

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-2200



9



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

REFERRED/NO OBJECTION TO RELEASE
TO DEPT OF ARMY FOR DIRECT REPLY

DAJA-IA

MEMORANDUM THRU ASSISTANT JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL FOR MILITARY
LAW AND OPERATIONS

FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

1. (U) The following is a summary of activities during my recent trip to Panama, Colombia, and Peru. The purpose of the trip was to accompany Ambassador Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, for discussions with governmental officials and representatives of non-governmental organizations regarding the human rights situations in Colombia and Peru. The other members of the delegation were Colonel David E. Graham, Staff Judge Advocate, USSOUTHCOM, and Ms. Roberta S. Jacobson, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

2. (U) This report is based on my own notes and recollections of events that transpired during the trip and will focus on issues relevant to Judge Advocate issues in particular. Enclosed are copies of Embassy reporting cables received to date and itineraries for each part of the trip. To the extent that my notes can be interpreted as being in conflict with the substance of the State cables, I would defer to the official reports.

3. (U) Panama.

a.

[REDACTED]

b.

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY: *Multiple Sources*

SYSTEM: *...*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

[REDACTED]

5. (U) Peru.

a. (U) Ambassador Quainton and Mr. Kevin Milas, the control officer, met us at the airport. Ambassador Schifter and Ms. Robertson were transported to the Ambassador's residence, and COL Graham and I stayed at a downtown hotel.

b. ~~(S)~~ The first meeting in Lima was a country team briefing by Ambassador Quainton and his staff. The briefing detailed current economic, political, and other conditions in Peru.

(1) ~~(S)~~ The Political Section described the current situation with regard to the two terrorist groups in Peru, the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) and the MRTA (Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru). During 1991 the death toll appears to be on the rise (approx. 18 deaths/day in June). This was attributed to an increased offensive against self-defense organizations and conventional military activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

(2) ~~(C)~~ The Assistant Army Attache, LTC Wynn, provided an overview of the Peruvian military justice system (see ENCL 9). He also reproduced copies of the Military Justice Code for our review prior to meetings. He also described human rights training in the military. The first training programs were instituted in 1991, but they are limited to officers. Soldiers and NCO's do not receive such training. NCO's are mostly technical specialists who must complete three years of training after their first enlistment in order to continue qualify as NCO's (only about 10% make this cut).

(3) ~~(C)~~ The Agency for International Development representative addressed programs to improve the administration of the civilian justice system. He said that one of the fundamental problems of the country is the lack of a central depository for codified law. One of the urgent needs, then, is a way of codifying law with a view toward relying on precedent and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system. Other areas that are being explored are resort to binding arbitration in private disputes to remove some of the burdens from the courts and establishment of special prosecutors for narcotics cases and developing a specialty in that area to improve the prosecution and conviction of drug traffickers.

(4) ~~(C)~~ Other topics covered during the Country Team Briefing focused on the human rights situation per se. Alleged major Army violations generally consist of disappearances of members of Sendero Luminoso, human rights workers, and trade unionists. Embassy personnel did not believe that alleged army involvement in such abuses is a command policy. There may be cases of lack of action to curb abuses and there may be cases of affirmative decisions to engage in such activities at the colonel level or below, but not at the level of Chief of Political Military Command. Representative statistics on human rights abuses are at ENCL 10.

c. (U) The next scheduled meeting was with the Minister of the Interior, GEN Carnaval y Moreya. Ambassador Schifter and Ambassador Quainton met privately with him. We have not yet received a reporting cable on this meeting.

d. ~~(C)~~ We next met with the President Fernandez of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

Supreme Court, along with four other justices. Ambassador Schifter proposed an exchange of US federal judges with Peruvian judges as a means of discussing the functions of judges in democratic judicial systems. The justices were receptive to the idea, but also emphasized the need for assistance in the areas of infrastructure and data processing. One of the justices pointed out that the Supreme Court building is the only building in Peru constructed specifically as a court building. Built in 1939, it is too small for the staff currently working in the building. Other court proceedings are carried out in apartments or small buildings not constructed specifically as courts. There is virtually no computer support for processing court proceedings, a significant problem in that Peruvian court proceedings are almost entirely written. Ambassador Schifter stated that he could not commit the US to such means of assistance, but would take their comments into consideration.

