

**The DISAM
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of International Security Assistance Management

***SOUTHCOM
Vision 2000:***

***A Future of Partnerships,
Development, and Prosperity***

***The DISAM Journal of
International Security Assistance Management***

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THE DISAM JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT

This issue's cover article features the mission, strategy, and campaign plans of the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). Faced with a diverse range of destabilizing conditions in Central and South America—from ongoing insurgencies and widespread narcotics production and trafficking, to heavy national indebtedness and declining standards of living—the Command has developed "SOUTHCOM VISION 2000," a strategy to counter the threats to the area and to advance stability and prosperity. Security assistance activities are critically important to achieving these objectives, and comprehensive and detailed country plans have been developed throughout USSOUTHCOM to support intensified efforts to increase Congressional funding for security assistance programs.

The joint DSAA-DISAM international symposium, "The Dynamics of U.S. Military Assistance," brought over 200 attendees to Dayton, Ohio, on 19-20 July 1990, to discuss a broad range of views associated with foreign military sales. Several of the papers presented at the symposium are published herein, and include articles by: the Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs; the Director of Plans for DSAA; the Vice President, International, Aerospace Association of America, Inc.; and others. This issue also includes a variety of other noteworthy articles. An excerpt is included from the annual report of the Congressional Research Service, "Trends in Conventional Arms Transfers to the Third World, 1982-1989." Also, an Office of Management and Budget case study is provided covering the various offset sales arrangements associated with F-18 aircraft sales to Canada, Australia, and Spain. Other studies examine U.S. technology transfer policy, contingency contracting, the future of cooperative armaments programs, and security assistance as a U.S. foreign policy instrument.

This issue also includes our annual security assistance "Points of Contact." This listing is based on data available as of 1 October 1990, and we sincerely appreciate the assistance of the listed organizations for their reports of changes to the listing.

As a service to our readers, we have initiated a new feature in this issue, a Security Assistance Calendar. Given the wide scope of programs, conferences, and similar meetings of interest to the security assistance community, this calendar should serve to identify such events and assist individuals in scheduling their attendance. We ask our readers to inform DISAM regarding any particular event they wish to have listed in the Calendar.


STUART R. BOYD
Brigadier General, USAF
Commandant

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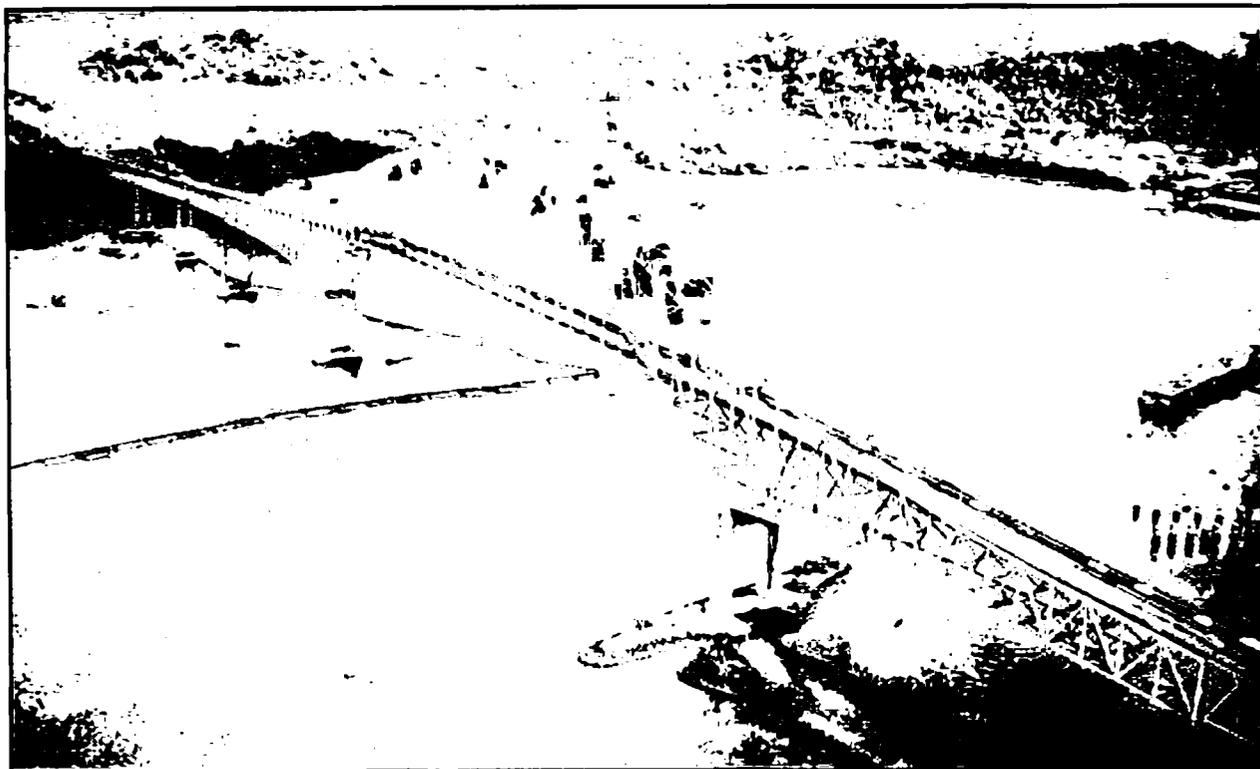
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COVER FEATURE

