

05 MAR 1997

If-Asked Press Statement

The Inter-American Region of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs has conducted a search of its files in response to a request from Honduran authorities for U.S. Government documents relevant to human rights investigations. In addition, the office has coordinated similar searches by the Defense Intelligence Agency and other Department of Defense agencies. The documents that have been found are being turned over to the State Department for consolidation with documents from other agencies for delivery to the Honduran Government. The search is continuing throughout Department of Defense agencies, and any additional documents uncovered will be submitted to the Honduran Government as they become available.

855



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

2400 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2400



INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

I-95/45881

MEMORANDUM FOR

Donald Mc Conville
Office Director, ARA/CEN
Department of State

FROM:

Director, Inter-American Affairs *R. Howard*
Prepared by William B. Seely, OASD/ISA-IA, 697-9301 (5 Mar 97)

05 MAR 1997

SUBJECT:

Request from Honduran Government Human Rights Ombudsman
for United States Government Documents Relevant to Human
Rights Investigations

This is in response to the request from the Department of State to provide U.S. government documents pertaining to disappearances and other human rights abuses which occurred in Honduras in the early 1980's (Tab A). The enclosed documents (Tab B) are those which have been identified to date as a result of searches through archives and files of organizations within the Department of Defense, to include the Defense Intelligence Agency. These documents have been declassified and approved for release to the Government of Honduras.

The Department of Defense has not concluded its search for documents which may be relevant to this request. Should additional materials be identified, they will also be forwarded to your office for transmittal to the Government of Honduras.

COORDINATION:

Department of the Army Coordinate (Higgett, DAHM)
Office of General Counsel Coordinate (Dawson)

Attachments:
As stated

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S/S 9519178
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

95 OCT 12 P9:13

October 12, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO:

ANDREW D. SENS
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

RICK E. YANNUZZI
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence
Agency

WARREN A. UTHE
Executive Secretary
Defense Intelligence Agency

YVONNE M. HARRISON
Executive Secretary
Department of the Army

COL. ROBERT R. MCALEER, USMC
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Request from Honduran Government Human Rights
Ombudsman for United States Government Documents
Relevant to Human Rights Investigations

The Department of State hereby requests the cooperation and assistance of the addressee agencies in responding to a July 31, 1995, request from Dr. Leo Valladares, head of the Honduran National Commission for Human Rights, for U.S. government documents pertaining to disappearances and other human rights abuses which occurred in Honduras in the early 1980's.

The Department of State wishes to be as forthcoming as possible in response to this government-to-government request. The Commission headed by Dr. Valladares is a governmental institution, created by presidential decree in 1992. Honduran legislation subsequently established the Human Rights Commission on a permanent basis. Dr. Valladares is a presidential appointee.

We ask addressee agencies to locate responsive documents; for the purpose of this request, "responsive documents" include only those originated by the retrieving agency -- other agency material need not be produced. Each agency should review documents keeping in mind the need to protect classified information, privacy interests, and other governmental privileges. The Department proposes to provide releasable documents to Dr. Valladares as they become available through our embassy in Tegucigalpa. Agencies should also be advised that released documents may find their way into the public domain.

Also transmitted with this memorandum are two separate requests from the Office of the Attorney General of Honduras. These are:

-- a June 13, 1995, letter from Honduran Attorney General Edmundo Orellana seeking all information in the files of U.S. government agencies concerning the disappearance of U.S. citizen Father James Francis Carney in September 1983 and

-- a June 15, 1995, request from Sonia Marlyna de Flores, Special Prosecutor for Human Rights (within the office of the Attorney General), seeking information about CIA operations and contacts with Honduran officials, disappeared persons, arms trafficking, Battalion 316, and other matters.

In its August 1995 interim response to the requests from the Attorney General's office, the Department noted with respect to the June 15 request that as a matter of long-standing policy, the United States Government does not comment on U.S. intelligence activities overseas. At the same time we expressed our willingness to provide documents that may be responsive as they become available as a result of existing FOIA requests. Similarly, we ask that agencies bear these requests in mind as they search for documents responsive to the Valladares request, and to indicate to us which documents to be released to Valladares would also be responsive to the requests from the Attorney General's office. We are not asking other agencies to develop replies to questions posed in the Special Prosecutor's June 15 request. We anticipate that an NSC-chaired inter-agency working group on Central American document issues will meet in the near future to coordinate the U.S. response. We request a reply to this memorandum by November 15 estimating the number and type of responsive documents that might be releasable and when they could be provided to the State Department.

The point of contact in the Department of State for this matter is ARA/CEN Office Director John R. Hamilton. Backups are Deputy Director Gary Maybarduk and Desk Officer Lynn Allison. They may be reached by telephone (202) 647-4010; fax (202) 647-2597; secure phone (202) 647-1831 or 647-0083, secure fax 647-0905 (in the ARA front office).

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.



Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

Attachments: As stated



S/S 9618556

United States Department of State

Washington OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1996 OCT 25 PM 2:34
October 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO:

RICK E. YANNUZZI
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

WARREN A. UTHE
Executive Secretary
Defense Intelligence Agency

COLONEL JAMES N. MATTIS
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

**SUBJECT: Request for Progress Report: Honduran Government
Human Rights Ombudsman's Request for USG
Documents Relevant to Human Rights Investigation**

In an October 12, 1995 memorandum, the Department of State requested the cooperation and assistance of the addressee agencies in responding to a July 31, 1995 request from Dr. Leo Valladares, head of the Honduran National Commission for Human Rights, for U.S. Government documents pertaining to disappearances and other human rights abuses which occurred in Honduras in the early 1980's (see attachment).

In that same memorandum we also transmitted two separate requests from the Office of the Attorney General of Honduras. In these requests, the Honduran Government asked for all information in the files of USG agencies concerning the disappearance of U.S. citizen Father James Francis Carney and information about CIA operations and contacts with Honduran officials, disappeared persons, arms trafficking, Battalion 316 and other matters (see attachment).


On September 30, 1996 Dr. Valladares visited the Department of State and inquired about documents that were to have been forthcoming from other USG agencies. We wish to be able to provide Dr. Valladares and the Honduran government with a progress report. We understand that addressee agencies have been working on this request.

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I would appreciate your cooperation in providing by November 1, 1996 a status report on the work done so far by your organization pursuant to the Honduran government's requests for documents. Please include the dates on which you expect to be able to provide the Department with declassified documents that can be turned over to the Hondurans. This information will assist us in providing the Honduran Government with up-to-date information on the status of this project.

The point of contact in the Department of State for this matter is ARA/CEN Office Director Don McConville. Backups are Deputy Office Director Paul Trivelli and Honduras Desk Officer William Meara. They may be reached by telephone at 202-647-4010; fax 202-647-2597; secure phone 202-647-1831 or 202-647-0083, secure fax 202-647-0905 (in the ARA front office).

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.


William J. Burns
Executive Secretary

Attachment: As Stated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

Translating Division

LS No. 147917-A
JF/HKZ
Spanish

The National Human Rights Commissioner

No. 522-DC/95

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., July 31, 1991

Excellency:

I have the honor to request Your Excellency's cooperation in obtaining from your government information that will help to shed light on human rights violations that occurred in our country during the past decade.

The information that we are requesting is of utmost importance for the investigations we are conducting and for advancing the legal proceedings that the Office of the Special Human Rights Prosecutor has initiated.

Our work is part of the process to eliminate impunity, and is vital to the strengthening of peace and democracy in Honduras.

His Excellency
William T. Pryce,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America,
Tegucigalpa.

A-2

With this request, we believe that we are responding to request of the Clinton Administration at the time of our initial request in December 1993 that we be more specific in indicating the documents we are seeking. We have, accordingly, grouped the documents we are requesting into three key categories:

1. Documentation on six cases of "disappearances;"
2. Documentation on General Alvarez Martinez;
3. Documentation on Battalion 3-16.

More specifically, we have taken the liberty of indicating those U.S. Government agencies in whose archives the documents requested can be located. Wherever possible, we have also indicated time periods and dates on which the information we seek was generated.

With regard to State Department and CIA documents, we wish to point out that we are not seeking cable reports, or speeches by Hondurans, or copies of FBIS articles. What we are really looking for is new information that will allow us to discover the truth about past human rights violations in our country and thus identify those responsible.

We are not interested, either, in learning about methods or sources of intelligence; what we are trying to find are CIA reports and detailed information on military and paramilitary

A-3

organizations and on individuals responsible for human rights abuses.

Enclosed you will find our request for information in detail, together with a copy of two newspaper articles referring thereto.

Finally, Mr. Ambassador, allow me to seize this opportunity to express, through you, my sincere thanks for the support we have received in our task from the Clinton Administration and from many members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

[Signature]

Leo Valladares Lanza
National Human Rights Commissioner

[Official stamp]

LS No. 147917-B

The National Human Rights Commissioner

No. 523-DC/95

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., July 31, 1995

Dr. Edmundo Orellana Mercado
Attorney General of the Republic
Tegucigalpa

Mr. Attorney General:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the request that I have made, through Ambassador William T. Pryce, to the United States Government for documentary information on the human rights violations committed in our country during the past decade.

As I explain in that letter, this is the second request for information, following the request of December 21, 1993, which coincided with our Preliminary Report on the Disappeared in Honduras: "The Facts Speak for Themselves." In its response, the United States Government asked us to be more specific in indicating what information we needed, whence this new request today.

B-2

As you know, we have, in formulating this request for information from the United States Government, worked together with the Office of the Special Human Rights Prosecutor at all times.

We are certain that the information we receive will advance the legal proceedings initiated by the above-mentioned Office, aimed at shedding light on the human rights violations occurring in our country during the past decade, and is also an important contribution to the effort to eliminate impunity.

Our work, Mr. Attorney General, is part of the mission vested in us by Article 59 of the Honduran Constitution, "to guarantee the rights and freedoms" of all Hondurans.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

[Signature]

Leo Valladares Lanza
National Human Rights Commissioner

[Official stamp]

Request for Documents by the
National Human Rights Commissioner to the
Government of the United States

Key Categories:

- I. Documentation on six cases of "disappearances;"
- II. Documentation on General Alvarez Martinez
- III. Documentation on Battalion 3-16

I. Cases of Disappearances

We request detailed information, reports, studies, notes, papers, cables, memoranda, briefing documents, talking points, minutes of meetings, biographical material, and any document whatsoever that might refer to the six disappearances that occurred in Honduras in the early 1980's.

We specifically request information on the following:

1. All records concerning the disappearance of Tomas Nativi Galvez.

Nativi, a teacher and union leader, was taken from his wife's house and "disappeared" by six masked men shortly after midnight on June 11, 1981. His colleague and fellow union leader Fidel Martinez was also captured. Nativi's wife, Bertha Oliva, identified

Capt. Alexander Hernández as one of the men who participated in the abduction. The others were D agents. The Nicaraguan Ricardo "Chino" Lau may have been involved.

- 2. All records concerning the disappearance of José Eduardo Becerra Lanza.

Becerra Lanza was "disappeared" from downtown Tegucigalpa on August 1, 1982 by DNI agents. Year later, a member of the Nicaraguan Contras who had worked in Tegucigalpa admitted in a press interview that he had participated in the killing of the young student. He indicated that Capt. Alexander Hernández turned Becerra Lanza over to him with instructions that he was to be executed and "disappeared." He that Hernández told him that the orders came from Alvarez Martínez. Becerra Lanza was murdered and body was buried somewhere between Tegucigalpa and Choluteca.

- 3. All records concerning the disappearance of Germán Pérez Alemán.

Pérez Alemán was "disappeared" on August 18, 1982. Six heavily armed men captured the union leader in broad daylight on a busy street in Tegucigalpa. A Traffic Safety patrol car followed the vehicle that

C-3

Pérez Alemán had been forced into and caught up with the abductors. Second lieutenant Flores Murillo got out of the vehicle and identified himself as a member of G-2, thereby terminating the pursuit by the patrol car. According to a former member of Battalion 3-16 the abductors took Pérez Alemán to Támara, where the unit regularly kept prisoners in clandestine detention. On May 29, 1983, the Permanent Mission of Honduras at Geneva informed the UN Working Group, based on information submitted by the Honduran Armed Forces, that DNI was investigating the case. The Honduran Government once again informed the UN Working Group on August 31, 1983, that an investigation was being conducted. The investigations produced no results.

4. All records concerning the disappearance of Ines Consuelo Murillo Schwaderer.

On March 13, 1983, attorney and political activist Inés Murillo Schwaderer was "disappeared" from the city of Choloma by members of Battalion 3-16. Her abductors took her to a clandestine detention center

C-4

in San Pedro Sula, where she was brutally tortured. After more than a month, she was transferred to a military facility near Tegucigalpa. The beatings and abuses continued. During her detention, Murillo recognized second lieutenant Marco Tulio Regalado Hernández as one of her torturers. She also heard the voice of a U.S. visitor called "Mr. Mike" by the Hondurans. (According to testimony given to Congress in 1988 by CIA Deputy Director for Operations Richard Stolz, a CIA official did visit Murillo in her cell during the course of her detention by Battalion 3-16.) On May 31, Murillo's status was officially recognized and she was transferred to DNI headquarters in Tegucigalpa. The DNI, through Major Juan Blas Salazar Meza, took responsibility for her detention, despite the fact that it was Military Intelligence that had abducted, interrogated, and tortured her. After Murillo's detention was made public, she was transferred to a federal prison, "CEFAS," where she remained for 13 months until her release on July 5, 1984.

C-5

5. All records concerning the disappearance of Father James Francisco Carney, known as "Father Guadalupe. A U.S. priest working in Central America, Father Carney (or Father Guadalupe) crossed the Nicaragua border into Honduras in July 1983 with a small guerrilla column led by José María Reyes Mata. According to testimony provided by Florencio Caballero, a former member of Battalion 3-16, Honduran soldiers captured the guerrilla group in a military operation dubbed "Patuca." Carney was then taken to the Contra supply base at El Aguacate, questioned, and hurled to his death from a helicopter. Caballero stated that the orders for Carney's disappearance came from Armed Forces Chief Alvarez Martínez during a planning meeting for "Operation Patuca." According to Caballero, U.S. personnel were present at the planning session, including one person whom he knew only as "Mr. Mike," when Alvarez ordered his men to kill Carney and Reyes Mata after their interrogation.

C-6

6. All records concerning the disappearance of Gustavo Adolfo Morales Fúnez.

An economist and former union leader, Gustavo Morales was "disappeared" on March 18, 1984, forced into a blue van by several armed men. Supreme Court judge Luis Mendoza Fugón and a FUSEP [Public Security Force] officer on guard at the Foreign Ministry witnessed the abduction, which occurred in downtown Tegucigalpa. Numerous habeas corpus petitions were submitted in the days following Morales's detention, but to no avail. Although Mendoza reported to the press what he had seen, no authority requested the Supreme Court to issue an official statement. This case was brought before the UN Working Group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances.

II. General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez

We request detailed information, reports, studies, notes, papers, cables, memoranda, briefing documents, talking point minutes of meetings, biographical material, and any document whatsoever that might refer to Honduran Army General Gustavo

Alvarez Martínez from 1980, when he headed FUSEP, the Public Security Force, until March 1984, when he was expelled as Chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

We specifically request the following:

1. All records concerning the work carried out by General Alvarez Martínez in seeking information on "subversive" movements in Honduras from 1980-84. We would like all records mentioning Alvarez with reference to the use of abductions, disappearances, and tortures directed against "subversive" groups or individuals, and with reference to violations of human rights, extra-legal operations, death squad activities, and the maintenance of clandestine prisons. We seek records concerning the appointment of General Alvarez as a member of the Armed Forces in January 1982, as well as all records concerning the his establishment in 1982 of the Military Intelligence Unit known as "Battalion 3-16." Finally, we would like any records that mention the general's connections with 3-16, up until 1984.
2. All records concerning the general's connections with the Argentine Armed Forces from 1980 to 1984. We also seek records concerning a request by Alvarez to the Argentine military to train members of the Honduran police force in 1980

when he headed FUSEP, and records concerning Alvarez's establishment, with Argentine assistance, of an anti-subversive unit within FUSEP called the Special Operations Command (COE). We also seek records concerning the ongoing connections between the Argentines and the Honduran military through 1984.

3. Any records whatsoever that mention General Alvarez with reference to the specific disappearances of Tomás Nativi Gálvez (June 11, 1981), José Eduardo Becerra Lanza (August 1, 1982), German Pérez Alemán (August 18, 1982), Inés Consuelo Murillo Schwaderer (March 13, 1983), Father James Francisco Carney, known as Father Guadalupe (July 1983), and Gustavo Adolfo Morales Fúnez (March 18, 1984).

4. All records concerning the barracks revolt against General Alvarez Martínez in March 1984 led by current Vice President of Honduras General Walter López Reyes.

III. Battalion 3-16

We request detailed information, reports, studies, notes, papers, cables, memoranda, briefing documents, talking points, minutes of meetings, biographical material, and any document

whatsoever that might have been generated by U.S. Government agencies between 1979 and 1984, inclusive, regarding Battalion 3-16, a military intelligence unit set up to monitor and destroy "subversive" organizations and individuals in Honduras. We also seek any documents whatsoever that might refer to the institutional forerunners of 3-16, i.e., the "Group of 14," a special intelligence unit comprised of members of the Honduran military, established in 1979 and dissolved in 1982, and the "Group of 10," a unit that existed for a few months in 1982, prior to the establishment of 3-16 later that year.

We specifically request the following:

1. All records concerning the origins, structure, planning operations, training, and members of the Group of 10, the Group of 14, and Battalion 3-16 from 1979 to 1984, inclusive. We would also like all records that make reference to Battalion 3-16 and the other groups mentioned with respect to the use of abductions, disappearances, and torture directed against "subversive" organizations and individuals, and with reference to human rights violations, extra-legal operations, death squad activities, and the maintenance of clandestine prisons.