e. ~~(S)~~ COL Froude, the US Defense Attache, hosted a luncheon at his residence. The list of Peruvian military officers in attendance is at ENCL 11. As a result of the discussions preceding and during the luncheon, certain of the Peruvian officers suggested that COL Graham and I change our agenda for the following day and meet with them on military-specific topics. We agreed to do so, with the concurrence of Ambassador Schifter and the Country Team. The luncheon provided an opportunity to discuss human rights and other issues in an informal setting and to see different approaches to the problems.

[REDACTED]

One of the points we emphasized to the attendees was the need to emphasize human rights in training and operations and to prosecute offenders. BG Carneiro said that one of the difficulties is that there are not specific articles in the military justice code that address human rights violations--military personnel are charged with "abuse of authority", which does not clearly tell the story. We suggested that specific human rights

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

articles would serve many purposes: (1) providing a mechanism for prosecutions of violations in specific terms; (2) providing a form of notice to members of the armed forces (and police) that human rights abuses are crimes under the code; and (3) providing a mechanism for identifying human rights prosecutions, as opposed to other military prosecutions, when asked to justify the effectiveness of the military's program to curb abuses. When they said that the military justice system prosecutes abuses, we said that the perception in many quarters was that that was not the case. We also suggested, therefore, that a more active role on the part of the MOD to publicize the results of prosecutions would go a long way toward changing public perceptions of the military justice system, both domestically and internationally.

f. ~~(C)~~ We next met with the Fiscal of the Nation (Attorney General) Mendez Jurado. (We have not yet received a reporting cable on this visit.) He was receptive to Ambassador Schifter's offers of judge and prosecutor exchanges as a means of improving the efficiency of the judicial system. He also explained the need for infrastructure support, noting that his office was rented space, his FAX machines and those sent to local prosecutors were donated, that connecting the FAXes would be done by donation of free services by an electronics company, and that even the drapes in the office were donated! These comments and those of the Supreme Court justices reflect the dire state of not only the judicial system within the country, but the effect of deplorable economic conditions on the administration of justice.

g. (U) Ambassador Quainton hosted a reception and dinner for Ambassador Schifter and Secretary Stone on the evening of 11 July. Because of the number of invited guests, COL Graham and I were not invited to the reception, and we had no occasion to meet with Secretary Stone or any of his party. To my knowledge, he arrived late on 11 July and departed on 12 July. I am not privy to his agenda or the purpose of his trip in any detail.

h. ~~(C)~~ On 12 July, COL Graham, LTC Wynn, and I met with Peruvian military personnel, as had been arranged at the luncheon the day before.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

(1) ~~(S)~~ Our first visit was with the Supreme Council of Military Justice, the equivalent to the Court of Military Appeals. Vice Admiral Roberto Duboc, President of the Council, was the principal participant in the discussions, but also in attendance were BG Guido Eduardo Guevara Guerra (Army), Fiscal General (Chief Prosecutor) for the Council, and MG Jaime Sparks Ramirez, Auditor General (legal advisor--equivalent to the law officer under pre-1969 UCMJ practice).

(a) ~~(S)~~ COL Graham explained again the purpose of our accompanying Ambassador Schifter on the trip--to explore ways in which military lawyers might engage in exchanges of information in areas of mutual interest, specifically military justice and human rights training and doctrine. He emphasized the lessons of the US military from incidents such as My Lai and the command emphasis on training in the law of war, the need to incorporate training at every level, and the policy of ensuring that principles of the law of war are incorporated into operational planning and execution.