USSOUTHCOM Vision 2000: A Future of Partnerships, Development, and Prosperity

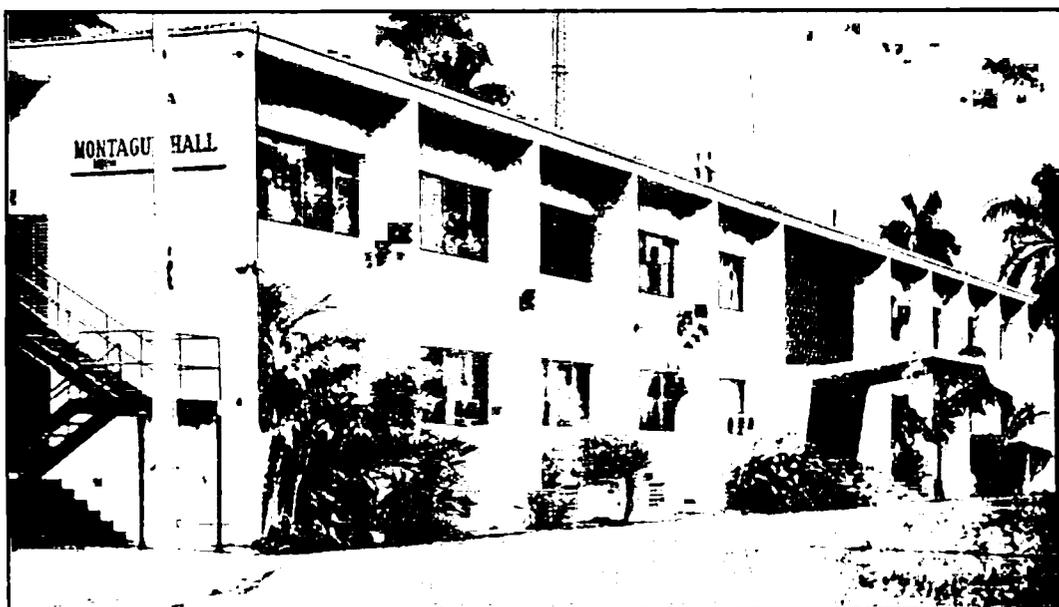


An aerial view of the Bridge of Americas, the major crossing of the Panama Canal

THE NEEDLE SWINGS SOUTH

May 1989: elections are held in Panama, General Noriega's candidate is defeated by a 3-1 margin, and Noriega nullifies the elections. August 1989: a Colombian presidential candidate is assassinated and the Government of Colombia declares war on the drug cartels; the President of the United States responds with a \$65 million emergency drawdown of DOD stocks to assist the Colombian effort. September 1989: in conjunction with National Security Directive 18, Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) Dick Cheney tasks the Unified CINCs to elevate the counter narcotics mission in their priorities and to develop a counter narcotics strategy. 30 September 1989: USSOUTHCOM has a change of command, with General Thurman relieving General Woerner. 3 October 1989: a coup attempt in Panama fails. 15 October 1989: CINC's counter narcotics strategy is due to the SECDEF. November 1989: *Farabundo Marti* National Liberation Front (FMLN) renews its offensive in El Salvador. 20 December 1989: U.S. forces gain control of Panama and an elected government is installed. March 1990: Chile experiences a peaceful transition of power to an elected government. April 1990: the democratically elected Chamorro government is inaugurated in Nicaragua.