C-10

2. Any records whatsoever that mention Battalion 3-16 and/or its forerunners with reference to the specific disappearances of Tomás Nativí Gálvez (June 11, 1981), José Eduardo Becerra Lanza (August 1, 1982), German Pérez Alemán (August 18, 1982), Inés Consuelo Murillo Schwaderer (March 13, 1983), Father James Francisco Carney, known as Father Guadalupe (July 1983), and Gustavo Adolfo Morales Fúnez (March 18, 1984)

3. All records concerning the following individuals who were members of Battalion 3-16, its forerunners, or other special Honduran Armed Forces or police special anti-subversive units:

Juan López Grijalva (G-2)

Alexander Hernández (Battalion 3-16)

Oscar R. Hernández Chávez (Battalion 3-16)

Segundo Flores Murillo (G-2)

Juan Ramón Peña Paz (Battalion 3-16)

Florencio Reyes Cabellero (Battalion 3-16)

José Barrera Martínez (Battalion 3-16)

Marco Tulio Regalado Hernández Lara (Battalion 3-16)

Mario Asdrúbal Quiñónez (Battalion 3-16)

C-11

Ciro Pablo Fernández C. (Battalion 3-16)
Carlos Peralta (Group of 14)
Luis A. Discua Elvir (Battalion 3-16)
Luis Alonso Villatoro Villeda (Battalion 3-16)
Billy Fernando Joya Améndola (Battalion 3-16)
Vicente Rafael Canales Núñez (Battalion 3-16)
Marco Tulio Ayala Vindel (Battalion 3-16)
Jordi Ramón Montañola (Battalion 3-16)
Inocente Borjas Santos (Battalion 3-16)
Juan Blas Salazar (DNI)

United States Government Agencies

We request the United States Government to search the files of the following agencies for documents relating to the three subject areas referred to above.

I. Central Intelligence Agency CIA

We specifically request that the CIA search the records of the following units or offices:

- Directorate for Intelligence, African and Latin American Analysis Office
- National External Assessment Center, Political Analysis Office

C-12

- National Intelligence Office for Latin America
- Legislative Liaison Office
- Office of the Inspector General
- CIA Station, Tegucigalpa

We also request the Agency to seek detailed information reports, studies, notes, papers, cables, memoranda, briefing documents, talking points, minutes of meetings, biographical material, and any document whatsoever generated between 1975 and 1984, inclusive, regarding various additional subjects:

We specifically request the following:

1. All records concerning the training and equipment furnished by the CIA to Battalion 3-16 and its forerunners, including the training provided jointly with members of the Argentine Armed Forces at a camp in Lepaterique, Honduras. Such documents should include an interrogation manual written by the CIA for Honduras in 1983, and a later "revised" version thereof. Additional documents should include a report from the CIA Inspector General in 1988 on training dispensed by the CIA to the Honduran Armed Forces.

C-13

2. A copy of the letter written in 1986 by CIA Director William Casey to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence describing human rights in Honduras and discussing the links between DNI and "ELACH," a right-wing death squad.
3. All records generated by the Agency in response to in connection with an article in the New York Times magazine June 5, 1988, by James LeMoyné, discussing the role of the CIA in training the Honduran Army in interrogation techniques.
4. All records generated by the Agency in regard to a June 1988 hearing before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence at which Deputy Director for Operations Richard Stolz testified on what the CIA knew about a 1983 "Honduran Interrogation Manual."
5. A copy of a CIA memorandum dated July 10, 1989, to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence entitled "Study on Interrogation Training in Honduras."

C-14

II. Department of Defense (DOD)

We specifically request the DOD to search the records of the following units or offices:

- Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ASD/ISA), Inter-American Affairs;
- Joint Corps, J-2, Western Hemisphere Division;
- Joint Corps, J-3, Western Hemisphere Division;
- Joint Corps, J-5, Western Hemisphere Division;
- U.S. Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama;
- U.S. MilGp, Tegucigalpa;
- Joint Task Force, Bravo (JTF-B), Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras.

We also request the DOD to seek detailed information, reports, studies, notes, papers, cables, memoranda, briefing documents, talking points, minutes of meetings, biographical material, and any document whatsoever generated between 1979 and 1984, inclusive, regarding one additional subject:

We specifically request all records generated in connection with the DOD investigation into human rights abuses by the Honduran Security Forces. Articles in the New York Times and

C-15

the Washington Post, which we enclose, referred to the 1986 investigation.

III. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)

We specifically request that the DIA search the records of the following units or offices:

- Directorate for Research, West Europe/Latin America Division;
- DIA/DIR-4;
- Defense Intelligence Officer for Latin America;
- CAJIT (Central American Joint Intelligence Team), Washington, D.C.;
- Office of the Defense Attaché, Tegucigalpa.

IV. United States Army

We specifically request the U.S. Army to search the records of the following units or offices:

- Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence;
- Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS), Political-Military Division, Regional Desk for the Western Hemisphere;
- U.S. Army Deputy Inspector General;

- United States Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), including the Army's Foreign Intelligence Activities;

- Seventh Special Forces Group (Airborne), First Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, NC.

We request in particular a report on the visit to Battalion 3-16 on April 22, 1984, by Gen. Sydney T. Weinstein, Director ~~of the United States Military Research School and Center~~, Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence Center, and Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Ft. Wachuka, AZ

V. National Security Council (NSC)

We specifically request that the NSC to search the records of the following units or offices:

- Restricted Inter-Agency Group (Central America).

VI. Department of State (DOS)

We specifically request DOS to search the records of the following units or offices:

- Central files of the Department of Defense [sic];
- Bureau of Intelligence and Research;
- United States Embassy, Tegucigalpa;
- Other U.S. Embassies, as appropriate (Argentina, Mexico).

C-17

We also request State to seek detailed information, reports, studies, notes, papers, cables, memoranda, briefing documents, talking points, minutes of meetings, biographical material, and any document whatsoever generated between 1977 and 1984, inclusive, regarding one additional subject:

We specifically request the following:

1. Copies and all drafts and versions of the annual human rights reports produced by the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa from 1980 to 1984, inclusive;
2. All records regarding the temporary disappearance of journalist Oscar Reyes and his wife Gloria, on July 8, 1982. Following their capture by members of the military, Ambassador Negroponzo discussed the case with Gen. Alvarez Martinez, and the couple was eventually released;
3. All records generated in response to the press conference held in Mexico City in August 1982, by Col. Leonid Torres Arias, expelled intelligence chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. Torres Arias discussed the operations of Battalion 3-16 in great detail, including the unit's link to various cases of disappearances;

C-18

4. All records concerning a meeting in October 1983 at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa between Scott Thayer, a political officer, and members of COFADEH (Committee of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared in Honduras);
5. All records concerning the Special Committee to Investigate Claims of Disappearances in Honduran Territory, established on June 14, 1984, by Gen. Walter López, Chief of the Armed Forces. The documents should include those generated in response to the Committee's report issued on October 17, 1985;
6. All records generated by State in response or in relation to an article in the New York Times magazine by Jan LeMoyné on June 5, 1988, which discussed the role of the CIA providing training to the Honduran Army in interrogation techniques;
7. All records concerning the verdict handed down in June 1988 by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, finding the Honduran Government guilty with respect to the disappearance of Angel Manfredo Velásquez Rodríguez.

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520 XR: 951

October 14, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO:

95 OCT 14 P4:06

ANDREW D. SENS
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

RICK E. YANNUZZI
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence
Agency

WARREN A. UTHE
Executive Secretary
Defense Intelligence Agency

YVONNE M. HARRISON
Executive Secretary
Department of the Army

COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER, USMC
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Request from Honduran Government Human Rights
Ombudsman for United States Government Documents
Relevant to Human Rights Investigations: Omitted
Attachments

REF: Memorandum dated October 12, 1995, Same Subject

The documents attached were omitted from the referenced
memorandum (Tab 2). They are:

-- English translation of a June 13, 1995, letter from
Honduran Attorney General Edmundo Orellana seeking all
information in the files of U.S. government agencies
concerning the disappearance of U.S. citizen Father James
Francis Carney in September 1983; and

-- English translation of a June 15, 1995, request from
Sonia Marlyna de Flores, Special Prosecutor for Human
Rights (within the office of the Attorney General), seeking
information about CIA operations and contacts with Honduran
officials, disappeared persons, arms trafficking, Battalion
316, and other matters.

Met for
Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

Attachments: As stated

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS
PUBLIC MINISTRY

Tegucigalpa, MDC, 13 of June 1995
Document No. FDH/220/95

Excellency Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to write to you in reference to the investigations which the Special Prosecutor for Human Rights is conducting, in relation to cases of forced disappearances in our country during the decade of the 1980's.

Among the cases given priority is that of James Francis Carney, priest, citizen of the United States, better known as "Father Guadalupe," who disappeared after being captured along with Dr. Reyes Mata around the beginning of December (sic) 1983, after entering from Nicaragua. To obtain evidence in support of our work, we are conducting pertinent investigations, and in this sense we address you to request that we be provided all the information in the possession of the Department of State and other governmental offices of the United States, about the forced disappearance of Father Carney.

We believe that the information you give us will contribute to the investigatory process and will give greater solidity to our intent to carry out the corresponding judicial actions.

I thank you beforehand for your attention to this matter, and avail myself of the opportunity to reiterate to you assurances of my consideration and respect.

Sincerely,

Edmundo Orellana Mercado
Attorney General of the Republic

His Excellency William T. Pryce
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the United States of America
At his office

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS
PUBLIC MINISTRY

Tegucigalpa MDC
15 of June 1995

Document No FEDH-0223-95

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to write to you to ask your valuable assistance, in directing a request to the Department of State of the United States of America, to obtain the declassification of information about forced disappearances which finally will help us attain the historic truth which we seek.

We ask on this occasion, specific and concrete information in reference to the following:

- a) From 1982-1986, who worked in the office of the Central Intelligence Agency in Honduras.
- b) What activities the CIA conducted in our country.
- c) What Honduran persons worked with the CIA agents.
- ch) Which CIA officials participated in interrogations of detained persons.
- d) Which Honduran officials were trained in these types of activities.
- e) Who ordered, and for what reasons, the detention of citizen Nelson Mackay Chavarria.
- f) Reports on arms trafficking in Honduras.
- * g) Information about the organization and administrative and operational structure of Battalion 3-16; as well as information about its members from the latter years of the 1970's to 1986.
- * h) Structure of command within the Armed Forces of Honduras with respect to Battalion 3-16.
- i) What role was played by Papi Rainbow Baum with respect to the cases of Honduran citizens Nelson Mackay Chavarria and Miguel Francisco Carias.
- * j) Who financed the activities of Battalion 3-16 and those of counterinsurgency, and military intelligence and counterintelligence.

- ARA/CEN
02
- k) Participation of the Honduran citizens Roberto Suazo Cordova, Oswaldo Ramos Soto, Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, Walter Lopez Reyes, Alexander Hernandez Santos, Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, Juan Blas Salazar Meza, Segundo Flores Murillo, Canales Nunez, Billy Fernando Joya Amendola, Luis Alonzo Discua Elvir, Dimas Cargajal Gomez, Daniel Bali Castillo, Juan Evangelista Lopez Grijalba, Juan Ramon Pena Paz, Jose Isaias Vilorio, Marco Tulio Regalado Hernandez, Mario Asdrubal Quinonez Aguilar, Santos Inocente Borjas, Luis Alonzo Moran Morel, Jose Ines Gradiz Turcios, Pio Flores Godoy, Jose Blas Pena Paz, Julio Cesar Funez Alvarez, and Ms. Debora de Moss in counterinsurgency activities, or in activities related to intelligence or counterintelligence, the objective of which was the physical elimination of persons.
- l) Names of Honduran businessmen who incited, supported financially, and participated in cases of forced disappearances.
- ll) Dates of the training received by Honduran soldiers and deserters from Battalion 3-16 Fausto Caballero, Florencio Caballero, Jose Barrera Martinez.
- m) Names of officers in command of the Department of Special Investigations, also known as the Special Forces of the Public Security Forces, 1982-1989.
- n) Names and dates of tenure of the officers in command of the unit called Prisoners' Guard located in the Barrio El Machen in Tegucigalpa, during the years 1982-1985.
- n) Original report of the police/military operation which took place July 8, 1982 in Colonia Florencia Sur of Tegucigalpa, as well as the names of the officers who directed and commanded this operation.
- o) Original report of the police/military operation conducted because of the burning of the Consulate of the United States of America in Tegucigalpa in April 1988, as well as the names of the officers who directed and commanded this operation. Also information in reference to the forced disappearance of Honduran citizen Roger Samuel Gonzalez.
- p) CIA reports or documents in reference to the death of U.S. citizen Jesuit priest James Francis Carney, known as "Padre Guadalupe."

10 March 1997

**SUMMARY SHEET - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO
THE GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS**

The following is a summary of documents attached hereto, for submission to the government of Honduras in response to their request for information pertaining to disappearances and other human rights abuses which occurred in Honduras in the early 1980's. This is an initial submission; it is expected that an additional submission will be made in the near future. Except for redactions which have been made to protect sources, as appropriate, as much information as possible has been retained in each document.

- #1 Response to congressional request for information on Father Donald.
- #2 Response to congressional request for information on GEN Alvarez.
- #3 Response to congressional request for information on GEN Alvarez.
- #4 Honduran Intelligence organization.
- #5 Honduran counterinsurgency capabilities.
- #6 Information report on Father Carney.
- #7 Background information on Father Carney.
- #8 Biographical sketch on GEN Alvarez.
- #9 Biographical sketch on LTC Discua.
- #10 Biographical sketch on COL Pena.
- #11 Biographical sketch on COL Lopez Grijalva.
- #12 Schooling information on Honduran officers.
- #13 Argentine/Chilean military assistance to Honduras.
- #14 Argentine support to Honduran Army.
- #15 Information on GEN Alvarez.
- #16 Information on COL Lopez Grijalva.
- #17 Remarks by GEN Alvarez.
- #18 Information on GEN Alvarez.
- #19 Remarks by GEN Alvarez.
- #20 Information on GEN Alvarez.
- #21 Honduran reaction to Argentine actions in Falklands.
- #22 Information on GEN Alvarez.
- #23 Information on GEN Alvarez.
- #24 Honduran/Salvadoran military operations.
- #25 Report on COL Lopez Grijalva.
- #26 Intelligence summary on Honduran military.
- #27 Cuban reaction to GEN Alvarez.
- #28 Honduran military procurement.
- #29 Action against Lorenzo Zelaya organization.
- #30 Honduran psychological operations.
- #31 Information on GEN Lopez and GEN Alvarez.
- #32 Information on GEN Alvarez's death.
- #33 Information on LTC Lopez Grijalva
- #34 Information on BG Walter Lopez



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301-2400

16 SEP 1985

In Reply Refer to:
I-13983/85

INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

Honorable Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Cranston:

This is in response to your letter of August 23, 1985 concerning the involvement of United States servicemen on temporary duty in Honduras for a combined United States-Honduran military exercise in transporting Father Donald, a United States citizen who was under arrest by Honduran authorities.

Our investigation into this matter determined errors in judgment on the part of United States servicemen on duty in first complying with the Honduran request without seeking guidance from their superiors and second, in not reporting the incident up the chain of command. It also notes the Honduran military officer's role in making the request for improper use of United States military transportation. Recommendations were that United States military units be enjoined from assisting the Honduran Army in transporting any prisoners whether civilian or military; and that the two United States servicemen involved be counseled in keeping the chain of command involved. The United States military commander has assured the American Embassy that the servicemen's decision to assist the Honduran military was motivated solely by interest in accommodating, whenever possible, requests by host country counterparts. It was also clear that there was some doubt in the United States servicemen's minds as to Father Donald's true nationality. The United States military commander agrees that errors in judgment were made, but also cites these other factors contributing to the incident.

We are in the process of taking steps to close the matter and hopefully avoid its repetition. First, we will raise the episode with the Honduran Armed Forces Chief of Staff to express our strong concern over the lack of consular access, the mistreatment of a United States citizen and the fact that United States military assistance was sought in dealing with Father Donald while he was under detention. Secondly, the entire incident will be reviewed with the Commander, Joint Task Force Bravo, the senior United States commander in Honduras, to ensure the above recommendations are implemented immediately.

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Sincerely,

F. A. Gorden
Brigadier General, US Army
Director, Inter-American Region

~~SECRET~~
~~NOFORN~~

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

6 JUL 1987

In Reply Refer to:
I-21602/87

Reference: I-11794/87



POLICY

Senator Tom Harkin
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

(U) The following is provided in response to your letter of May 22 to Secretary Weinberger concerning General Gustavo Alvarez, former Commander of the Honduran Armed Forces:

1. (U) The Department of Defense never awarded a contract directly to General Alvarez, nor has the General been employed as a paid consultant to the Department. General Alvarez secured employment as a consultant with Sumner Associates, a New Mexico based firm. Sumner Associates was awarded a contract by the Department of Defense to conduct a classified study of Central American insurgency. The State Department was aware of the contract award. Within the Pentagon, the proposed contract award was reviewed and concurred in by the normal complement of staff offices responsible for such matters, including the Office of the General Counsel, the Directorate of Budget and Finance, the OSD Study Coordinator, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, the Defense Supply Service-Washington, and myself. General Alvarez was also utilized as a subcontractor by Rand Corporation to participate in a study of the impact of U.S. security assistance in Central America. The study involved several people representing a broad range of Honduran opinion.