(b) ~~(S)~~ VADM Duboc accepted COL Graham's offer to begin a program of legal office exchanges, saying that he would serve as the point of contact within the Council for any future efforts. He believed that it would be most worthwhile to engage in discussions to compare military justice practices and procedures, as well as to discuss human rights training, both from substantive and procedural perspectives.

(c) ~~(S)~~ Thereafter, VADM Duboc provided a brief exposition of the composition and workload of the Council:

-- There are ten members of the Council: eight judges, the Fiscal General, and the Auditor General. Of the judges, three are Army, two are Navy, two are Air Force, and one is a member of the Police Forces.

-- The case load consists primarily of appeals of cases involving police forces, as they have the most contact with civilians, and the opportunities for abuses of human rights are more numerous than those of the military.

(d) ~~(S)~~ Most significant, VADM Duboc told us that, because of discussions we had had the previous day at lunch, he had discussed the issue of human rights prosecutions

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

under the military code with the Minister of Defense and the Attorney General. (It sounded like there had been a flurry of activity and phone calls the previous afternoon and evening.) The result of these discussions was that there is to be an amendment to the Military Justice Code to incorporate specific articles dealing with human rights abuses. He anticipated that the draft amendment would be forwarded to President Fujimori within three weeks. The President, in turn, must submit the changes to the Senate to promulgate, after ratification or modification. There will also be specific provisions to address terrorist and narcotics violations.

(e) ~~(c)~~ Turning to human rights (law of war) training, VADM Duboc said that with the proposed changes, more work will be required to define human rights and implement training programs. He pointed out that all officers have had training to learn about law of war conventions, but that there is not as much awareness of human rights conventions. The implementation of training programs in the military will be easier than in the police, because there are formal training programs at all levels and there are opportunities for extra training. The fundamentals of the conventions are not known within the police, and the formal training of police personnel is minimal--six months' initial training, as opposed to initial six months' training for enlisted soldiers, followed by a three-year course of instruction to qualify for NCO status, and special counterinsurgency training prior to any deployments. Instruction in the military is conducted by combat arms officers. This is attributable to the fact that judge advocates are only at command headquarters; although they are available to advise commanders, the corps is not large enough to accommodate each deploying unit.

(f) ~~(c)~~ CAPT Francisco Ambia Loayza (Navy), a member of the Council staff, pointed out some other practical difficulties in enforcing human rights policies. He was a command legal advisor in Ayacucho in 1985. The civil prosecutors attempted to cooperate with the military in investigating cases, but the indigenous population does not speak Spanish (the language is a local Indian dialect, Quechua). Therefore, there is difficulty securing evidence because of language barriers. Another difficulty is that military personnel are not trained in preserving evidence or the finer points of trial preparation, so that if a terrorist

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

or narco-trafficker is captured and turned over to civil authorities, there is little evidence provided on which to base civilian prosecutions. The obvious result is the dismissal of charges.

(g) ~~(c)~~ Other points about human rights (law of war) training:

-- Officers are trained in the law of war;

-- There is genuine interest on the part of the institution of the military to conduct training;

-- Troops are not instructed except by their commanders;

-- Excesses that occur are a function of individual circumstances: either the particular unit commander's failures in terms of training or approach to human rights, or the soldiers' psychological approach. By the latter, they meant to emphasize the frustration of soldiers who capture "enemy" personnel--insurgents or narcos--only to see them released for lack of evidence on which to prosecute them. As a result, soldiers take matters into their own hands

(h) ~~(c)~~ VADM Duboc also said that in his opinion the police institution should be revamped. The concept of a national-level police force reduces actual control of functions and lessens the bond between the police and the citizenry. He advocates a system of limited federal police and greater emphasis on local and regional police forces.