The last year has been a busy one in the southern hemisphere, and the U.S. Southern Command has played a role in all of the above events. From armed intervention in Panama to support of the democratic process in Nicaragua, to developing new military relations in Chile, to combatting the production and trafficking of illicit narcotics in the Andean Ridge.



Montague Hall, located at Quarry Heights, Panama, is home to the U.S. Southern Command Headquarters

THEATER AND MISSION

The U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility (AOR) encompasses all of Central and South America. Additionally, for the purposes of security assistance, Mexico is included in the AOR. The Caribbean, Caribbean islands, the South Atlantic, and the Pacific Oceans are not in the SOUTHCOM AOR, as they fall under the responsibility of the U.S. Atlantic Command (LANTCOM).

The mission of SOUTHCOM is to promote United States policy and contribute to the defense of the North American Continent. To accomplish the mission, SOUTHCOM does not rely on the forward basing of troops and/or the development of multinational alliances as in other regions of the world. Fostering stable, democratic, self-reliant governments in the region is the key to successful mission accomplishment. With economically, politically, and militarily stable neighbors, the southern approaches to the United States will remain secure.

To achieve a free, stable, and prosperous community of American nations in the southern theater, SOUTHCOM efforts are applied along three basic threat vectors: (1) narcotics, (2) political/strategic, and (3) economic/social.

Narcotics trafficking is a threat to the national security of the United States and to the political and economic stability of the nations of Latin America. Narcotraffickers have threatened governmental institutions in Colombia and have allied themselves with violent insurgents in Peru; they have also contributed to severe economic woes in Bolivia, and they wantonly violate the sovereignty of nearly every Latin nation. Assisting friendly nations to be able to provide their own security against subversion and insurgencies will politically and economically stabilize the region and accomplish U.S. strategic aims in the area.

Economically, the region is among the poorest in the world. Debt and stagnant economies are problematic to long term goals.

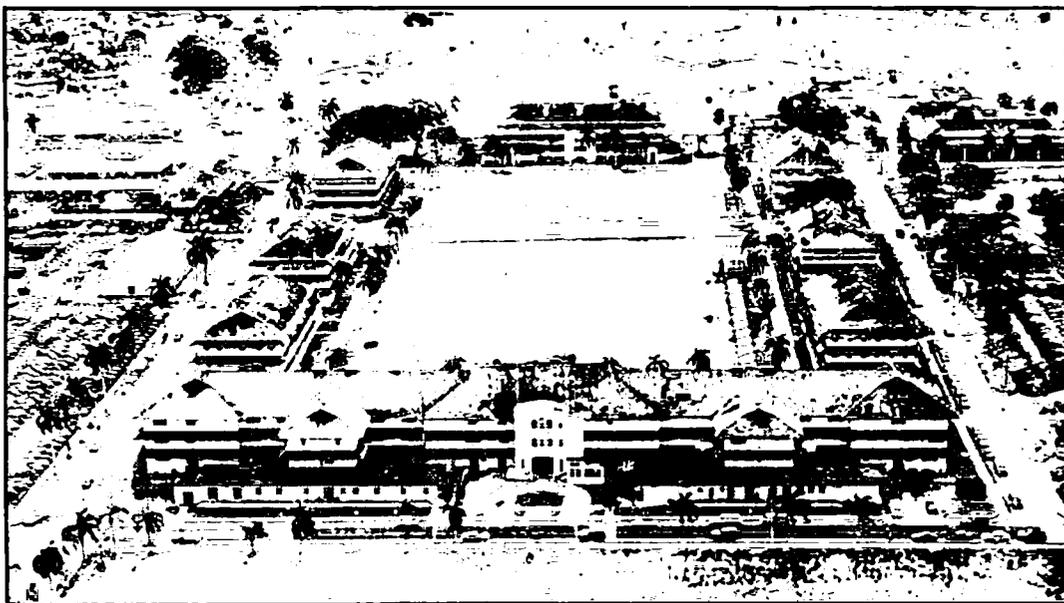
THE SOUTHCOM STRATEGY

A strategy has been developed to counter the threats and achieve the desired goals. SOUTHCOM VISION 2000 conceives a future characterized by regional partnerships, emerging powers, and prosperous economies.