2. (U) Other regional analysts were offered the opportunity to bid on "low intensity conflict" research. The Department of Defense determined that there were aspects of the study which did not require security clearances and for which Sumner Associates were not uniquely qualified. The study was therefore divided into two parts, the portion which included classified research was awarded to Sumner Associates on a sole source basis due to the unique expertise possessed by that organization and the security clearances required for part of the study; however, it was subjected to challenge by other interested contractors in accordance with the the Competition in Contracting Act (CICA). The other portion of the study, involving unclassified research, was opened to full competition under the provisions of the CICA. Award of this contract was made to Eaton Corporation. To the best of our knowledge, General Alvarez has no affiliation with Eaton.

3. (U) General Alvarez is not now nor has he ever been on the "Pentagon payroll".

4. (S). Regarding the allegations of murders being carried out by Honduran military personnel, the U.S. Embassy in Honduras has

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Classified by: _____
Declassify on: Originating Agency's

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investigated the charges and found them to be unsubstantiated allegations based chiefly on the testimony of one person, Florencio Caballero. In addition, several USG agencies have reviewed their records and similarly found no evidence to corroborate the charges made by Mr. Caballero.

5. (U) The Department of Defense was aware that General Alvarez, as Commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, exercised command of the 316th Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion as he did over all Honduran military units.

6. (S/NF) The Department of Defense has no ongoing relationship, either formal or informal, with the 316th MI Battalion. The U.S. Military Group has had no known security assistance activities with the 316th MI Battalion with the following exception: The U.S. Military Group oversees the personnel exchange program (PEP) in Honduras. Since January 1986, one U.S. Army PEP officer has been assigned to the Honduran Military Intelligence School as an instructor. It is conceivable that in the conduct of his instructional duties, the PEP officer may have instructed a past, present, or future member of the 316th. If so, his contact would have been brief. In December 1985 and again in February 1987, two members of U.S. Southern Command's 470th MI Group provided instruction to a small group of 316th personnel (approximately 17) on screening techniques. The two-day course was oriented on preliminary interviews of refugees to determine debriefing potential. With the exception of this course, no other training of the 316th is known to have taken place. The only other known Department of Defense relationship with the 316th is that of the Combined Document Exploitation Center (CDEC). CDEC, a combined U.S., El Salvador and Honduras organization was formed in early 1984 and disbanded in early 1986. Two members of the 316th, a translator and a noncommissioned officer, were attached to the organization, as were several members of the 470th MI Group. As a result, daily contact occurred between 470th and 316th personnel who, however, were detached from their parent unit.

7. (U) Major Hernandez was formerly Commander of the 316th MI Battalion, and is currently in charge of the Advanced Officers School of the Honduran Army.

(U) I hope that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

F. C. Ikle
Fred C. Ikle

Lt Col Conaway/IA/79301

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INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301-2400

29 OCT 1987

In Reply Refer to:
I-17049/87

Honorable George Miller
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

I am writing to you in response to your 9 October letter to the Secretary of Defense. You requested information on General Gustavo Alvarez, former Commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, and on whether or not any individuals who are, or have been, the subject of investigation by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights have received, or are receiving, U.S. support of any kind.

With respect to General Alvarez, the Department of Defense never awarded a contract directly to General Alvarez, nor has the General been employed as a paid consultant to the Department. General Alvarez secured employment as a consultant with Sumner Associates, a New Mexico based firm. Sumner Associates was awarded a contract by the Department of Defense to conduct a classified study of the Central American insurgency. The Department of State was aware of the contract award. Within the Pentagon, the proposed contract award was reviewed and concurred in by the normal complement of staff offices responsible for such matters, including the Office of the General Counsel, the Directorate of Budget and Finance, the Director of Contractual Assistance and Advisory Services, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), and the Defense Supply Service-Washington. General Alvarez was also utilized as a subcontractor by Rand Corporation to participate in a study of the impact of U.S. security assistance in Central America. The study involved several people representing a broad range of Honduran opinion.

Regarding your second point, the Department of Defense has no information on any persons who are, or who have been, the subject of an investigation by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights having received, or presently now receiving, U.S. support of any kind. By way of background, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which is based in San Jose, Costa Rica, has jurisdiction only over the nine governments which have agreed to accept its jurisdiction. The court has no jurisdiction over individuals. The only active case it has now is against the

Government of Honduras. Information available to us indicates that General Alvarez' name has been mentioned in this ongoing investigation because of his previous leadership positions within the Honduran Armed Forces. No final judgement has been issued on this case.

I trust the above information adequately answers your questions.

Sincerely,



RICHARD L. ARMITAGE
Assistant Secretary of Defense
(International Security Affairs)

Prepared by LtCol Conaway/IA/79301

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[REDACTED]

Honduran Intelligence Organization (U)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The 316th Military Intelligence Battalion (MIB)

The 316th MIB was formed in January 1983 as part of the restructuring of the intelligence system (see figure [redacted]). The MIB was originally to be patterned after a US terrain exploitation battalion, with emphasis on technical specialties. Because of the limited resources and technical expertise available to the Hondurans, the MIB's role has been modified to reflect a more clandestine role. The MIB is not fully staffed and its growth has been measured due to the necessity to be selective in choosing its personnel and the length of time required to train new members. The MIB, in support of national intelligence requirements, has established covert operational sites in major cities and is working closely with DNI and its network of agents and informants. In addition, the MIB works closely with the Signal Battalion and the PSYOPS GP, while providing direct support to the Special Forces Battalion and FUSEP's elite counterterrorist unit, the Special Squadron or Cobras.

The MIB is organized into four companies: Support, Military Intelligence, Counterintelligence and Internal Security, and a Special Operations Squadron (Support). The Support and Military Intelligence Companies are not yet operational and it is unlikely that they will be in the near future. Because the MIB has a high priority, support is obtained directly from the J-2, J-4, or the Logistics Center (CALFFAA Centro de Apoyo Logistico de Las Fuerzas Armadas), making the need for a well developed support company minimal. The Mili-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

tary Intelligence (MI) Company is limited by a shortage of qualified personnel, so the office of the J-2 does provide direct and continuing support. Technical skills in such fields as terrain analysis, photo interpretation, and SIGINT appear to be slowly improving as personnel receive training and gain experience. Overall, however, development of the MI Company is probably not a high priority.

[REDACTED] The Counterintelligence (CI) Company is the most developed part of the MIB and apparently enjoys the highest priority. The CI Company is not large, probably less than 50 members. The majority of the personnel working in or with the CI Company are DNI agents,

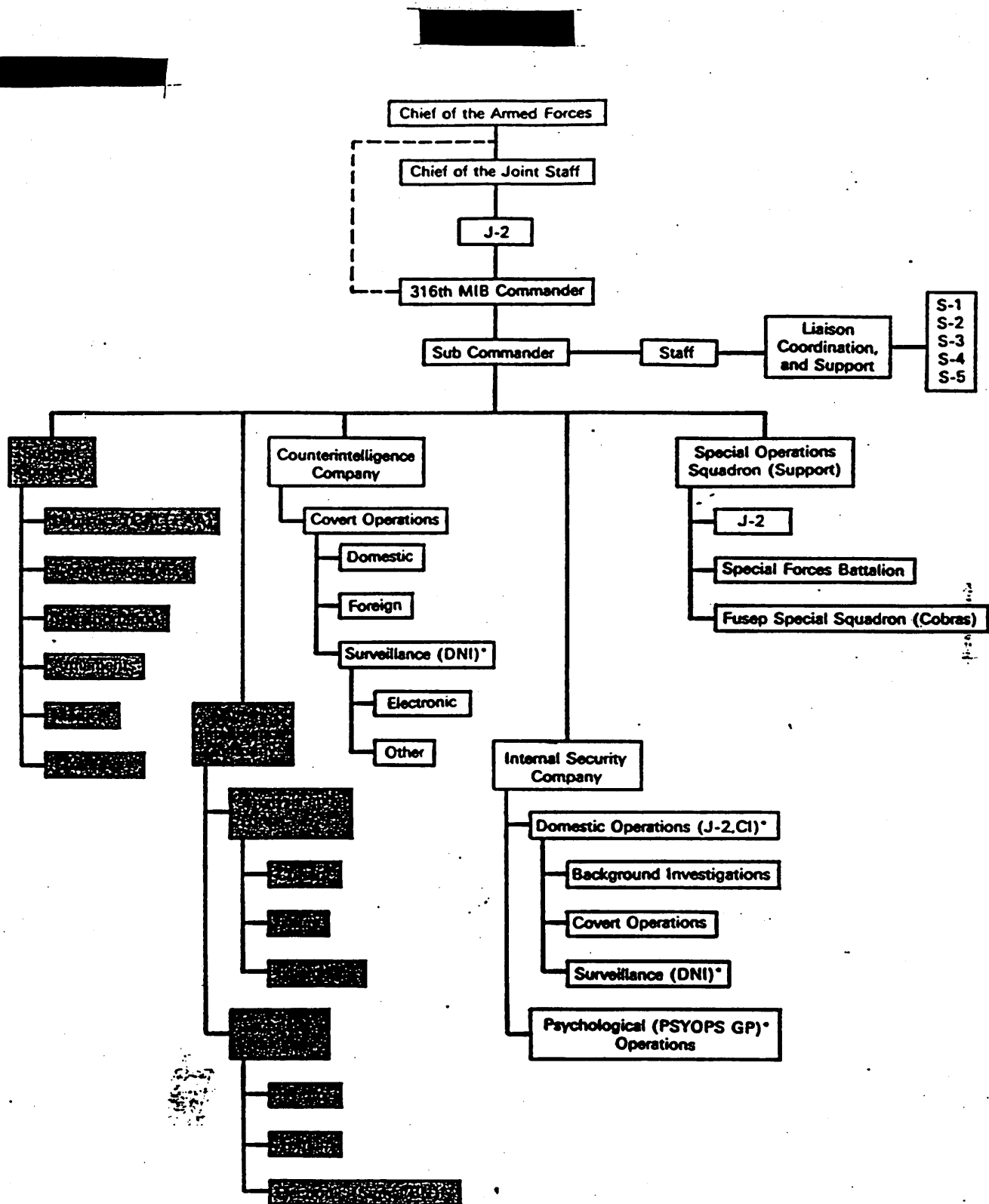
[REDACTED] The primary mission of the CI Company is to develop intelligence, through covert means, concerning subversive and antigovernment groups, factions, or individuals who might pose a threat.

[REDACTED] Penetration of leftist groups through the use of agents or informants is the principal means by which the CI Company is attempting to accomplish its mission. It has not been as successful as hoped because of inexperience

and the incompetence of DNI agents. Inexperience is a function of the limited number of trained military personnel. However, it appears that a significant impediment is the use of DNI agents. For the most part, these agents are poorly trained, corrupt, and prone to using excessive violence; they frequently fail to coordinate activities, and they have a marked tendency not to share or report information through MIB channels. Because the DNI personnel are still part of FUSEP, they appear to prefer to remain loyal to the FUSEP Commander, who controls their careers, rather than the national intelligence system.

[REDACTED] The Internal Security (IS) Company is in many ways a duplication of the CI Company because it also is primarily a covert organization. However, the IS Company does appear to concentrate on developing domestic political information and is more involved with PSYOPS, particularly in rural areas. The IS Company also does some background investigations and cooperates with DNI in investigations such as drug smuggling, official corruption, and surveillance of foreign nationals. In addition, the IS and CI Companies are

[REDACTED]



*Indicates the agency that has direct responsibility to support the Particular MIB function.

█ Indicates function not fully operational

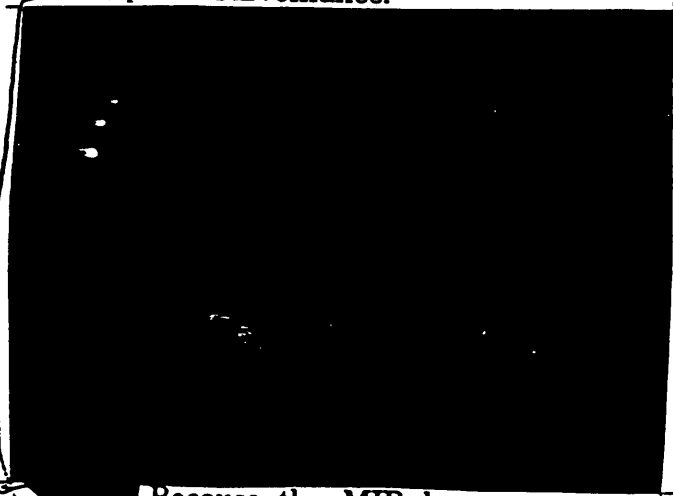
J-2 Refers to J-2 and his staff.

--- The Chief of the Armed Forces and the Chief of the Joint Staff can task the MIB directly, bypassing the J-2.

(U) 316th Military Intelligence Battalion Organization

[REDACTED]

closely cooperating with experts from DNI and the Signal Company to develop their electronic surveillance capabilities. At present, they have the capability to conduct multiple wiretap operations of domestic and international communications in all major cities, they place and use listening devices, and they use cameras or videotape for surveillance.



Because the MIB has access to a great deal of information it has the further responsibility to support the Special Forces Battalion and the Cobras. The Special Operations Squadron acts as the coordinator for all required support such as communications, intelligence, and planning, and can provide personnel, if necessary. In addition, the MIB now appears to be the primary agency to conduct interrogations of captured or detained subversives.

Although the MIB has been in operation for only little over a year and despite significant deficiencies, it has demonstrated the potential to be a major asset to the national intelligence effort. Nevertheless, many in the military and civilian government are suspicious of the MIB due to its growing covert capabilities, ability to develop domestic political information, and less than satisfactory sharing of information directly with the J-2. Therefore, until the J-2 can exert full operational control over the MIB, its effectiveness will lag far behind its potential.

Directorate of National Investigations (DNI)

The DNI is a major force in Honduran intelligence due mainly to its covert, investigative expertise, and the fact that the past J-2 was formerly its head. DNI was organized to be the criminal investigation branch

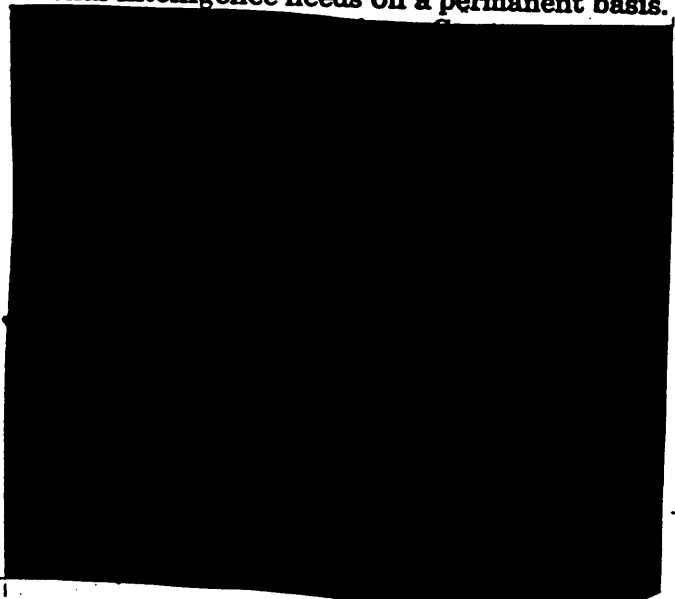
of FUSEP, but expanded its operations to cover subversion, counterintelligence, and intelligence gathering in the absence of any dedicated military agency

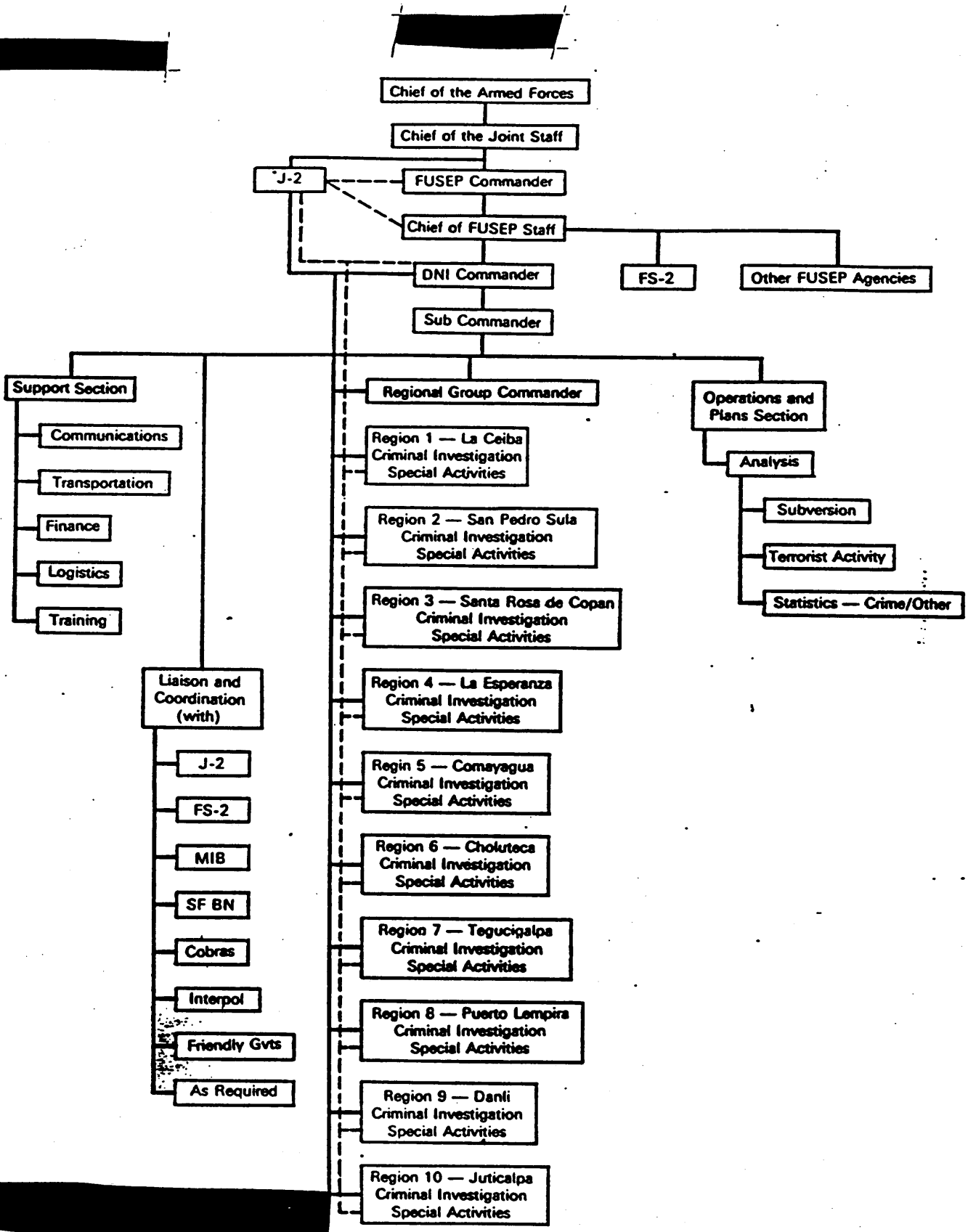
[REDACTED]

Because DNI is primarily a criminal investigation agency, it has never had the analytical or managerial capability to satisfy national intelligence requirements. However, with more than 250 FUSEP stations throughout the country, DNI has access to a great deal of information through its network of agents and informants, and thus the decision to use its assets rather than create a parallel military clandestine organization (see figures 5 and 6).