(i) ~~(c)~~ VADM Duboc discussed military relations with the civilian prosecutors (fiscalia). The opinion was expressed that certain of the prosecutors have been compromised by the subversives and cannot be trusted to fulfill their duties. Even if not compromised, they demand that the military produce evidence sufficient to sustain prosecutions and if they do not receive it, they denounce the judge advocates or commanders as obstructing justice. In this regard, we said that part of the solution to the problem would lie in cooperative efforts between legal personnel to train military personnel in the need to preserve evidence and assist the civilian prosecutors to the maximum extent possible. As

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

for human rights cases against the military, the point was made that after the military conducts its investigations and determines that there are not grounds to prosecute military personnel, i.e., there was no military involvement, the civilian prosecutors nevertheless demand cooperation from the military in investigating the cases. From the military perspective, "proving the unprovable" is impossible, but the command is still castigated for its failure to act. Again, we emphasized the need for maximum cooperation between military and civilian law enforcement and prosecutorial officials.

(j) ~~(c)~~ We next received general briefing of the Peruvian military justice system. Each service, including the police, has its own military tribunal. Results of preliminary investigations are forwarded to the commanding general, who is the judge of the first instance. He has an "auditor" on his staff who studies the investigation and advises if there is probable cause to continue the case. If so, the case is forwarded to the "fiscal"--the prosecutor-- to prepare the case. Copies of the investigation are provided to the defense. Defense counsel are not attorneys, but the accused has the right to request an attorney or to hire civilian counsel. The tribunal established by the commander--or in some cases consisting of only the commander--then hears the case in a formal, public setting to gather and consider evidence. The defense has the right to call witnesses, and the court has the right to interrogate the accused. The tribunal, based on advice from the "auditor" considers the evidence and returns its findings and sentence. Appeal from the tribunal is to the Supreme Council of Military Justice, which has reviews legal issues and has can conduct a de novo review of facts. Both the prosecution and defense have a right to review all such issues, including the adequacy of the sentence. Approved sentences are published in general orders, but we got the impression that results of courts-martial are not publicized at all outside the military in any form.

(k) Turning again to human rights cases, VADM Duboc pointed out that human rights cases are "hidden" in abuse of authority cases. He plans on changes to the system when the code is amended to incorporate specific human rights articles. In the short term, he said, the cases would be color-coded--all documents relating to human rights cases, for example,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

would be on blue paper, thereby clearly identifying the cases as being human rights cases. For the long term, i.e. over the course of the next three to four years, he would like to computerize the military justice system and asked about the possibility of US assistance. LTC Wynn told him that this was a matter to be handled through security assistance channels--the same as weapons and other military assistance.

(1) ~~(C)~~ I then presented an overview of the US military justice system, emphasizing the similarities to the civilian system and the fact that the composition of COMA is civilian. I also explained the organization of the JAGC, OTJAG, and the duties of judge advocates in a representative SJA office. I concluded by describing the flow of an offense through the system, describing options at each level of command, i.e., nonjudicial punishment, the various levels of courts-martial, and the function of Article 32 investigations. I also emphasized the independence of the judiciary and Trial Defense Service and the fact that commanders have limited roles in the actual conduct of judicial proceedings--convening courts and serving as the first level of review thereafter, but no direct participation in the proceedings. BG Gurrero remarked that the presentation was most helpful and noted that in his 30 years of service this was the first time that anyone had explained to him how the US military justice works.

(2) ~~(C)~~ We next met with BG Carneiro, Legal Advisor to the Minister of Defense, and members of his staff.

(a) ~~(C)~~ He said that he had met with the Minister of Defense, who had agreed in principle to our proposal for JA exchanges. His proposal was for exchanges of one to two weeks, giving US personnel an opportunity to see Peruvian life as it is--including accompanying Peruvian forces to the field. (We did not tell him that US personnel could not do that, but will reserve the issue for future consultations.) The emphasis is to be on reality, not theory, and that there be established a permanent channel of communications. He said that Peru would submit a proposed agreement within thirty days or so and would expect a US response within another thirty days. The proposal will be sent through the MILGRP for action to the US. COL Graham thanked him for his rapid consideration of our offer and promised full and prompt review of the proposal, but also stated that we were not in a position to agree to any particular aspects of the proposal at that time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

(b) ~~(S)~~ COL Pow Sang presented a brief discussion of: the status of international law applicable with respect to Peruvian law; human rights conventions to which Peru is a party; the organization and mission of the armed forces; and the place of human rights in military doctrine. With respect to this last point, he said that the MOD Strategic Planning Document addresses observation of and respect for human rights, and the Joint Command Directive denounces human rights violations, calling for investigations of all alleged violations. In the area of human rights training, more hours and emphasis have been given to such training in the last two years. He said he would forward copies of course programs of instruction to us through the Embassy.