The theater strategy encompasses U.S. foreign and strategic policy and promotes U.S. national security. From the overarching strategy, three regional Campaign Plans (CAMPLANS) have been developed. The theater was apportioned into regions that had common geographical, political, and/or economic conditions. The three regions are CENTRAL AMERICA, the ANDEAN RIDGE, and the SOUTHERN CONE. These regions overlap resulting in countries that fit into more than one region. For example, Colombia must be included in both the ANDEAN RIDGE and CENTRAL AMERICAN regions.

Central America (CENTAM). The current situation in Central America involves ongoing insurgencies, emerging democracies supported by the CENTAM presidents' peace forum, economic difficulties, and drug transiting. The insurgencies in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras tend to destabilize the area, contribute to economic problems, and pose a strategic threat to the U.S. The goal in Central America is to defeat/thwart the insurgencies, while supporting the emerging democracies and democratic processes.

The basic objectives of the CENTAM region CAMPLAN are a positive resolution to the situation in Panama, a termination of the El Salvador conflict on favorable terms, containment/defeat of other insurgent movements, and support of the democratically elected government in Nicaragua.



U.S. Army Security Assistance Agency Latin America (USASAALA), Fort Clayton, Panama, provides in-theater Management and supervision of Army Security Assistance programs, including the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and the International Military Education and Training programs

Andean Ridge. The situation in the Andean Ridge is dominated by the narcotics industry. Production, trafficking, and narcoterrorism all combine to pose a serious threat to democratic institutions and the economies of the region. The current situation also finds on-going insurgencies in Peru and Colombia, plus an overall increasing debt and decreasing standard of living in the region.

The objectives of the Andean Ridge CAMPLAN are to reduce the drug supply and drug trade, and to bring stability to the region through legal, economic, and democratic means.

Southern Cone. In the Southern Cone, the current situation is characterized by large debt and a declining standard of living, but also by tremendous economic potential. As the drug war continues in the Andean Ridge, the narcotics industry will inevitably spread to the Southern Cone countries. Further, the recent democratic and peaceful transfer of power to a civilian government in Chile is indicative of the growth of democracy in the region.

The Southern Cone CAMPLAN objectives are to develop mature partnerships and alliances, accelerate political and economic development, and facilitate the resolution of disputes.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE

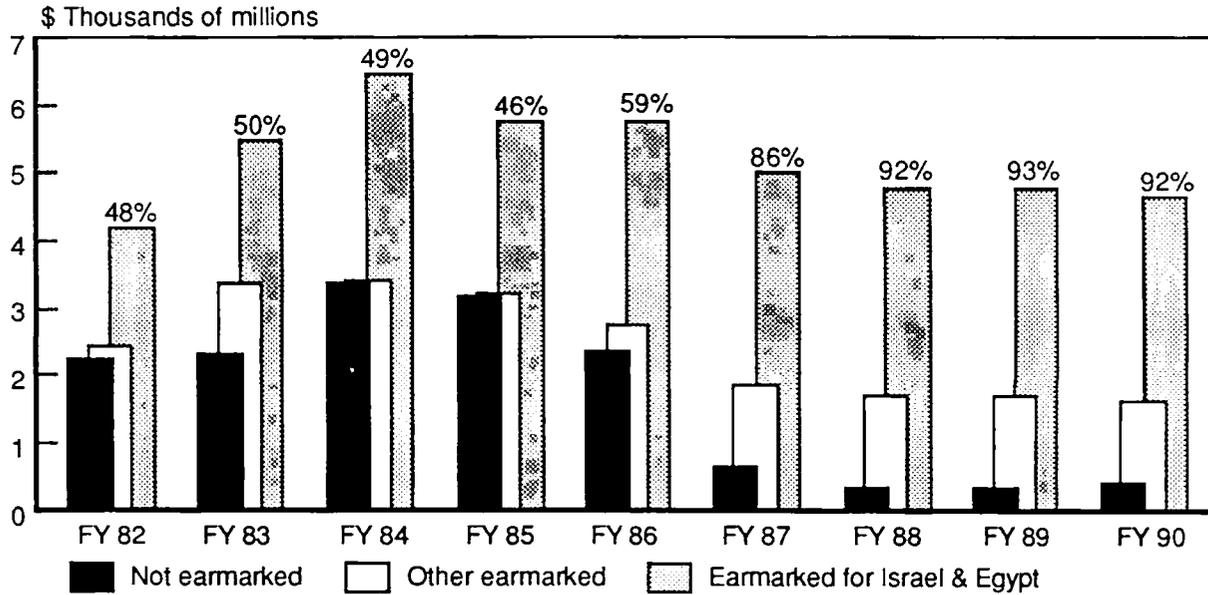
The Role of the Security Assistance Officer: Security Assistance Organization (SAO) Commanders, in support of the U.S. Ambassador and the host nation, have been tasked to develop a program that supports the goals and objectives of the nation, the campaign plans, and the SOUTHCOM strategy. This process provides the conceptual framework for Security Assistance objectives and illuminates logical linkages between security assistance and strategic objectives.

The program (or roadmap) will identify near, mid, and long term objectives, as well as the capabilities required to achieve these objectives, and the necessary resources. Knowing where we are going and what it will take to get there does two very important things: first, we can monitor progress and adjust priorities to meet new situations and ensure goal accomplishment. Second, by identifying the resources required and linking them to capabilities, we are able to articulate future resource requirements and the consequences of not receiving those resources.

Security Assistance Funding. As stated earlier, USSOUTHCOM does not have a large military force under its command. In order to conduct military operations in the theater, CINCSOUTH becomes the Supported CINC, receiving support from LANTCOM, FORSCOM, TRANSCOM, and others. However, the goal in Latin America is to assist the nations of the region in their efforts to provide for their own security. Or, as in the case of the Andean nations, to provide them with operational support in prosecuting a war against narcotics/narcotics traffickers. In this respect, security assistance is the primary (and in some cases the only) resource for accomplishing the mission.

As shown on Chart 1, the security assistance budget has been decreasing since 1984, and all indications are that it will continue to decrease. This makes planning and the identification of requirements all the more important.

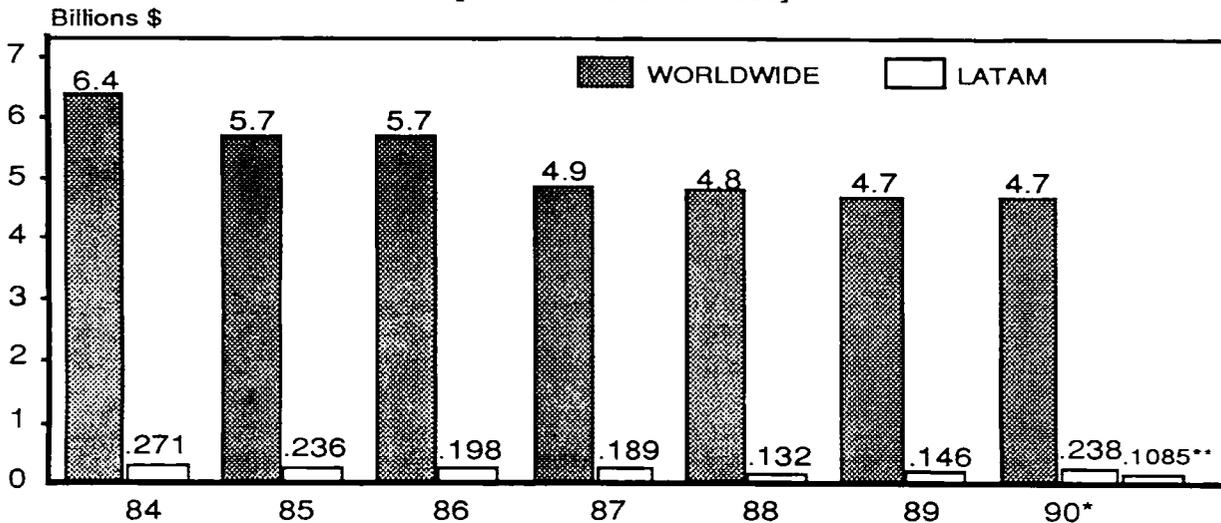
CHART 1
Military Assistance Funding and Congressional Earmarks
FY 1982 - FY 1990