[REDACTED]

The remainder of DNI would remain a visible part of FUSEP as the criminal investigation branch. In practice this arrangement has left much to be desired primarily because many DNI agents are poorly trained and corrupt. Moreover, the DNI personnel are torn between two masters, the FUSEP Commander who controls their careers and the J-2. As a consequence, the information flow is erratic. FUSEP, despite its paramilitary status and officers who move between jobs in the Army and FUSEP, is basically a police force; admittedly, with access to a great deal of information, but without the skills or mentality to serve national intelligence needs on a permanent basis.



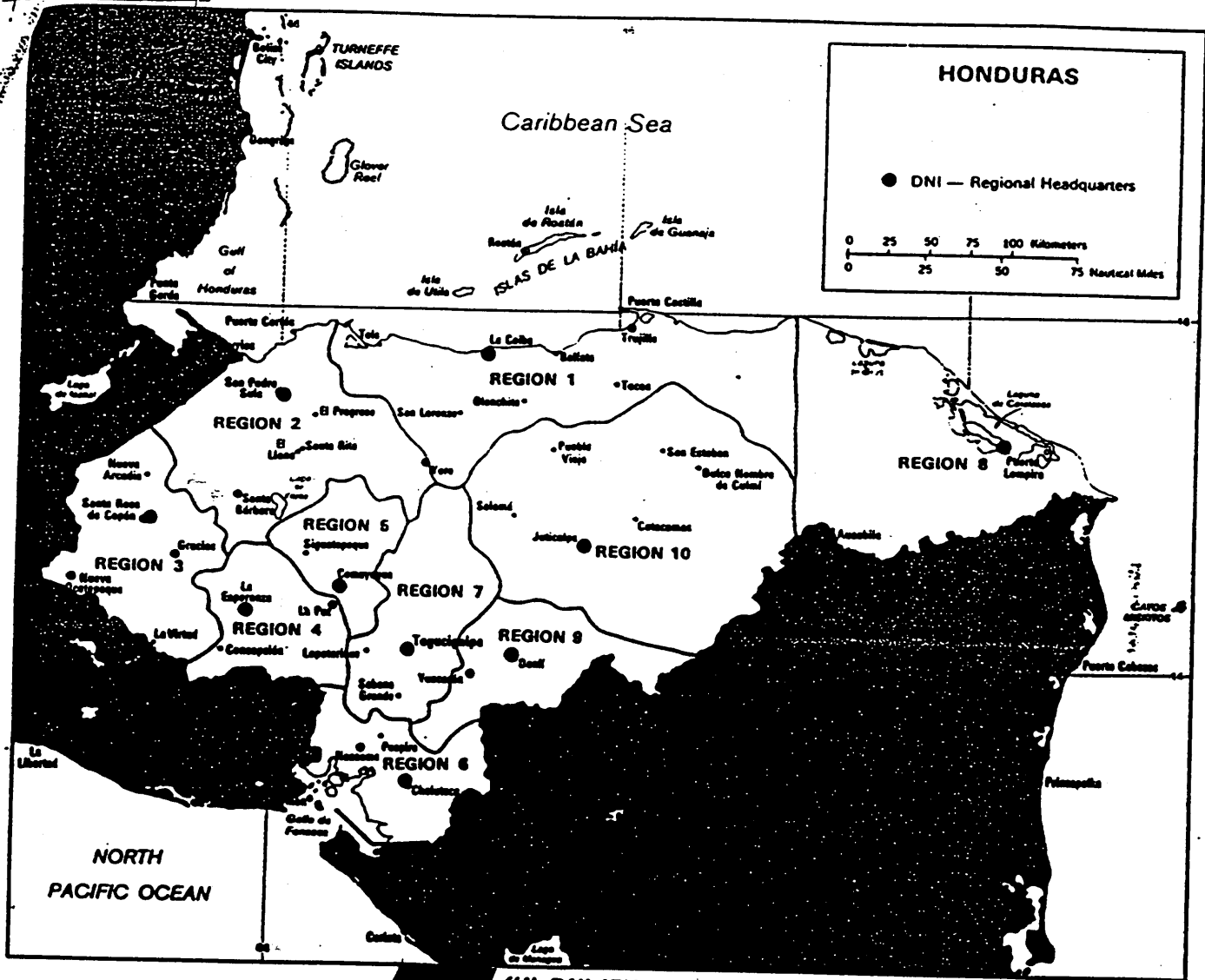


*J-2 refers to J-2 and his staff.

———— Command

- - - - - Liaison/Coordination and direct tasking, if required.

(U) DNI Organization



(U) DNI (FUSEP) Regions

(5)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

L-49
203:
82-2:

Honduran Counterinsurgency Capabilities (U)

[REDACTED] The counterinsurgency capabilities of the Honduran Armed Forces are extremely limited.

[REDACTED]

Retrospect

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The military has not had extensive COIN experience; however, between July and October 1983, it conducted successful COIN operations in Olancho Department. The operations were necessitated by the infiltration, from Nicaragua, of 96 members of the Central American Revolutionary Workers Party (PRTC) who

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3-16-85

[REDACTED]

intended to foment revolution. The military was alerted to the infiltration [REDACTED]

and it quickly formed a task force, headed by Special Forces, and moved to eliminate the threat.

[REDACTED]

the Special Forces were used exhaustively to pursue the guerrillas, with regular troops used mainly as blocking forces. [REDACTED]

Insurgency Threat

[REDACTED]

Since the mid-1960s, with the exception of the PRTC's 1983 Olancho debacle, there have been no serious efforts to foment revolution in Honduras. Nevertheless, during the last 5 years, security forces have reacted to possible guerrilla threats on a number of occasions: when 4 suspected guerrillas were apprehended near Yoro in September 1981; when approximately 20 Cuban trained would-be guerrillas who infiltrated into Honduras from Nicaragua were captured in September 1984; and, most recently, in October 1986, when the Army began counterinsurgency operations south of La Ceiba, against suspected guerrillas.

[REDACTED]

Counterinsurgency Forces

[REDACTED] Although every unit in the Honduran military and FUSEP is supposed to be able to assume a COIN role, in practice the available forces are limited. The Air Force and the Navy have no dedicated COIN forces. The Army has only three units with stated COIN missions: the Special Forces Companies, the 15th Infantry Battalion, and the 316th Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion. There are

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

also three units with unofficial COIN companies; 2d Airborne Battalion, and the 3d and 5th Infantry Battalions.

[REDACTED]

While it has a modestly well-trained "elite" 400-man urban counterterrorist unit, called the Cobras, FUSEP is not a credible backup to the Army in any counterinsurgency situation.

[REDACTED]

Release

[REDACTED] The 316th MI Battalion can support COIN operations with modest [REDACTED] intelligence capabilities. It also provides some psyops and civic actions support. However, the MI battalion is small (estimated 100 to 150 personnel), with too few well-trained members, a limited capability to analyze and disseminate information in a timely manner, and an inability to sustain field operations for extended periods of time.

[REDACTED]

(6) 2-D10

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INFORMATION PAPER

Subject: Honduran Armed Forces--Human Rights and Corruption (U)

[REDACTED]

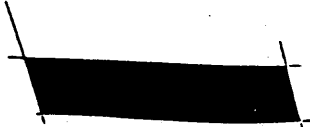
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- A US family has received US Embassy and Honduran government support in locating the remains of deceased US citizen Father James Francis Carney who disappeared in 1983. USDAO investigations and embassy reporting of the period indicated that Carney probably died of exposure after being left behind by a guerrilla band. However, the family had reports from witnesses claiming Carney was captured, tortured, and killed by the military--some witnesses claiming US involvement. The body has never been found. The Honduran government has recently obtained information on a possible gravesite for Carney, and the investigation continues. So far, there is no hard evidence that the military was involved in Carney's demise.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



(U) Enclosure 6: Background information on US citizens and human rights in Honduras.

1. [Redacted] A US family has received US Embassy and Honduran government support in locating the remains of deceased US citizen Father James Francis Carney who disappeared in 1983. USDAO investigations and embassy reporting of the period indicated that Carney probably died of starvation and/or exposure after being left behind by a guerrilla band transiting to its operational area. The military intercepted the guerrillas and caught or killed most. However, at least two guerrillas said they had left the sick and weakened Carney behind and believed he died from starvation. The body has never been found.

2. [Redacted] The family had reports from witnesses claiming they saw Carney being detained and tortured by the military, and later taken away and "disappeared". Some of the "witnesses" may differ from those of US and Canadian media accounts in 1987. The media accounts were based on interviews given by Florencio Caballero, a self proclaimed army death squad member. Caballero claimed Carney was captured, tortured, and ultimately thrown from a helicopter.

3. [Redacted] The Honduran government, responding to Embassy requests to assist the family, has recently obtained information on a possible gravesite for Carney. This investigation continues. So far, there is no hard evidence that the military was involved in Carney's demise.



8

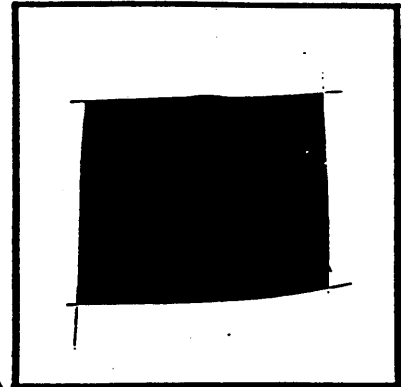
[REDACTED]

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

HONDURAS
Major General Gustavo Adolfo ALVAREZ Martinez
December 1983

(U) NAME: Major General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez (AHL-vah-rehs), Army.

(U) POSITION: Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and Commander of the Army, since 25 January 1982. Major General Alvarez succeeded Major General Policarpo Paz Garcia.



(U)

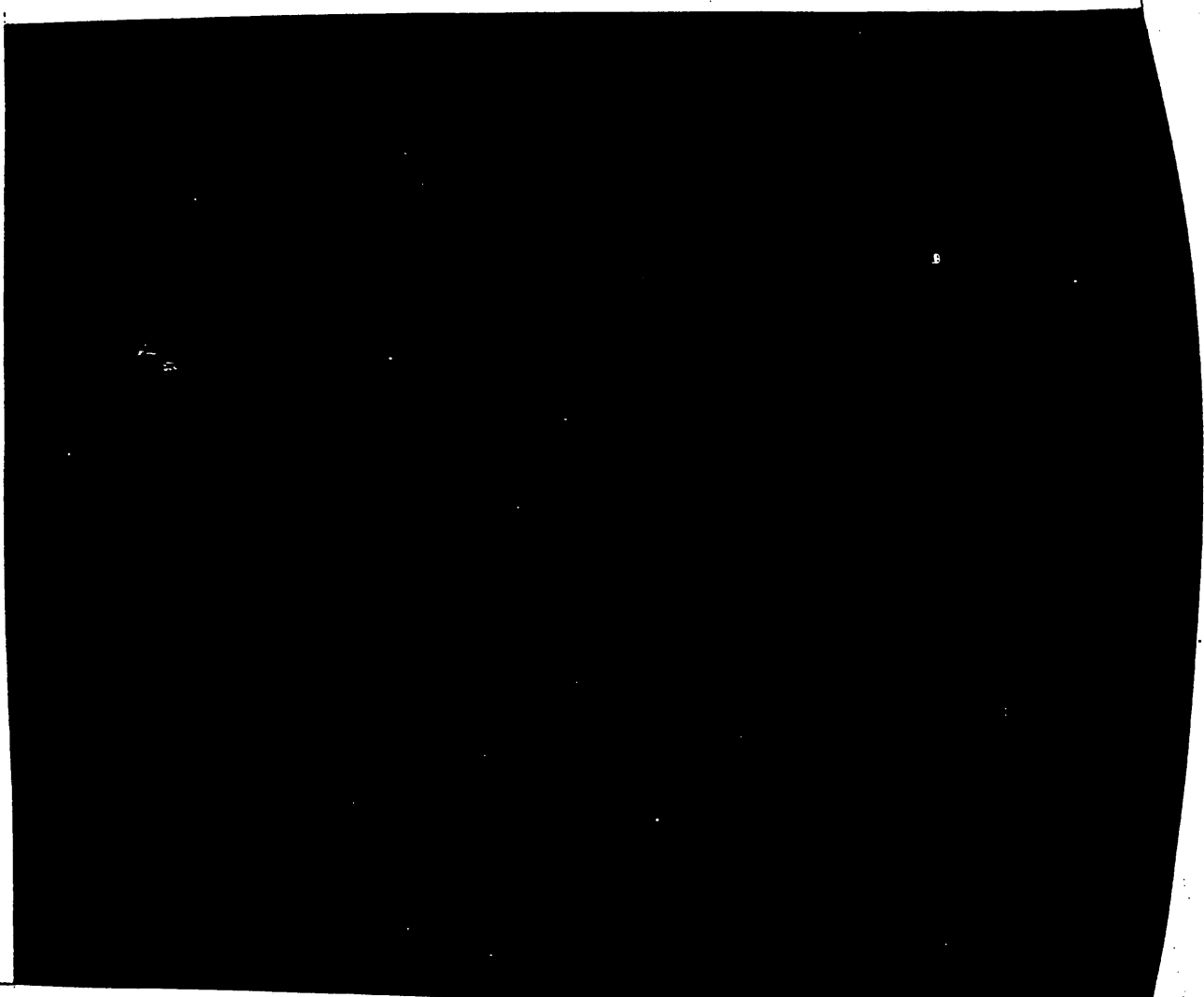
1983

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



HONDURAS
Major General Gustavo Adolfo ALVAREZ Martinez
December 1983



(U) CAREER:

- 1958-? - Entered Honduran Army, 12 April 1958.
- Cadet, Military Academy, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

- 1962 - Platoon Leader, 2nd Infantry Battalion, Ojo de Agua,
January through March 1963.
- Commissioned Second Lieutenant, 1 February.
- Student, Counterinsurgency Course, US Army Special Forces,
October.


- 1963 - Personnel Chief (S-1), Special Security Force (CES).




HONDURAS
Major General Gustavo Adolfo ALVAREZ Martinez
December 1983

- 1964 - Student, Riot Control Course, International Police Academy, Washington, D.C., September-December.
- 1964 - Student, Inter-American Police Academy, Fort Davis, Panama.
- 1965 - Promoted to First Lieutenant, 2 October.
- 1968 - Assigned to Operations, Armed Forces General Staff, from 18 July.
- Promoted to Captain, 3 October.
- Student, Officer's School of Applications.
- Assistant, G-3, Honduran Armed Forces General Staff.
- Student, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, Fort Benning, Georgia, 5 April through January 1969.
- 1969 - Commander, Cadet Company, General Francisco Morazan Military Academy, from May.
- ? - Student, Counterinsurgency Operations Course, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- 1970 - Operations Officer, General Francisco Morazan Military Academy.
- Commander, Salamar Training Center, 11th Infantry Battalion.
- ? - Student, English Course, George Washington University, Washington, DC.
- 1971 - Student, Peruvian Command and General Staff Course, Superior War School, Chorrillos.
- Promoted to Major, 3 October.
- 1973 - Chief of Operations, Armed Forces General Staff, from May.
- 1974 - Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 21 December.
- 1975 - Commander, 4th Infantry Battalion, La Ceiba, Honduras.
- 1975 - Commander, Fourth Infantry Battalion, La Ceiba, from 6 November.


HONDURAS
Major General Gustavo Adolfo ALVAREZ Martinez
December 1983

- 1978 - Commander, 3rd Infantry Battalion and II Military Region, San Pedro Sula, from September-September 1980.
 - 1979 - Promoted to Colonel, 21 December.
 - 1980 - Chief, Public Security Forces (FUSEP), from September.
- Student, Combined Operations Course, United States Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, Panama 20 November-15 December.
 - 1982 - Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and Commander of the Army, from 25 January.
- Promoted to Brigadier General, 19 April.
 - 1983 - Promoted to Major General, December.
- 

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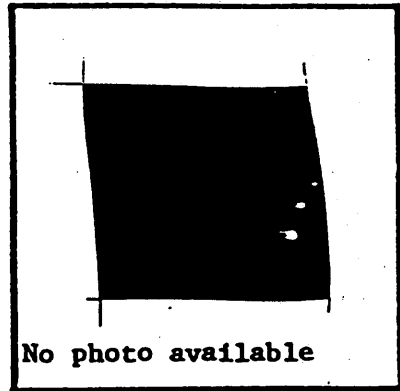
BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

HONDURAS

Lieutenant Colonel Luis Alonso DISCUA Elvir
February 1983

(U) NAME: Lieutenant Colonel Luis Alonso Discua Elvir
(dees-KUH-ah), Army.

