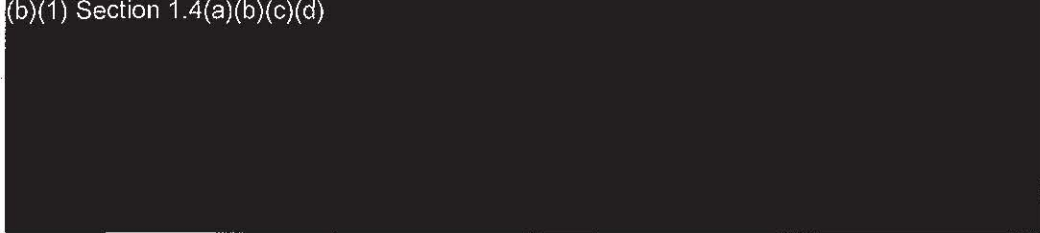
~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



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Appendix C. U.S. Special Operations Exercises from 1980 through 1995

~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)
(c)(d)

~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

(S) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)

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Appendix C. U.S. Special Operations Exercises from 1980 through
1995

(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



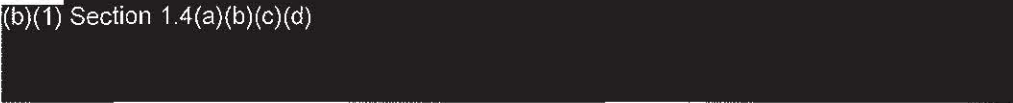
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



~~(S)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d)



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Appendix D.

(b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

(U)

~~(TS)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)

~~(TS)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)

~~(TS)~~ (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b) (b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)
(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)

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Appendix D. (b)(1) Section 1.7(e)

(b)(1) Section 1.4(a)(b)(c)(d); (b)(3)



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Appendix F Deliveries to Guatemala through the Foreign Military Sales Program for FY 1980 through FY 1991 (U)

FY 80 - FY 85
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
Aircraft and Support	504	230	465	409	294	241
Ships and Support	58	8	2	2	0	92
Vehicles, Weapons and Support	27	27	23	0	129	227
Ammunition	357	56	63	167	0	0
Communications Equipment and Support	0	5	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment and Support	379	80	47	27	0	45
Repair and Rehabilitation Equipment	348	17	4	9	1	265
Supply Operations	98	34	26	27	39	81
Training	9	4	0	28	79	0
Other Services	46	0	0	0	0	0
Publications	<u>57</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
Total for Each Fiscal Year	1,883	462	630	669	547	965

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Appendix E. Deliveries to Guatemala through the Foreign Military Sales Program for FY 1980 through FY 1991

FY 86 - FY 91 (Dollars in Thousands)							
<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aircraft and Support	508	145	1112	1312	1148	1398	7766
Ships and Support	79	24	84	58	14	10	431
Vehicles, Weapons and Support	35	765	1692	1344	1757	648	6674
Ammunition	11	37	24	75	1	45	836
Communications Equipment and Support	0	0	1	1440	781	1129	3356
Other Equipment and Support	74	286	182	675	1337	803	3935
Construction	0	0	0	8	87	1914	2009
Repair and Rehabilitation Equipment	148	21	630	450	243	138	2274
Supply Operations	51	190	401	952	588	427	2914
Training	2	0	8	53	84	1	268
Other Services	1	3	12	10	63	298	433
Publications	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>187</u>
Total for Each Fiscal Year	916	1,479	4,155	6,387	6,128	6,862	31,083

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* Figures for FY 91 only represent first quarter. All Foreign Military Sales were stopped in December 1990 due to human rights abuses.

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**THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS
Special Intelligence Material**