Note: Percentages indicate total Military Assistance Funding earmarked.

If the counter narcotics funding is deducted from the region's overall FY 90 security assistance allocation, the balance is \$108.5 million. (See Chart 2.) This is over a 50 percent reduction from FY 1989. Of the \$108.5 million, \$85 million or 78 percent is allocated to El Salvador (see Chart 3). It is therefore, imperative that countries like Honduras and Guatemala be able to identify and articulate the shortfalls (by capability) of their programs and the potential consequences of those shortfalls.

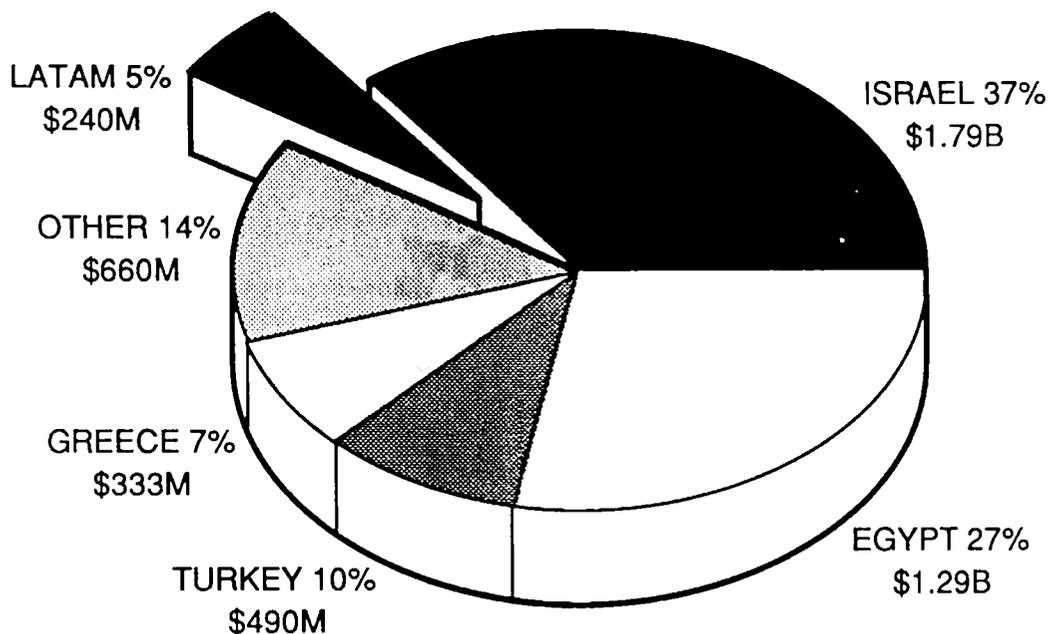
CHART 2
Foreign Military Financing Programs (FMFP)
[in billions of dollars]