(U) POSITION: Chief of Intelligence (G-2), Army General
Staff, since January 1983.



CAREER DATA: Colonel Discua was an honor graduate of the infantry advanced course and graduated from the Command and Staff College. He recently completed the military intelligence officers course at the US Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, Panama. He has served as Commander of the Corps of Cadets, Commander of the Military Academy, and chief of the second and third sections of the 12th infantry battalion. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in December 19

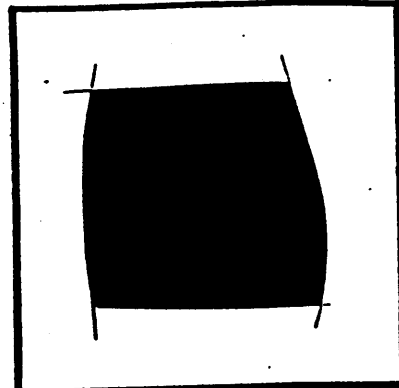
BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

HONDURAS

Colonel Juan Ramon PENA Paz
December 1983

(U) NAME: Colonel Juan Ramon Pena Paz, Honduran Army.

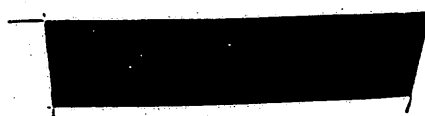
(U) POSITION: Chief of the Presidential General Staff.



1983

CAREER: The Colonel is a graduate of the General Francisco Morazan Military Academy (1962). He was the Army G-1 (Personnel) from 1978 to 1980 and G-4 (Logistics) from 1980. In 1983, he became Chief of the Presidential General Staff and was in charge of security on the 1983 Presidential trip to the United States.

(U) PERSONAL DATA: The Colonel is married and has 4 children. He speaks no English.



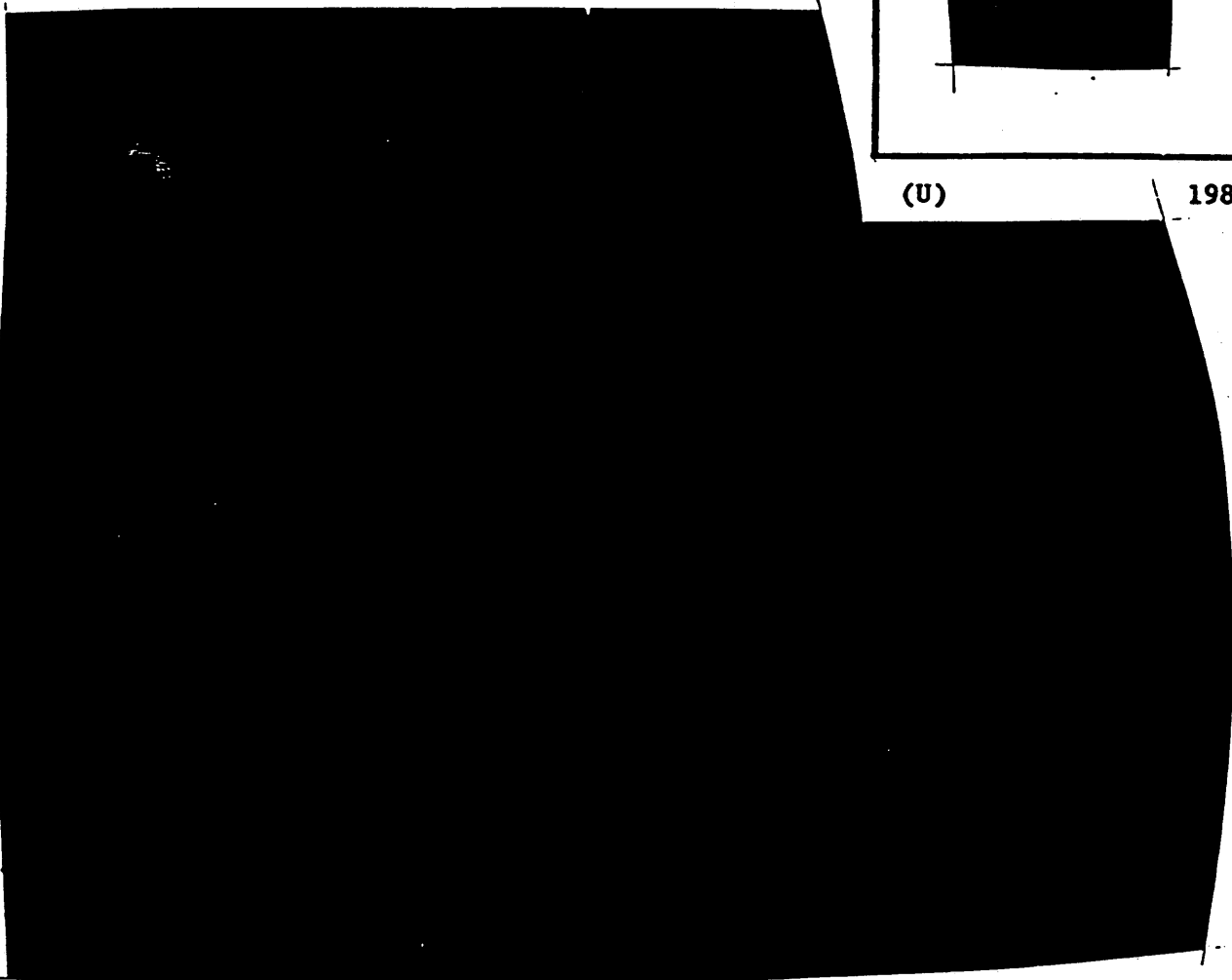
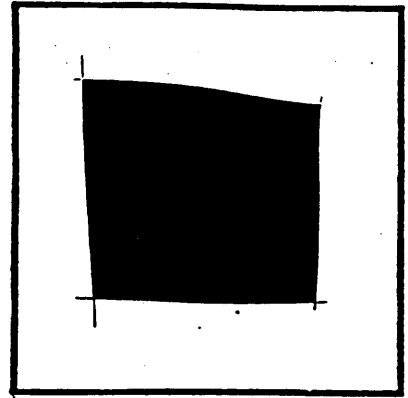
11

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

HONDURAS
Colonel Juan LOPEZ Grijalva
January 1984

(U) NAME: Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalva (LOH-pehs), Honduran Army. (He usually goes by his matronym, Grijalva).

(U) POSITION: Chief of Intelligence, Armed Forces Joint Staff (J-2), since January 1983.







(U) 1983

(U) CAREER:

- 1960-1962 - Cadet, Francisco Morazan Military Academy, Camayaguela, Honduras.
- 1963 - Student, Cadet Course, US Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, former Canal Zone, 4 March-30 April.

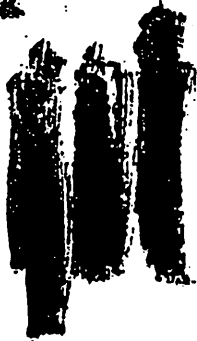
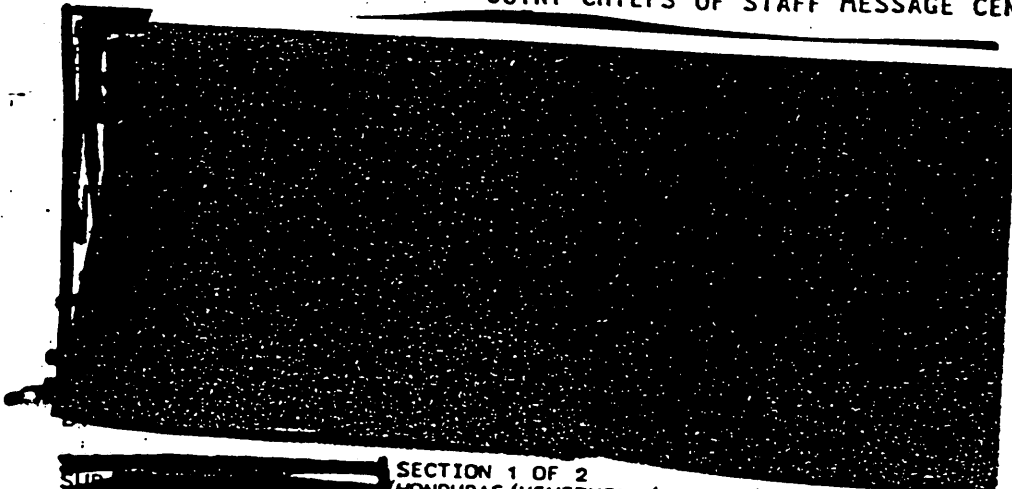



HONDURAS
Colonel Juan LOPEZ Grijalva
January 1984

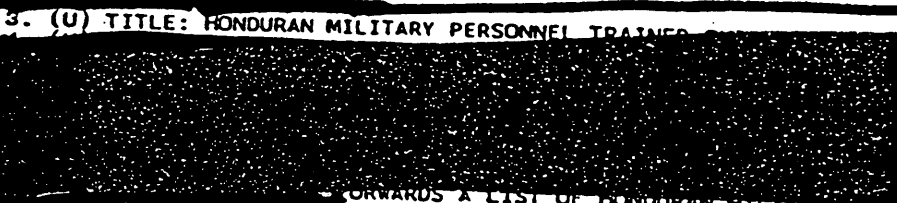
- ? - Student, Basic Infantry Course, US Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, former Canal Zone.
 - 1969 - Delegate to the 10th Pan-American Rifle Matches, US Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, former Canal Zone, 7-22 February.
 - 1972 - Territorial Commander. 6th Military Zone.
 - ? - Student, Counterinsurgency Course, US Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, former Canal Zone.
 - ? - Student, Command and Unit Staff Course, US Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, Former Canal Zone.
 - 1974 - Guest Instructor, US Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, former Canal Zone, January 1974-February 1975.
 - 1976 - Acting Chief of Intelligence, Army General Staff.
 - 1977 - Deputy Commander, 6th Infantry Battalion.
 - ? - Assigned to OAS Peace Keeping Force, Dominican Republic.
 - 1978 - Chief, National Directorate of Investigations (DNI) of the Public Security Force from 3 May 1978.
 - 1981 - Attended Conference : American Armies, Washington, DC, October.
 - 1982 - Chief of Intelligence, Armed Forces General Staff (G-2), from 1 February 1982.
 - 1983 - Chief of Intelligence, Armed Forces Joint Staff (J-2), since January 1983.
- Promoted to Colonel on 21 December.
- 
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

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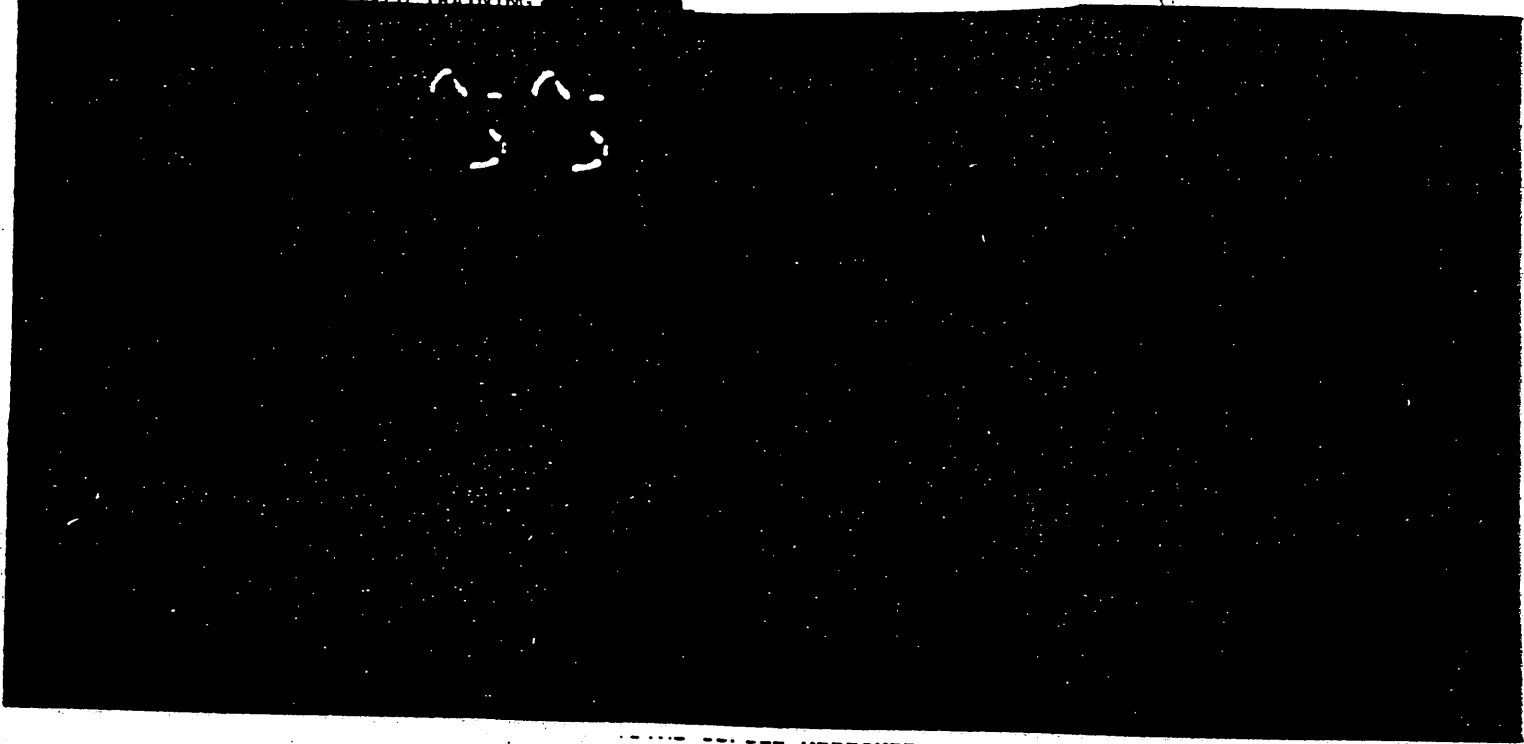
SECTION 1 OF 2
HONDURAS/VENEZUELA/MEXICO/BRAZIL/PERU/
URUGUAY/COLOMBIA/CHILE/ARGENTINA/SPAIN/ITALY/W GERMANY/CHINA
(TAIWAN)/GUATEMALA/HONDURAN MILITARY PERSONNEL TRAINED
OVERSEAS/(U)
THIS IS AN INFO RERYBH, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL
1 (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO) VENEZUELA (VE) MEXICO (MX) BRAZIL (BR)
PERU (PE) URUGUAY (UY) COLOMBIA (CO) CHILE (CI) ARGENTINA (AR)
SPAIN (SP) ITALY (IT) W GERMANY (GE) CHINA REP (TW) GUATEMALA
(GT)



FORWARDS A LIST OF HONDURAN MILITARY
PERSONNEL WHO HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING OR ARE PRESENTLY TRAINING
OVERSEAS. THE LIST INCLUDES THE COUNTRY ATTENDED, THE COURSE,
DATES, AND RANK OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE LIST EXCLUDES HONDURAN
MILITARY WHO HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING

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166



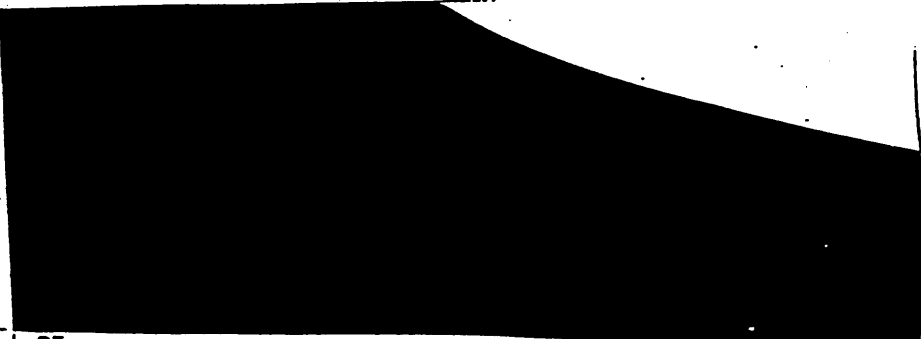
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

RENE JAVIER ((PALAD)) TORRES/CADET/OCS/AR/800220-831231 X
SEGUNDO ((FLORES)) MURILLO/LT INF/MIL INTEL/AR/810401-810630 X
JOSE LUIS ((ZAMBRANO)) C/LT INF/MIL INTEL/AR/810401-810630 X

(13) N

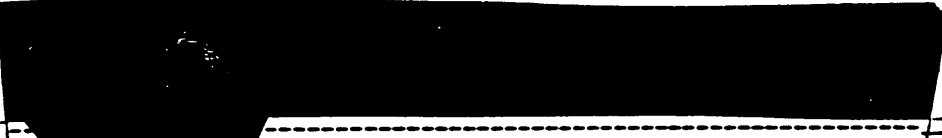
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER



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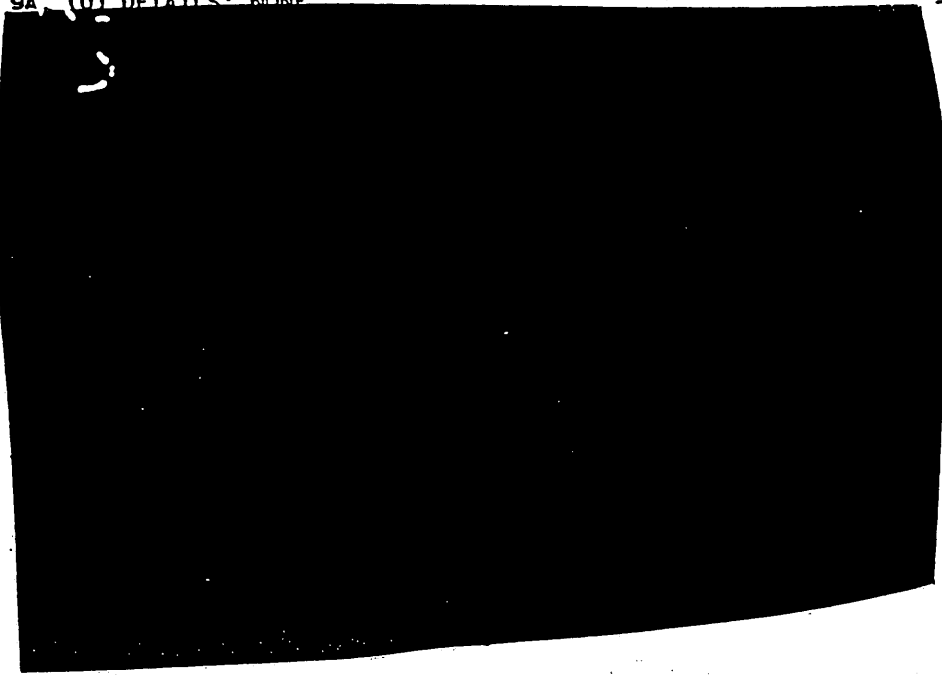
SUBJ: [REDACTED] /HONDURAS/ARGENTINA/CHILE/ARGENTINIAN-CHILEAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO HONDURAS/(U) K

- 1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO) ARGENTINA (AR) CHILE (CI)
- 2. [REDACTED]
- 3. (U) TITLE: ARGENTINIAN-CHILEAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO HONDURAS



B. AR AND CI HAVE AGREED TO PROVIDE MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO HO. ON A VISIT TO AR BY COLS RIERA (HONDURAN ARMY G-3) AND GONZALES (DIRECTOR, HONDURAN C&GS SCHOOL), THE PRESIDENT OF AR AGREED TO PROVIDE CREDIT, COUNTERINSURGENCY TRAINING, AND ARMS TO HO. CREDIT TERMS ARE THREE LOANS OF DOLS 15 MILLION EACH, TOTAL OF DOLS 45 MILLION, AT 7 PERCENT INTEREST, FIRST THREE YEARS NO PAYMENT, TEN YEARS TO REPAY; TOP PRIORITY FOR NEW, OFF THE SHELF MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR COUNTERINSURGENCY USE; AND TRAINING TEAMS (MTT) SKILLED IN COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS. THE FIRST MTT HAS ARRIVED IN COUNTRY. AN ARGENTINIAN OFFICER WILL BE ASSIGNED TO HO AS FULL TIME ARMY ATTACHE. TWO ARGENTINIAN OFFICERS HAVE RECENTLY VISITED THE PUERTO LEMPIRA (1516N 08346W) AREA TO VISIT THE MISQUITO INDIAN REFUGEE CAMPS. THREE CHILEANS MET WITH THE HONDURAN FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS) COMMITTEE AND AGREED TO ASSIST HO IN THE COUNTERINSURGENCY FIELD (NFI).

9A (U) DETAILS: NONE



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[REDACTED]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- A. MILITARY INSTITUTES PROGRAM OF STUDIES FOR THOSE TO WHOM SCHOLARSHIPS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.
- B. SUPERIOR WAR SCHOOL MAGAZINE AND BOOKS FROM THE ARGENTINE MILITARY CIRCLE COLLECTION (OFFICERS' LIBRARY).
- C. OTHER REGULATIONS.

Release

5. BEGINNING OF TALKS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE DESIGNATED BY THE HONDURAN ARMY WITH THE OBJECT OF DETERMINING THE CONDITION UNDER WHICH WILL BE MADE THE SALE OF AN AMMUNITION FACTORY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OPERATE PHOSPHATE AND/OR CHROMIUM PLANT.

[REDACTED]

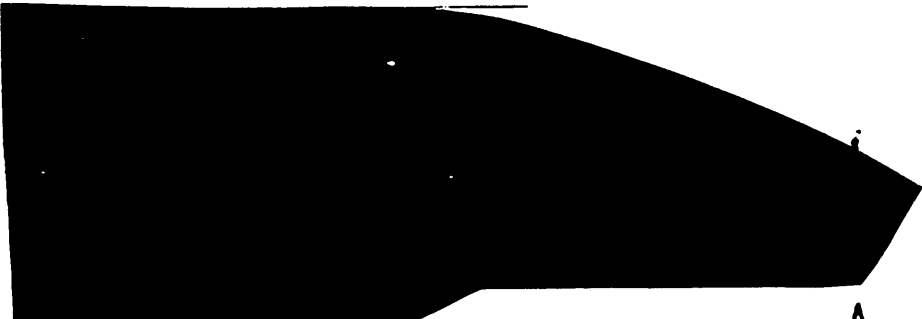
- 10. (U) PROJ NO: N/A
 - 11. (U) COL MGMT CODES: AB, AC
 - 12. (U) SPEC INST: DIRC NO
- [REDACTED]

17. (U) DIST BY ORIG: N/A
REVW ON: 24 SEP 01
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14

P. 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

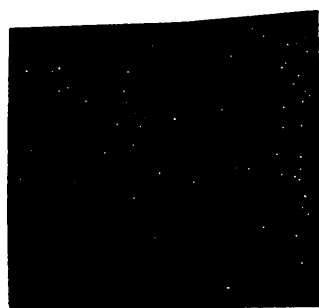
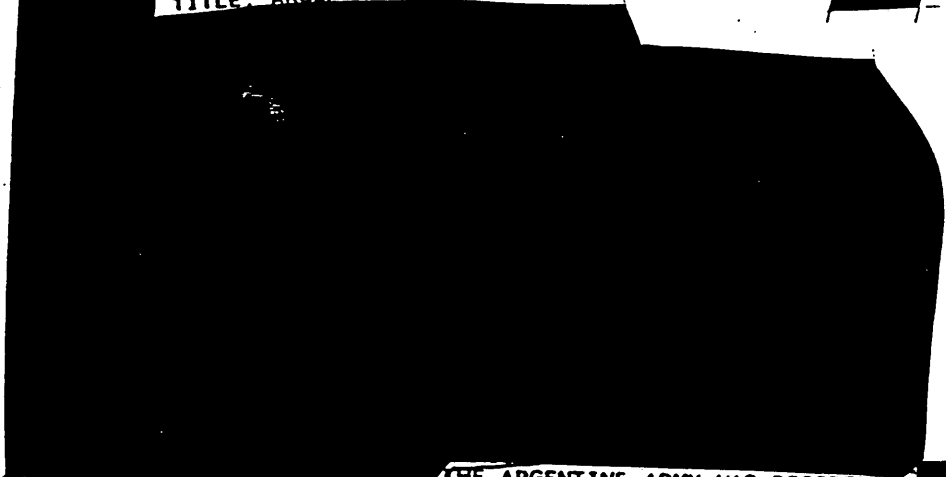


SUBJ: ARGENTINA/HONDURAS/ARGENTINE ARMY
SUPPORT TO HONDURAN ARMY

THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

- 1. (U) CTRY: ARGENTINA (AR)/HONDURAS (HN)
- 2. (U)
- 3. (U)

TITLE: ARGENTINE ARMY SUPPORT TO HONDURAN ARMY



THE ARGENTINE ARMY HAS DECIDED TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING SUPPORT TO THE HONDURANS, AT THEIR REQUEST:

- 1. DESIGNATION OF A SENIOR FIELD GRADE OFFICER (COLONEL) AS ARMY ATTACHE WHO WILL ASSUME HIS DUTIES IN DECEMBER 1981;
- 2. DESIGNATION OF ONE SENIOR FIELD GRADE OFFICER (COLONEL) AND TWO OTHER FIELD GRADE OFFICERS (LIEUTENANT COLONELS) AS GENERAL STAFF AND WAR COLLEGE ADVISORS WHO WILL REPORT TO THEIR DUTY STATION IN JANUARY 1982.

3. AWARDING OF THE RESPECTIVE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COURSES TO BE HELD IN 1982, OUTLINED AS FOLLOWS:

- A. SUPERIOR WAR SCHOOL: 1 (ONE)
- B. INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL: 2 (TWO)
- C. NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY: 5 (FIVE)--ARTILLERY, COMM., ENG., CAVAL AND QUARTERMASTER.
- C. COMBAT SUPPORT SERVICES SCHOOL:
 - 1) AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS NCO: 1 (ONE)
 - 2) ARTILLERY MECHANICS NCO: 1 (ONE)
 - 3) WEAPONRY REPAIR NCO: 1 (ONE)
 - 4) ARTILLERY AMMUNITION NCO: 1 (ONE)

4. REGULATIONS AND THE SUPPLY OF REFERENCE MATERIALS IN



035

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

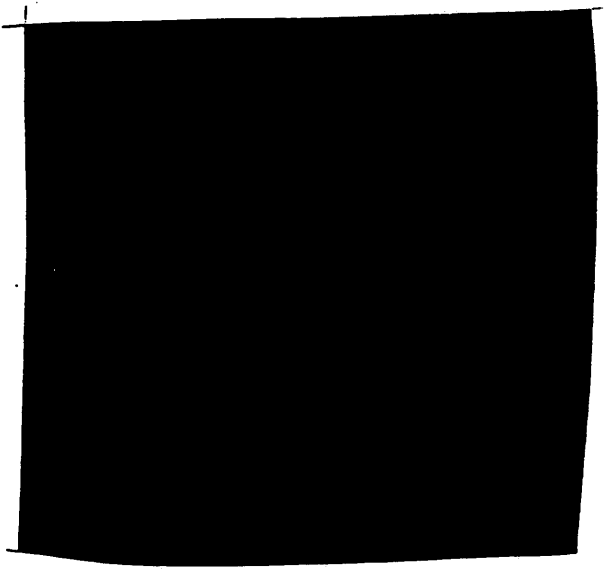
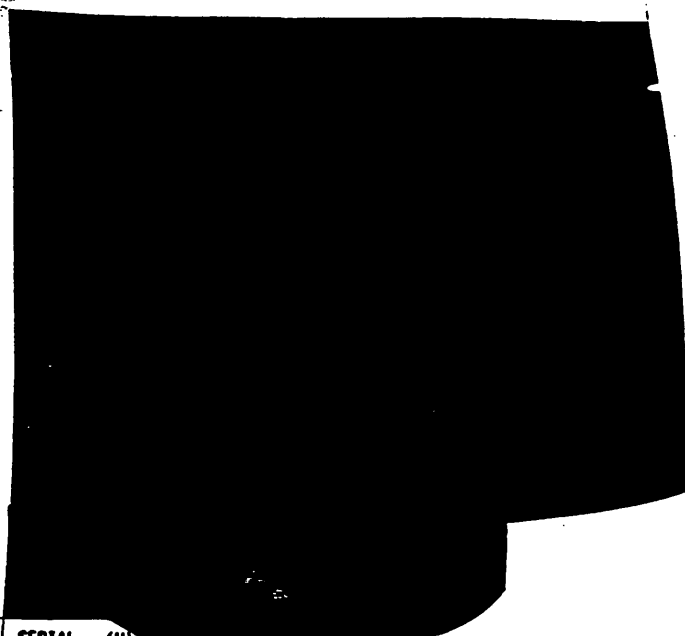
- A. MILITARY INSTITUTES PROGRAM OF STUDIES FOR THOSE TO WHOM SCHOLARSHIPS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.
- B. SUPERIOR WAR SCHOOL MAGAZINE AND BOOKS FROM THE ARGENTINE MILITARY CIRCLE COLLECTION (OFFICERS' LIBRARY).
- C. OTHER REGULATIONS.

5. BEGINNING OF TALKS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE DESIGNATED BY THE HONDURAN ARMY WITH THE OBJECT OF DETERMINING THE CONDITION UNDER WHICH WILL BE MADE THE SALE OF AN AMMUNITION FACTORY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OPERATE PHOSPHATE AND/OR CHROMIUM FACTORIES.

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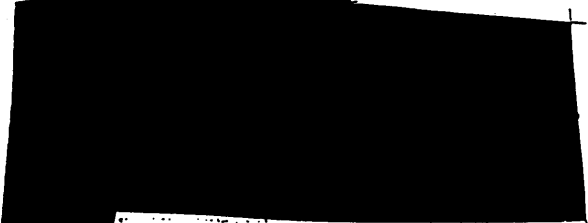
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER



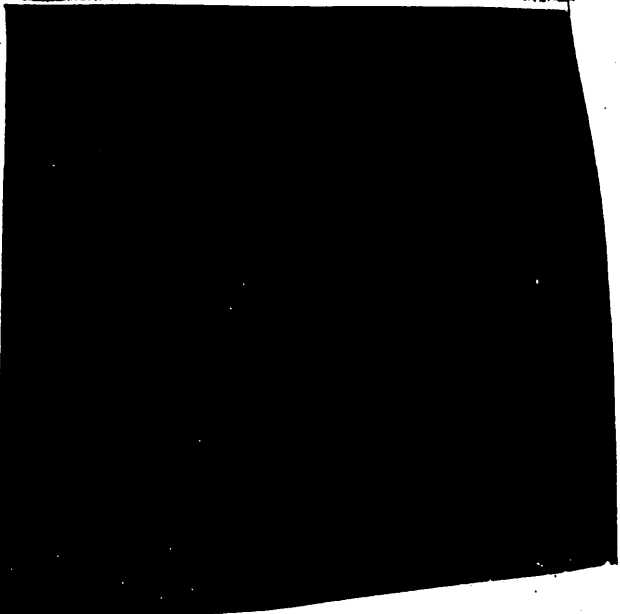
SERIAL: (U)

COUNTRY: (U) EL SALVADOR (ES), HONDURAS (HO)

SUBJECT: (U) SUCCESS AGAINST THE



THE 316TH MI BN ADVISED THE ESTADO MAYOR THAT, GIVEN THE MAGNITUDE OF AN OPERATION TO APPREHEND THE FPR-LZ MEMBERS IDENTIFIED SO FAR AND THE NEED TO CONDUCT IT OPENLY AND SIMULTANEOUSLY, A HO MILITARY UNIT SHOULD BE TASKED. THEY WARNED THAT SUCH AN OPERATION WOULD HAVE CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY IMPACT AND WOULD BRING CORRESPONDING PROTESTS FROM LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS IN COUNTRY.



TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 1

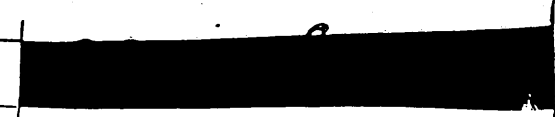
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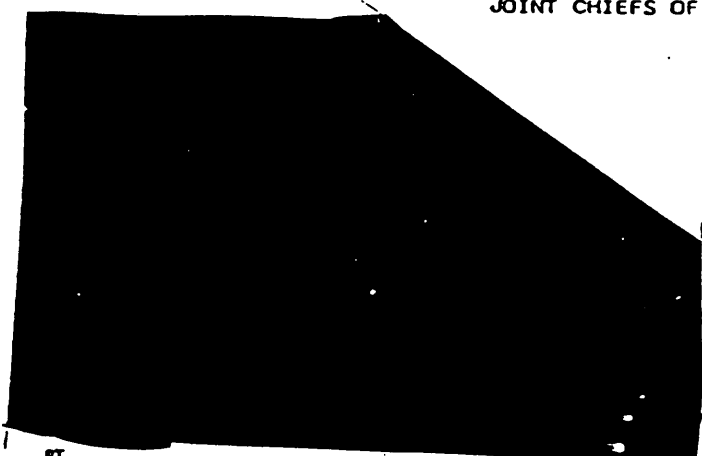
TAD=84290/21562

CDSN=MIA849

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER



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SUBJ: [REDACTED] / HONDURAS/HONDURAN G-2 ENROUTE TO SOUTH AMERICA (U)

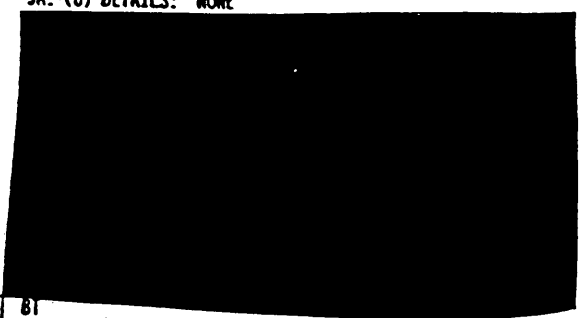
THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL
1. 7 251KKKKU) CTRY: HONDURAS/HO, ARGENTINA/AR, URUGUAY/UR

2. (U) [REDACTED]
3. (U) TITLE: HONDURAN G-2 ENROUTE TO SOUTH AMERICA

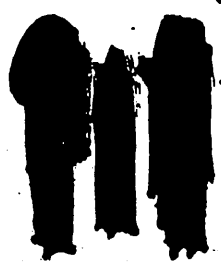
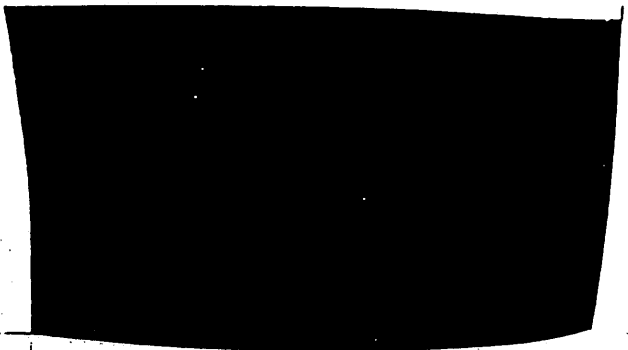
- 4. (
- 5. (
- 6. (
- 7. (

8. SUMMARY: LTC JUAN ((LOPEZ)) GRIJALVA G-2 FOR HONDURAN ARMED FORCES [REDACTED] ON 821201 WITH THE CHIEF OF ARGENTINE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE TO RELAY PLANS FOR HIS DEPARTURE FROM HONDURAS 821202 ON WHAT WAS TO BE A ONE WEEK TRIP WHICH WOULD TAKE HIM INITIALLY TO ARGENTINA AND THEN TO URUGUAY. (PURPOSE OF THE TRIP IS RELATED TO INTELLIGENCE MATTERS. [REDACTED])

9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE



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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

WITH RESPECT TO AID, GUSTAVO ALVAREZ
POINTED OUT THAT ARGENTINA, WHICH HAS JUST FINISHED A COSTLY WAR
AND WHOSE ECONOMY IS A SHAMBLES, RECENTLY LOANED 40 FIFTEEN
MILLION DOLLARS AT VERY LOW INTEREST RATES.