(c) ~~(S)~~ I presented the same overview of the US system as I had given to VADM Duboc and the Council.

(d) ~~(S)~~ After this meeting, BG Carneiro and BG Guerrero hosted a luncheon for us at the Circulo Militar (Officers Club). We had no further contact with the military after the luncheon, but the luncheon gave us an opportunity to continue discussions on the importance of human rights to military operations. The themes we continuously stressed were: the need for training in human rights; the need for prompt investigation and prosecution of violations; the need for command emphasis on human rights protection; the need for cooperation with civilian judicial officials; the need for more open discussion and publication of results of military prosecutions; and the fact that we have found that respect for and protection of human rights does not detract from mission accomplishment--on the contrary, it is in some ways a force multiplier and serves to garner, or at least preclude the loss of, public support. We also emphasized that failure to ensure that human rights are respected is not only a concern of the US Congress (which seems to be the widespread perception within military and other circles), but that DoD and State are just as concerned and can unilaterally decide not to provide assistance without awaiting formal Congressional action.

i. ~~(S)~~ After the luncheon, COL Graham and I rejoined Ambassador Schifter and met with Dr. Diego Garcia Sayan of the Andean Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental human rights group (see AMEMBASSY Lima cable DTG 231608Z Jul 91, ENCL 12).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

j. ~~(S)~~ Our final meeting in Peru was with Senator Bernales, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Violence and Pacification, President of the Senate, and Chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights. He gave a detailed analysis of the human rights situation in Peru and welcomed any efforts the US might give in establishing exchanges or other information programs that would contribute to improving the situation. Regarding the military, he said that there ^{was} contradictions within the armed forces in that the higher echelons are committed to improving human rights conditions affairs, but in the emergency zones the commanders are autonomous. The authority of the Political Military Chiefs is plenary. Some understand the need for public support of operations and the fact that abuses will detract from the support. Others are determined to repress all dissent in their regions. The solution is to ensure that the commitment of the higher echelons, starting with the President, is translated down to every level of command.

6. (U) Conclusions and Recommendations.

a. ~~(S)~~ Colombia and Peru offer important opportunities for the Judge Advocate General's Corps to make real contributions to the improvement of human rights while assisting in the successful prosecution of the war on drugs and counterinsurgency. As we noted in both countries, respect for human rights and the law of war is not inconsistent with mission accomplishment. Gaining and maintaining public support are critical to the success of the military mission.

b. ~~(S)~~ The training of human rights apparently is given little emphasis, notwithstanding the comments of the officers with whom we spoke. JAGC experience in law of war training gives us the ability to discuss general substantive principles on human rights, but also techniques that work well at every level to inculcate in the soldier a respect for human rights. Part and parcel of building such respect is the establishment of a system of justice that will react quickly to violations within the military. Exposure to the US system and its protections will, I believe assist in this regard.

c. ~~(S)~~ Other areas in which we can exchange ideas include hand-off of captured personnel. Although not a formal part of training, the need for preservation of evidence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

of crimes is a matter generally understood within the Army. We can discuss experiences of the US military in a manner that will awaken the Colombian and Peruvian militaries to the need to establish mechanisms for cooperation with civilian law enforcement and judicial officials.