* Further reduced by 0.43% to fund CN programs

** Without counternarcotics \$

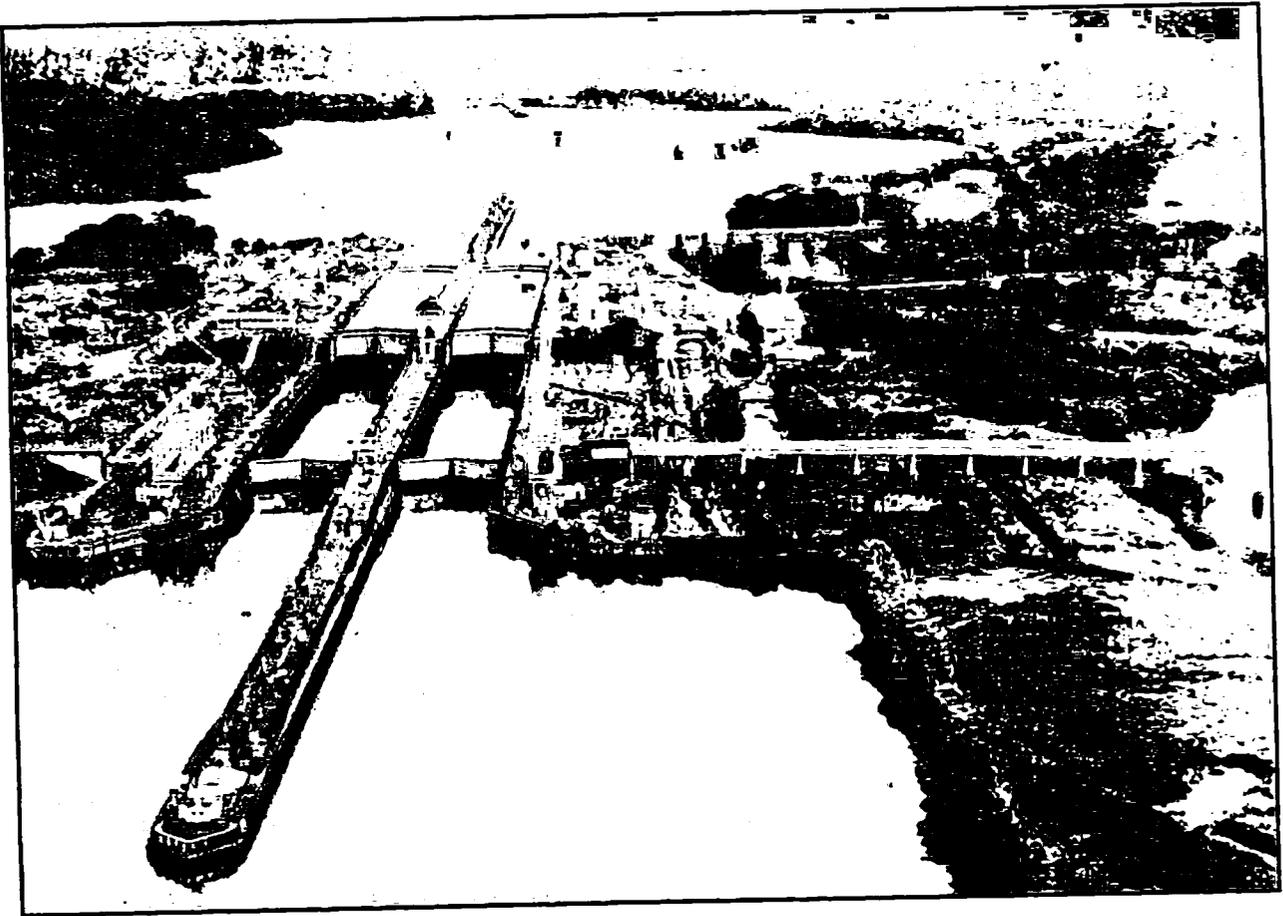
CHART 3
FY 1990 Foreign Military Financing Programs (FMFP)
Latin America



In the case of the Andean Ridge countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, good planning is essential to continued support from Congress. The monies appropriated for FY 1990 were appropriated for counter narcotics purposes only, and Congressional notification and approval were required before the funds could be obligated. The development of sound country plans will show the Congress how the monies will be applied to counter narcotics efforts, thereby, winning Congressional approval as well as support for the follow-on years, and setting a benchmark against which the success of the programs can be gauged.

CONCLUSION

The focus of U.S. foreign policy is beginning to shift from its historical East-West orientation, now looking more to the South. The events of the last year serve to highlight the importance of the region and bring into focus the role of the Southern Command. Faced with continued insurgencies, emerging democracies, economic difficulties, intensification of the drug war, and an austere budget environment, the challenges ahead are immense.



The Miraflores Locks are adjacent to Fort Clayton and are the first locks of the Panama Canal entered from the Pacific side