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RUCORGP/USCSS TREPANG
RHBCKZD/USCSS KALAMAZOO
RHBCRKN/USCSS BEAR
RUCOQAS/FLECOMPRON SIX//20/30/50/
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RUCOZBD/SCU USSE DET UNITAS
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RHBCAH/COGRD DET UNITAS WATC
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********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********

BODY

SUBJ: USSOUTHCOM INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FOR 13 SEPTEMBER 1995 (U)

1. (U) THIS MESSAGE CONTAINS ITEMS PROVIDED TO THE SOUTHCOM COMMAND
GROUP ON 12 AND 13 SEPTEMBER 1995.
PART I--THIS PART CONTAINS SELECTED ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM
THROUGHOUT THE AOR. ITEMS ARE SUMMARIES OF SINGLE SOURCE REPORTS
AND OPEN PRESS ITEMS. ANALYST COMMENTS ARE INCLUDED AS REQUIRED

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BEGINNING OF SECTION 002

(U) THE IX RIO GROUP PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT TOOK PLACE IN QUITO, ECUADOR, 4-5 SEPTEMBER, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY THE VII AND DEAN RESIDENTIAL COUNCIL, ALSO HELD IN THE ECUADOREAN CAPITAL, ON 5 SEP. ATTENDING THE RIO SUMMIT WERE THE PRESIDENTS OF ARGENTINA, OLIVIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, ARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, AND VENEZUELA AND THE VICE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL AND VICE PREMIER OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. NON-MEMBERS PANAMA, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO AND NICARAGUA WERE OBSERVERS.

(U) PRIME TOPICS OF DISCUSSION AT THE RIO SUMMIT INCLUDED:
- CORRUPTION, DRUG CONSUMPTION AND TRAFFICKING, TERRORISM, DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, ECONOMICS, AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION. THE MEETING ULTIMATED WITH THE "DECLARATION OF QUITO" WHICH COMMITTED ITS MEMBERS TO:
  - STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY, FIGHT CORRUPTION, CONDEM TERRORISM,
  - RADICATE POVERTY
  - FIGHT NARCOTRAFFICKING, MONEY LauNDERING AND ARMS AND PRECURSOR TRAFFICKING
  - SUPPORT PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS FOR REGIONAL CONFLICTS
  - EXTEND EU TALKS TO ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, ATTRACT EU CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND PROMOTE BUSINESS
  - ACKNOWLEDGE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS IMPORTANCE AND COMPLY WITH COMMITMENTS
  - SUPPORT UN DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE SEA
  - PROMOTE LATIN AMERICAN-CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE ZONE BY 2005.
  - PREVENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FLUCTUATIONS FROM AFFECTING REGIONAL MARKETS
  - DEMAND SUSPENSION OF FRENCH AND CHINESE NUCLEAR TESTS AND SUPPORT WORLDWIDE EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

IN ADDITION TO THIS, THE RIO PRESIDENTS ALSO SUPPORTED THE CREATION OF A LATAM COMMUNITY OF NATIONS (CLAN) THAT WOULD INCLUDE COMMON CITIZENSHIP AND ELIMINATE TRADE BARRIERS, AND THE CHILEAN AND BOLIVIAN PRESIDENTS AGREED TO WORK TOWARD RESTORING RELATIONS SEVERED SINCE BOLIVIA'S LOSS OF A SEA OUTLET DURING 1879 WAR OF THE PACIFIC.

(U) THE RIO SUMMIT WAS FOLLOWED BY THE VII AND DEAN PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL OF BOLIVIAN, COLOMBIAN, ECUADORIAN, PERUVIAN, AND VENEZUELAN PRESIDENTS ON 5 SEP, WHICH PRODUCED THE "ACT OF QUITO." THIS AGREEMENT FURNISHED A FRAMEWORK FOR THE REFORM OF ANDINE PACT INSTITUTIONS, STRENGTHENED THE PACT'S CONTROL MECHANISMS, AND PROVIDED A PATH FOR INCREASING INTEGRATION. AT THE SAME TIME, THE ANDINE PRESIDENTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED PANAMA'S REQUEST TO JOIN. FOR THE TIME BEING, PANAMA WILL HAVE OBSERVER STATUS.

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1. (U) GUATEMALA - MILITARY'S HUMINT NETWORK CHANGES NAME, BUT NOT MISSION

During his speech to the nation on Army Day, 30 June 1995, President Ramiro (de Leon) Carpio announced that he would be disbanding the 35-year old military commissioners' system. A large commissioning ceremony will be held 14 September 1995 at the Arascal Zavala Brigade in Guatemala City. The commissioners' senior staff and leaders will come into the city for the program. At the same time, the remainder of the commissioners will be decommissioned at base and military zone ceremonies.

Guatemalan authorities officially report that there are 10,000 commissioners; however, intelligence sources estimate over 30,000 individuals are part of the network, making it nearly equal to the estimated size (33,000) of the Guatemalan army. The commissioners are the "eyes and ears" of the military. They provide a steady stream of humint information about insurgent, suspected insurgent sympathizers, and criminal activities to the intelligence officer of each command and military zone. In the course of performing their mission for the army, commissioners have committed or participated in human rights abuses. In urban areas, economically powerful and influential individuals are part of the commissioner system. To Guatemalans living in the countryside, the commissioners are the symbol of both political authority and military power.

President de Leon's decision to eliminate the commissioners was driven by his desire to improve Guatemala's human rights image as he closes out his presidency. He would like to repair the damage to U.S.-Guatemala relations caused by the Michael Evine and Efrain Bamaca cases. De Leon was disappointed that the United Nations Human Rights Verification Mission to Guatemala (MINUGUA) report, issued 16 July 1995, did not credit him for his decision to disband the commissioners. Instead, the report said the commissioners committed abuses and enjoyed impunity.