9A. (U) DETAILS: MORE

BT

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

P (18) 5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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SUBJ: [REDACTED] HONDURAS/ARGENTINA/TAIWAN/GEN ALVAREZ ASSERT

S HIS POWER/(U)

THIS IS AN INFO REPORT. NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.

1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO) ARGENTINA (AR) TAIWAN (TW).

3. (U) TITLE: GEN ALVAREZ ASSERTS HIS POWER. O.K.

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[REDACTED]

8. GEN GUSTAVO ALVAREZ HAS EVIDENTLY WON THE POWER STRUGGLE WITHIN THE HONDURAN MILITARY. IT WAS ANNOUNCED 26 APR THAT COL TORRE

S ARIAS WILL BE REMOVED FROM HIS POSITION OF CHIEF OF FUSEP (NATIONAL POLICE) AND WILL BE THE ATTACHE TO AR. COL BODDEN WILL LEAVE THE COMMAND OF THE 1ST INF BN NEAR TEGUCIGALPA AND BE THE NEW ATTACHE TO TW. COL BALI CASTILLO WILL LEAVE THE 3RD INF BN IN SAN PEDRO SULA AND TAKE CHARGE OF THE FUSEP. COL MARTINEZ AVILA,

CURRENT COMMANDER OF THE 4TH INF BN IN LA CEIBA WILL TAKE COMMAND OF THE 3RD INF BN. [REDACTED] NO NEW COMMANDER HAS BEEN NAMED FOR THE 4TH INF BN.

9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

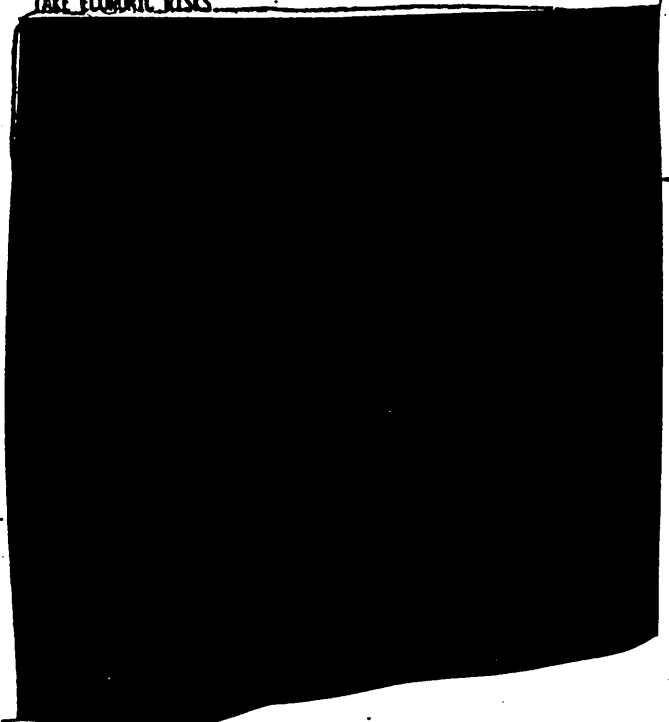
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72

19 P. 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

CREATED TO PROTECT THOSE WHO RECEIVE TRAINING IN SABOTAGE AND GUERRILLA OPERATIONS. SPEAKING BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE WHICH INCLUDED MANY KEY BUSINESS AND LABOR LEADERS IN SAN PEDRO SULA, ALVAREZ SAID THAT HE CHOSE TO DELIVER THIS MESSAGE IN SAN PEDRO SULA BECAUSE THE CITY IS THE INDUSTRIAL HEART OF THE COUNTRY AND THE PLACE WHERE LEFTIST ACTIVISM HAS BEEN MOST IN EVIDENCE. HE FURTHER STATED THAT THE ARMED FORCES WILL NOT ALLOW TERRORISM TO TAKE ROOT IN THE MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL SECTOR OF THE COUNTRY AND ONE IN WHICH MEN OF INITIATIVE AND COURAGE ARE WILLING TO TAKE ECONOMIC RISKS



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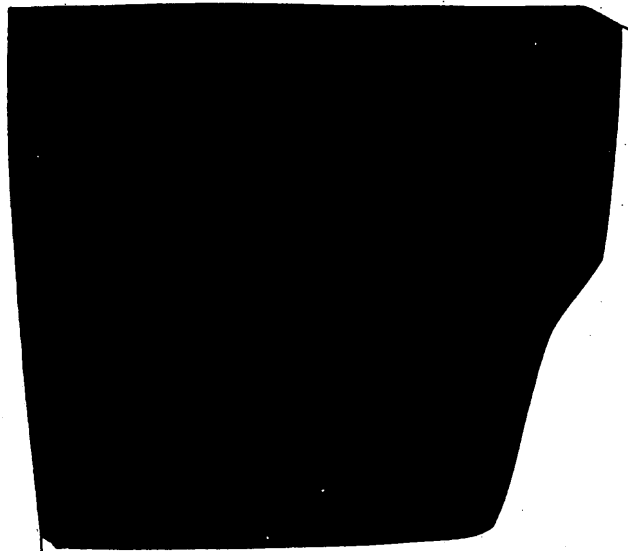
SUBJ: [REDACTED] (HONDURAS/CINC SPEAKS OUT AGAINST TERRORISM/(U)
THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL
1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO)
2. (U)
3. (U) TITLE: CINC SPEAKS OUT AGAINST TERRORISM



8. SUMMARY: COL GUSTAVO ALVAREZ, CINC OF HONDURAN ARMED FORCES, SAID IN A RECENT SPEECH THAT THE MILITARY WILL COME DOWN HARD ON TERRORISM AND THAT THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN RIGHTS WAS NOT CREATED TO PROTECT TERRORISTS AND SUBVERSIVES WHO AIM TO PROMOTE PUBLIC DISORDER. ALVAREZ ALSO SPOKE HIGHLY OF WORK DONE BY COL BUESO (NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF) OF PROMOTING INDUSTRY IN THE SAN PEDRO SULA (1528N 08802W) AREA AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER.

BT

9A. DETAILS: (1) TERRORISM [REDACTED]
ON 10 FEB, COL GUSTAVO ((ALVAREZ)) MARTINEZ, CINC OF HONDURAN ARMED FORCES, CAME DOWN HARD ON TERRORISTS AND SUBVERSIVES. HE STATED THAT THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN RIGHTS WAS NOT CREATED TO PROTECT TERRORISTS AND SUBVERSIVES, WHO AIM TO PROMOTE PUBLIC DISORDER, NOR WAS IT



052

P. 20 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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77. [REDACTED] HO/NU MILITARY CONFERENCE (U)

THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO) NICARAGUA (NU)

2. [REDACTED]

3. (U) TITLE: HO/NU MILITARY CONFERENCE

4. [REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WITH RESPECT TO THE UPCOMING MAY 20TH HO/NU
MILITARY CONFERENCE AT LA FRATERNIDAD

THE HO MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LEADERSHIP FELT A CERTAIN OBLIGATION TO GO THROUGH WITH THE MUCH TALKED-ABOUT MEETING AND THEREFORE WILL SEND SENIOR MILITARY OFFICERS TO REPRESENT HONDURAS. HOWEVER, HONDURAS IS ESSENTIALLY PLAYING FOR TIME AND WILL ONLY DISCUSS INITIATIVES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR SIX POINT PEACE PLAN. THE HONDURANS WILL NOT ADDRESS BILATERAL ISSUES NOR AGREE TO MEASURES WHICH ONLY AFFECT HO/NU - THEY ARE ADAMANT IN THEIR POSITION THAT INITIATIVES MUST HAVE A REGIONAL FOCUS. BGEN ALVAREZ WILL NOT ATTEND THE FIRST MEETING SINCE IT WILL BE AN INITIAL "LET'S GET ACQUAINTED" SESSION, BUT HOPES THAT THIS WILL BE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF PARLEYS IN WHICH HE WILL EVENTUALLY PARTICIPATE. REPRESENTING HONDURAS WILL BE COL ((BUESO)) ROSA, CHIEF OF THE HO GENERAL STAFF, COL ((BALI)) CASTILLO, CDR OF FUSEP, COL RUBEN ((MONTROYA)), CDR HO NAVY, COL ((REGALADO)) LARA, HO ARMED FORCES 16, COL ((SANCHEZ)) VALLADARES, CDR 5TH INF BN, AND COL DANILLO ((FERRERA)), CDR 11TH INF BN.

092

9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE

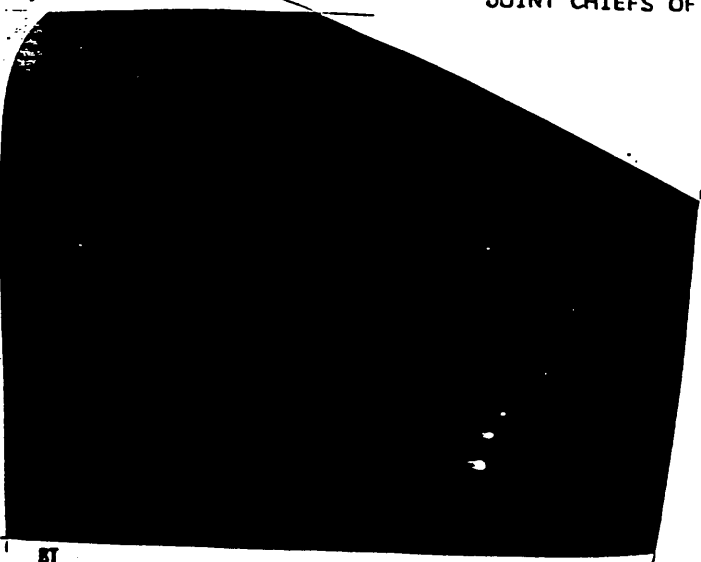
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[REDACTED]

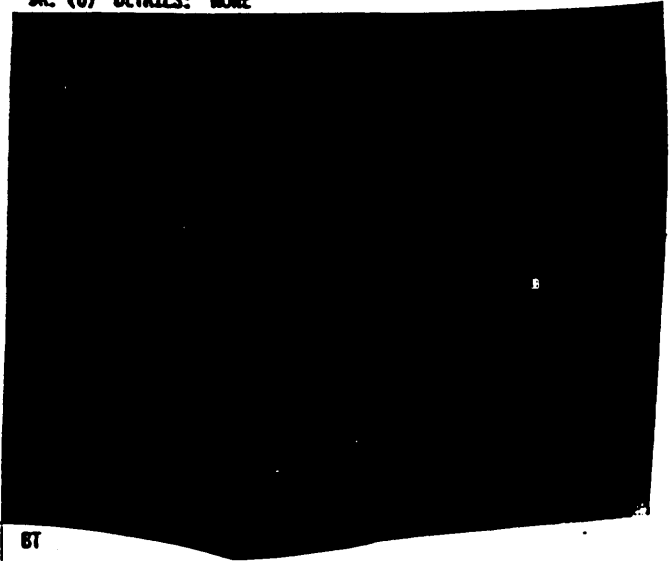
[Handwritten signature]

(21) P. 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
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9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE



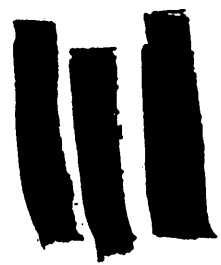
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SUBJ: [REDACTED] /HONDURAS/UNITED KINGDOM/ARGENTINA/
HONDURAN REACTION TO FALKLAND ISLAND CRISIS/(U)
THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL
1. (H) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO) UNITED KINGDOM (UK) ARGENTINA (AR)
2. (U) TITLE: HONDURAN REACTION TO FALKLAND ISLAND CRISIS

BT

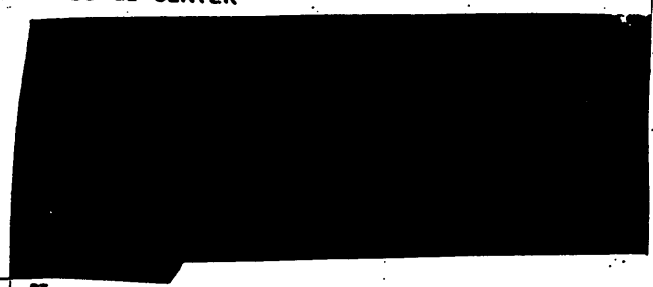
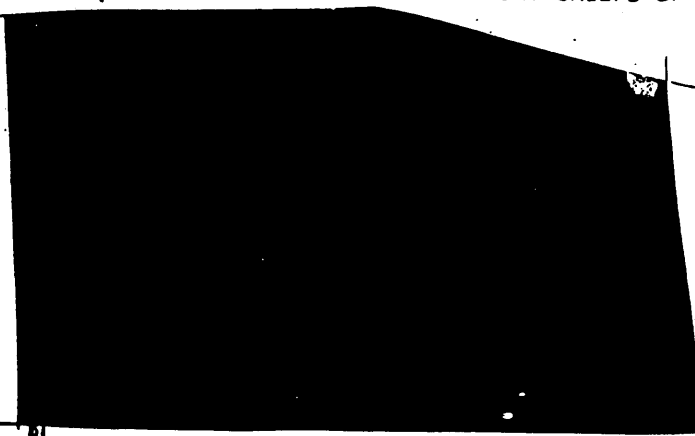
GENERAL CONSENSUS BEFORE THE US OPENLY SUPPORTED THE UK
WAS OF BASIC AGREEMENT WITH US POSITION IN TRYING TO MEDIATE
CRISIS WITH ALL EXPRESSING DISAPPOINTMENT OVER INCIDENT. THEY
MADE IT CLEAR THAT WHILE HO WAS PUBLICALLY SUPPORTING THE
ARGENTINE POSITION, THEY PRIVATELY CONDEMNED ARGENTINA'S
AGGRESSIVE ACTION. HOWEVER, WITH A CLEAR DECLARATION OF US
BACKING FOR THE UK, [REDACTED] HAVE DISPLAYED EXTREME DISAPPOINTMENT
AND IN SOME CASES, ANGER AT WHAT THEY PERCEIVE AS AN ABANDONMENT
OF LATIN AMERICAN INTERESTS.

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(22)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
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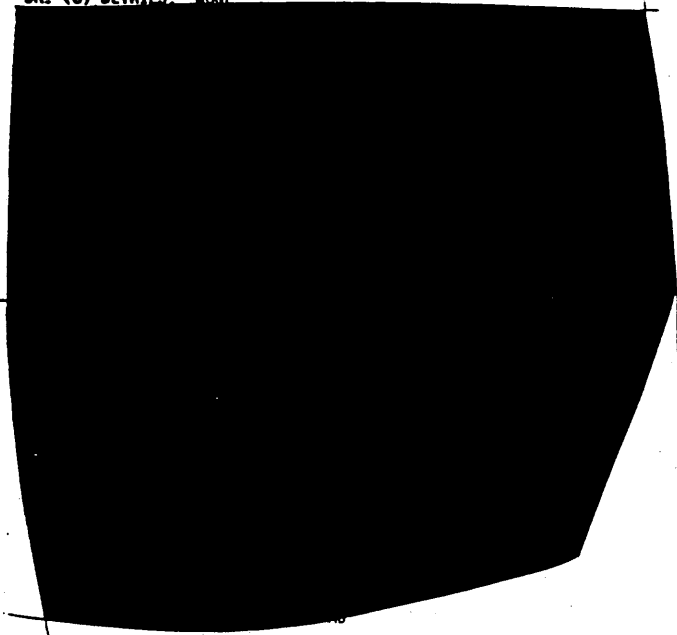
SUBJ: [REDACTED] /HONDURAS/NEW CHIEF OF HONDURAN ARMED FORCES/(U)

THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

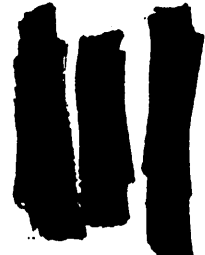
- 1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO)
- 2. (U) [REDACTED]
- 3. (U) TITLE: NEW CHIEF OF HONDURAN ARMED FORCES
- 4. (U) [REDACTED]
- 5. (U) [REDACTED]
- 6. (U) [REDACTED]
- 7. (U) [REDACTED] LOCAL RADIO AND PRESS REPORTS OF 26 JAN 82

8. SUMMARY: COL GUSTAVO ((ALVAREZ)) MARTINEZ, COMMANDER OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES (FUSEP), WAS UNANIMOUSLY SELECTED LAST NIGHT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF (CINC) OF THE HONDURAN ARMED FORCES BY THE NATIONAL CONGRESS. ALVAREZ, WHO WAS SELECTED FROM A LIST OF THREE WHICH INCLUDED COL MONTOYA (COMMANDER OF THE NAVY) AND COL FLORES THERESIN (MINISTER OF DEFENSE), WILL HEAD THE ARMED FORCES FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS. PRESS WRITE-UP IN LA PRENSA SAID OF ALVAREZ THAT "HE IS CONSIDERED A MAN WITH A WELL DEFINED IDEOLOGY AND ONE WHO IS A CONSTANT DEFENDER OF DEMOCRACY AS THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT."