d. ~~(C)~~ In the short term, discussions can be conducted in the context of subject matter exchanges. We do not want to lecture to the Colombian and Peruvian military attorneys. Moreso than line officers, these professionals understand the legal and political ramifications of human rights and other legal issues. We can also benefit greatly from their participation in discussions by learning about the true conditions that might lead to abuses or to the breakdown of the military justice system. They will serve us well in expanding the training of our own personnel in the systems of foreign countries and the problems that could conceivably arise in our own forces faced with counterinsurgency warfare. Discussions will also cultivate points of contact within the military justice systems that could serve other, as yet unidentified, interests in the future.

e. ~~(C)~~ In the long term, discussions might lead to formal assistance of the type other branches of the Army conduct. To my knowledge, with the exception of TJAGSA, the JAGC has not been a real operator in the security assistance arena. With the breadth of talent and experience in the Active and Reserve Components, we can take a more active role in exporting our training and experience. Formal Mobile Training Teams can be deployed to train foreign judge advocates in human rights and related issues in a manner that will complement and reinforce the training being given by other MTT's to soldiers and officers. During our discussions with Embassy personnel in Peru, the prospect of fencing up to \$500,000 for military legal assistance was discussed. There is a real need for assistance in every aspect of the country, and the JAGC can contribute to the improvement of the human rights situation.

f. ~~(C)~~ GEN Joulwan not only supports but desires increased emphasis on human rights. As noted above, he appears in a videotape that is played for every unit deploying on training or other missions in Latin America to emphasize the need to improve respect for and protection of human rights. The JAGC, working through USSOUTHCOM, can contribute to fulfilling GEN Joulwan's plan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

7. (U) Future Actions.

(a) ~~(S)~~ Pending receipt of Peru's formal proposal and pending further communication between GEN Joulwan and military leaders in both countries, we need to identify JA personnel who would be available to travel to Colombia and Peru for the first substantive meetings.

(b) ~~(S)~~ We should schedule a follow-up meeting as soon as possible in each country. COL Graham recommends, and I concur, that we should set up the first meeting no later than the end of this year, so that we do not lose the momentum. A target date of late October appears reasonable.

(c) ~~(S)~~ In the meantime, we need to develop, in coordination with USSOUTHCOM, ODCSOPS, OSD, and the Department of State, a comprehensive game plan and outline of the first set of discussions. This will entail the preparation of first-rate materials, including translations, to present during the discussions. It will also include the identification of Spanish-speaking judge advocates to participate in the discussions. For the first trip, COL Graham and I would travel with one or two other officers to maintain continuity. Based on the experiences of those meetings, COL Graham would not continue to participate in the discussions, but would remain in the coordination loop, and the mission would be ours.

(d) ~~(S)~~ As the Peruvians explicitly stated, and the Colombians intimated, we should commit ourselves to a permanent exchange. This does not mean monthly trips, but a continuous dialogue through visits, sharing of publications (Military Law Review and The Army Lawyer), visits to TJAGSA, attendance by Peruvian and Colombian students at TJAGSA courses, Mobile Training Teams as needed and depending on the availability of funds, and other contacts.

8. ~~(S)~~ Human rights protections and training are receiving attention at the highest levels of OSD, the Joint Staff, the Army, the Department of State, and the Congress. OTJAG is likely to be tasked as the Army lead for developing materials for DCSOPS as the proponent of Army training. Colombia and Peru present us the opportunity to enhance the standing of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAJA-IA

SUBJECT: Trip Report--Visit to Panama, Colombia, and Peru

Corps in the Army, the US Government, and internationally in the area of human rights. We have the talent to succeed and the opportunity to take an active role in this important undertaking.

14 Encls
as

James A. McAtamney

JAMES A. MCATAMNEY
Lieutenant Colonel, JA
Acting Chief, International
Affairs

CF:
SAGC
OSD/ISA/IA
DAMO-SSM
DAMO-OD
SCSJA
DAMI-FII
AMEMBASSY BOGOTA
AMEMBASSY LIMA
DEPT OF STATE/HA
JOINT STAFF/J-5
OCJCS/LC
OSD/GC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~