The military commissioners received no advance notice of the president's decision to eliminate their positions. They opposed his action based on their belief that the civil government cannot maintain public safety and security, especially in rural areas, where no mayors, national police, treasury police or other government representatives exist. The commissioners play a critical role in supporting the army against insurgent and criminal activity. Many commissioners are angered by the possible loss of the prestige and security they enjoy in their relationship with the military. Being more than paid informants, they work for the privilege of carrying military identification and having the consular authority. In a worst case scenario, some commissioners reacted to de Leon's announcement with fear of being abandoned by the army to face criminal investigation for human rights abuses.

The military saw the president's decision as an attempt to undermine its power base and bring it more directly under
IVILIAN CONTROL. THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE (MOD), MAJOR GENERAL ARO RENE ((ENRIQUEZ)) MORALES, AND CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STAFF, GENERAL MARCO ANTONIO ((GONZALEZ)) TARACENA, ACCEPTED, BUT ID NOT ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORT, THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

RECOVER, THE MOD TOLD AMBASSADOR MARILYN MCAFEE THAT HE CONSIDERED ISBANDING THE COMMISSIONERS PRIOR TO SINGING A PEACE AGREEMENT WITH THE GUATEMALAN NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY UNITY (URNG) AS PREMATURE. HE AD HOPE TO KEEP THIS AS A BARGAINING CHIP IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. ADDITIONALLY, DISBANDING THE COMMISSIONERS, WITHOUT ESTABLISHING A REPLACEMENT ORGANIZATION, WOULD UTTERLY DESTROY THE ARMY'S EXTENSIVE HUMINT COLLECTION NETWORK AND GIVE THE URNG A MAJOR ADVANTAGE.

BESIDES LOSING ITS "EYES AND EARS," THE ARMY WOULD BE FACED WITH A SIGNIFICANT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROBLEM. THE URNG ATTEMPTED TO

****** BEGINNING OF SECTION 003 ******

RECRUIT COMMISSIONERS, TURNING THEM INTO THEIR OWN INFORMANTS, SOON AFTER PRESIDENT DE LEON'S 30 JUNE ANNOUNCEMENT. AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STAFF AND THE PRESIDENTIAL STAFF REVIEWED OPTIONS AND DESIGNED A PLAN FOR RETAINING THE COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR IMPORTANT SUPPORT FUNCTIONS UNDER A DIFFERENT TITLE AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.

- (G/NI) ORIGINALLY, PLANS WERE MADE TO INCORPORATE THE COMMISSIONERS INTO THE MILITARY RESERVE SYSTEM, BUT THIS CHANGE WAS RECOGNIZED BY THE ARMY AS TOO TRANSPARENT AND LIKELY TO LEAVE THE MILITARY OPEN TO ATTACKS FROM HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS AND INTERNATIONAL WATCH GROUPS. THEREFORE, A NEW STRATEGY WAS DEVELOPED WHICH, THE ARMY BELIEVES, ALLOWS DENIABILITY IF ALLEGATIONS ABOUT RETAINING THE COMMISSIONERS ARISE. THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS OF EACH COMMAND ARE COMPILING A LIST OF ALL COMMISSIONERS WHO HAVE PROVIDED INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AND A SECOND LIST OF COMMISSIONERS WHO HAVE CAUSED PROBLEMS OR BEEN UNPRODUCTIVE FOR THE ARMY. THE DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE (D-2) AT THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STAFF IS MAINTAINING A MASTER ROSTER OF ALL "COLLABORATORS," THE COMMISSIONERS WHO HAVE PERFORMED USEFUL SERVICE. THESE INDIVIDUALS WILL BE ISSUED WEAPONS CARDS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS CONTROL AND IDENTIFICATION CARDS GIVING THEM ACCESS TO OFFICERS CLUBS AND COMMISSARY PRIVILEGES. REPORTEDLY, MORE THAN 25,000 COLLABORATORS WILL BE KEPT AND HAVE AN "INVISIBLE" ROLE WITHIN THE ARMY.

G. (G/NI) PRESIDENT DE LEON WILL PRESIDE OVER THE 14 SEPTEMBER CEREMONY IN GUATEMALA CITY AND MAKE IT A LARGE MEDIA EVENT EQUAL TO THE ANNUAL ARMY DAY CELEBRATION. HE WANTS TO IMPROVE GUATEMALA'S HUMAN RIGHTS IMAGE AND RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES BY ELIMINATING THE MILITARY COMMISSIONERS. HOWEVER, THE "CHANGES" ARE ONLY COSMETIC. THE LACK OF SUBSTANTIVE REFORM WILL DISCREDIT THE PRESIDENT'S EFFORT TO CLAIM ADVANCES IN HUMAN RIGHTS.

H. (G/NI) THE ARMY DEVELOPED A PLAN THAT MAINTAINS A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FORMER COMMISSIONERS, NOW CALLED "COLLABORATORS," AND THE MILITARY. IT PRESERVES THEIR USEFUL HUMINT COLLECTION NETWORK CRITICAL FOR MONITORING INSURGENT ACTIVITY. I. (G/NI) THE MILITARY IS USING THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION AS AN
OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE ITS INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION. A LIST OF ALL THE COLLABORATORS IS BEING MADE TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATION. MANY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT PERFORMED EFFECTIVE SERVICE OR HAVE CAUSED PROBLEMS WILL NOT BE RETAINED.

1. (U) QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS MESSAGE MAY BE ADDRESSED TO [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED].

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