9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE



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(23) P. 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BT

BT

SUBJ [REDACTED] HONDURAS/HONDURAN CINC TELLS IT LIKE IT

IS/TO
THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO)

2. (U)

3. [REDACTED] HONDURAN CINC TELLS IT LIKE IT IS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8. SUMMARY: BG GUSTAVO ((ALVAREZ)) MARTINEZ, PROMOTED TO
BRIG GEN IN AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY 20 APR 82

[REDACTED], HELD A "TELL IT LIKE IT
IS" MEETING 21 APR WITH SOME 300 OFFICERS IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM
OF THE 1ST INF BN NEAR TEGUCIGALPA. PRESENT WERE OFFICERS
ASSIGNED TO THE SOUTHERN, EASTERN, AND WESTERN REGIONS OF THE
COUNTRY. THE MEETING, SCHEDULED FOR TWO HOURS, LASTED AT LEAST
FOUR. BG ALVAREZ DISCUSSED A BROAD PANORAMA OF SUBJECTS TO
INCLUDE THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE MILITARY AND ITS FUTURE, THE
INTERNAL SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO INSURGENT THREATS, THE
ECONOMIC SITUATION, [REDACTED], AND MILITARY SUPPORT
TO THE GOVT. [REDACTED] BG ALVAREZ WAS AT HIS BEST.
THE ENTIRE AFFAIR LEFT NO DOUBT AS TO WHO WAS IN CHARGE AND
RUNNING THE SHOW. AT THE CONCLUSION OF ALVAREZ' PRESENTATION,
THERE WAS A LIVELY QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION, WITH BG ALVAREZ
MINKING NO WORDS ABOUT WHAT HIS POLICIES ARE AND WHO WAS IN
COMMAND. THE ENTIRE AUDIENCE BROKE INTO SPONTANEOUS APPLAUSE AT
THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING.

[REDACTED]

9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE

[REDACTED]

143

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

(24)

P.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 10. (U) PROJ NO: NA
- 11. (U) COLL MGMT CODES: NONE
- 12. (U) SPEC INSTR: OIRC NO

[REDACTED]

- 15. (U) REQ EVAL: NO. ALL TO NONE
- 16. (U) ENCL: NA
- 17. (U) DIST BY ORIG: NA

[REDACTED]

SUBJ: [REDACTED] /HONDURAS/EL SALVADOR/HONDURAS/ EL SALVADOR
 UNDERTAKE COORDINATED OPERATIONS/(U)
 THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO)

2. (U) TITLE: HONDURAS/EL SALVADOR UNDERTAKE COORDINATED OPERATIONS

[REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]: CINC OF HO ARMED FORCES, BG GUSTAVO ALVAREZ MARTINEZ, [REDACTED] HO AND ES HAVE AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN A COORDINATED MILITARY OPERATION IN THE PERQUIN-RAGUATERIQUE BOLSON AREA NORTH OF PERQUIN TO RID THE AREA ONCE AND FOR ALL OF THE INSURGENT CONCENTRATIONS IN THE ZONE. BG ALVAREZ STATED THAT HO INITIALLY WOULD DEPLOY TWO BATTALIONS (THE 10TH AND THE 5TH) TO OCCUPY BLOCKING POSITIONS ALONG THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE RAGUATERIQUE BOLSON. HOWEVER, ONCE THE OPERATION GOT UNDERWAY, THE ES GENERAL STAFF HAD AGREED TO ALLOW THE HONDURAN FORCE TO SWEEP THE ENTIRE BOLSON AREA, INCH BY INCH, WITH THE ES UNITS DEPLOYED ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE RIO REGRO (R)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE

[REDACTED]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
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(25) P.

[REDACTED]

THE FORMER CHIEF OF THE DIN, LT COL ((LOPEZ)) GRIJALVA, RECENTLY BECAME THE G-2; HE LEFT BEHIND A FUNCTIONING, VIABLE INTEL ORGANIZATION WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO THE G-2/S-2 ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES.
(3) CAPABILITIES. FUSEP HAS THE CAPABILITY TO GATHER INTEL, BOTH THROUGH THE DIN AND A SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS/SUBVERSIVE UNIT. THE DIN CONCENTRATES ON INTERNAL SUBVERSION AND THE SUBVERSIVE THREAT FROM AREAS ADJACENT TO HONDURAS' BORDERS. THERE IS AN EXCHANGE OF INFO BETWEEN FUSEP AND G-2.

BT

- 1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO)
- 3. (U) TITLE: UPDATE ON HONDURAN PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES (FUSEP)
- 4. (U) DATE OF INFO: 820311

[REDACTED]

RECENTLY THE FORMER COMMANDER OF THE FUSEP, COL GUSTAVO ((ALVAREZ)), BECAME CINC OF THE HONDURAN ARMED FORCES AND WAS REPLACED BY COL LEONIDAS ((TORRES)) ARIAS, FORMERLY THE G-2 OF THE ARMED FORCES GENERAL STAFF. ALVAREZ DEVELOPED THE REPUTATION OF BEING A HARD NOSED AND VERY COMPETENT OFFICER WHOSE INCLINATIONS WERE ANTI-COMMUNIST.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Individual Items Of This Report Are
UNCLASSIFIED Unless Otherwise Indicated

This Is An Information Report, Not Finally Evaluated Intelligence

P- (26)
3-76
5

COUNTRY: Honduras (H0)

REPORT NO: [REDACTED]

TITLE: Honduran Military Intelligence Summary

DATE OF [REDACTED]
ORIGIN [REDACTED]
SOURCE [REDACTED]

REPORT DATE: [REDACTED]
(YY MM DD)

REQ REFERENCES [REDACTED]

SUMMARY: [REDACTED]

DETAILS: [REDACTED]

679

1. (U) Political-Military Situation.

a. (U) After virtually 10 years of military governments in Honduras, elections were held 29 Nov 1981 to elect a civilian government which was installed 27 Jan 1982. The new President of the Republic is Dr Roberto SUAZO Cordova, a medical doctor from the town of La Paz, HO. The Provisional President, General de Division (equivalent to US Maj Gen) Policarpo PAZ Garcia, not only relinquished the Presidency, but also his roles as Chief of the Armed Forces and Commander of the Army. These two posts were assumed by Army Col Gustavo ALVAREZ Martinez. The National Congress was also installed 27 Jan 1982, and the President of the Congress is Efrain BU Giron.

b. (U) The elections resulted in the moderate Liberal Party (PLH) winning 44 seats in the new 82 seat Congress. The National Party (PNH) won 34 seats, the Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) won 3 seats, and the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) took 1 seat. The margin of victory for the PLH was approximately 150,000 votes over their closest rival, the PNH, a virtual clear mandate from the people to institute their programs unchallenged. The previous administration, which was composed of senior military officers and Liberal and National Party politicians, proved to be too weak and divided to adequately deal with

[REDACTED]

the country's many economic, social, and political/military problems.

c. (U) The economic situation continued to deteriorate as the "caretaker" government was unable to deal with the problems of increased oil prices, high interest rates and low investment, capital flight, low export volume, and pervasive corruption. In 1980, the Government sought assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but, for domestic political reasons, was unwilling to adopt the austerity measures the IMF recommended, thus receiving no monetary help from that agency. The worsened situation forced the previous administration to institute the IMF recommendations. The new Government and military leaders have pledged themselves to "cleaning up" the economic situation as their number one priority, and the prevalent corruption. If the new leaders of Honduras are able to solve these problems, or at least start making changes, then the future should be brighter for Honduras.

d. (U) The unsettled conditions in neighboring El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua have begun to affect the isolation which Honduras previously enjoyed. There has been an increase in kidnappings, bombings, and robberies, but no US personnel have been targeted since the attack on 5 US military members in Sep 1981.

g. (U) The Honduran militant left has limited its activities to assisting Salvadoran guerrillas achieve their logistical needs through the smuggling of weaponry and other supplies through Honduras. There is no hard evidence that these leftists have any significant popular support locally. Nevertheless, the instability and turbulence in Central America is feeding local pressure for changes in Honduras, which the new civilian Government has promised to try to rectify during their administration.

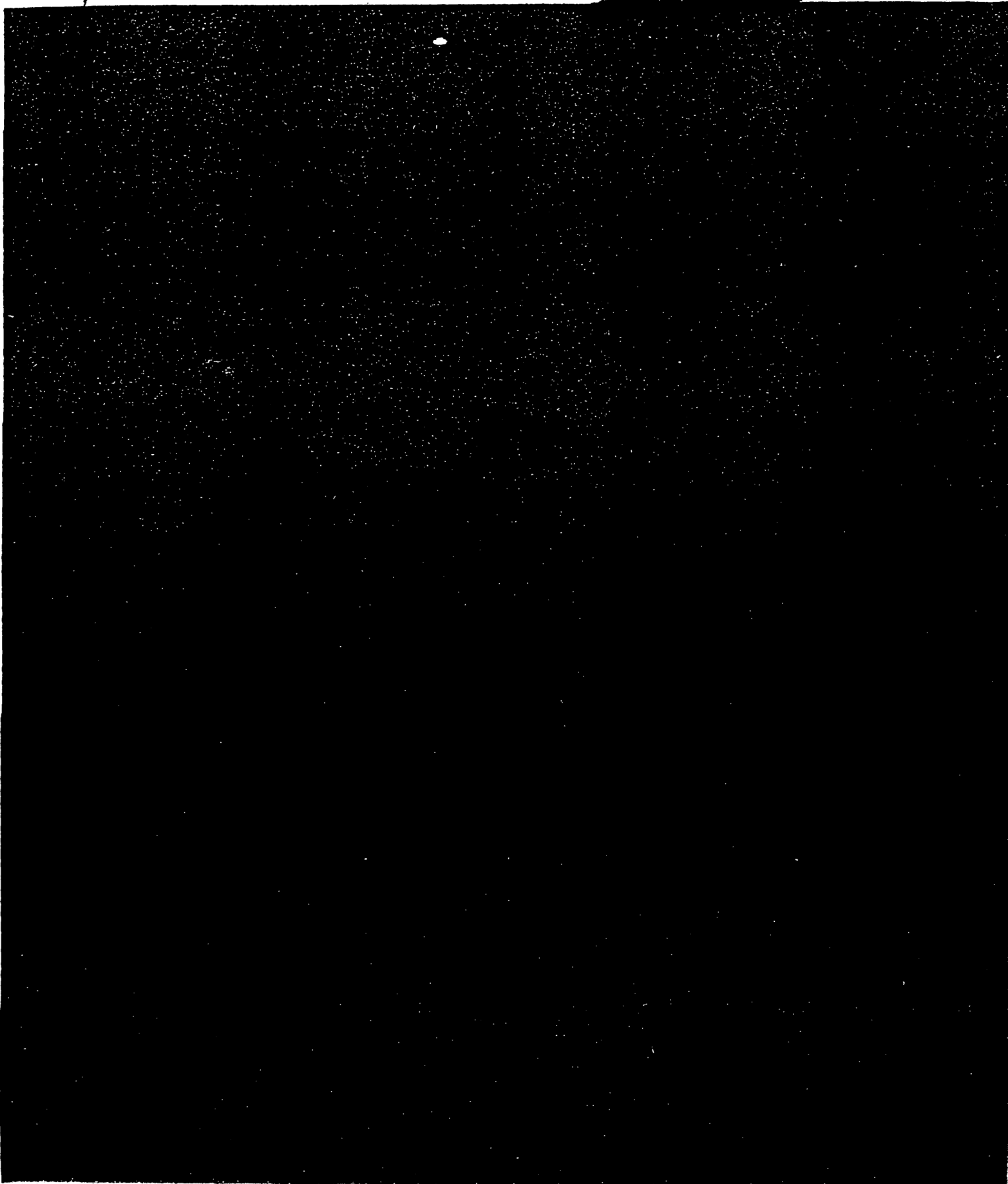
2. (U) Key Officials.

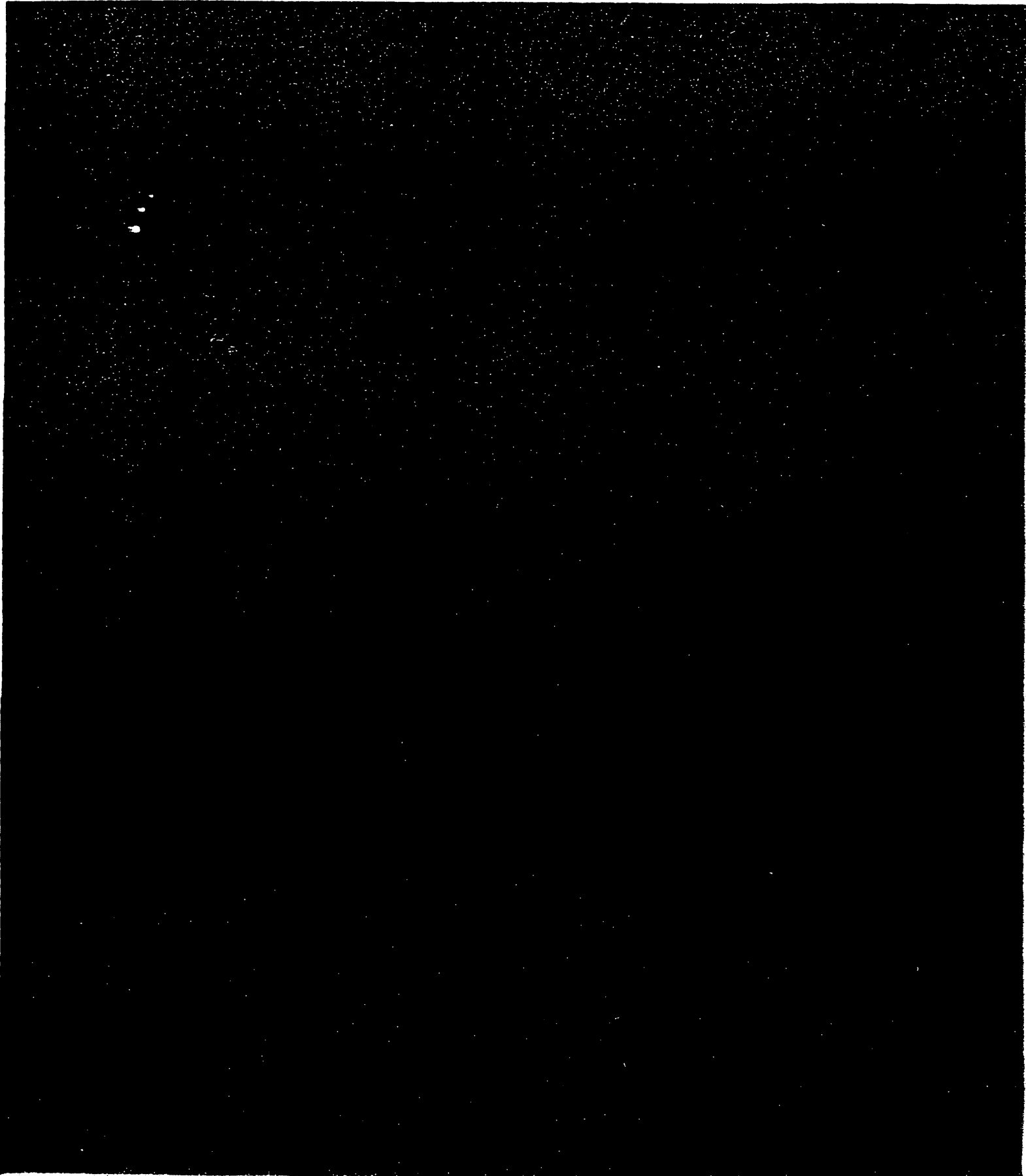
- a. President: Dr Roberto SUAZO Cordova.
- b. Minister of Foreign Affairs: Edgardo PAZ Barnica.
- c. Minister of Defense and Public Security: Col Jose SERRA Hernandez (Air Force).
- d. Chief of the Armed Forces and Commander of the Army: Col Gustavo ALVAREZ Martinez (Army).
- e. Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff: Col Jose A BUESO Rosa (Army).
- f. Chief of Armed Forces General Staff Intelligence: Lt Col Juan LOPEZ Grijalva (Army).
- g. Air Force Commander: Col Walter LOPEZ Reyes.
- h. Navy Commander: Col Ruben H MONTOYA Ramirez (Army).
- i. FUSEP Commander: Col Leonidas TORRES Arias (Army).

4. (U) Population: 3,838,000 as of 1 Jan 1981.

- a. (U) Males (ages 15-49): 839,000; physically fit, 498,000.
- b. (U) Ethnic Divisions: 90% Mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and 1% Caucasian.
- c. (U) Literacy: 47% of population 10 years old and over (est 1970).

5.







SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Individual Items Of This Report Are
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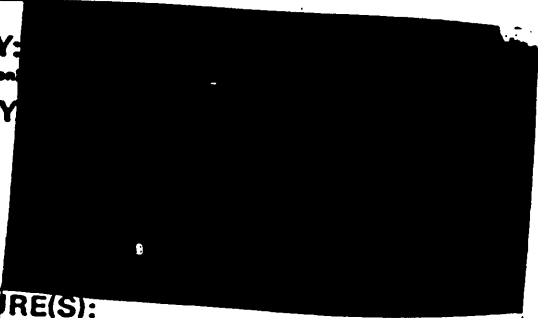
REPORT NO:

PROJECT NO: NA

COLL MGMT CODES: None

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: DIRC Y N

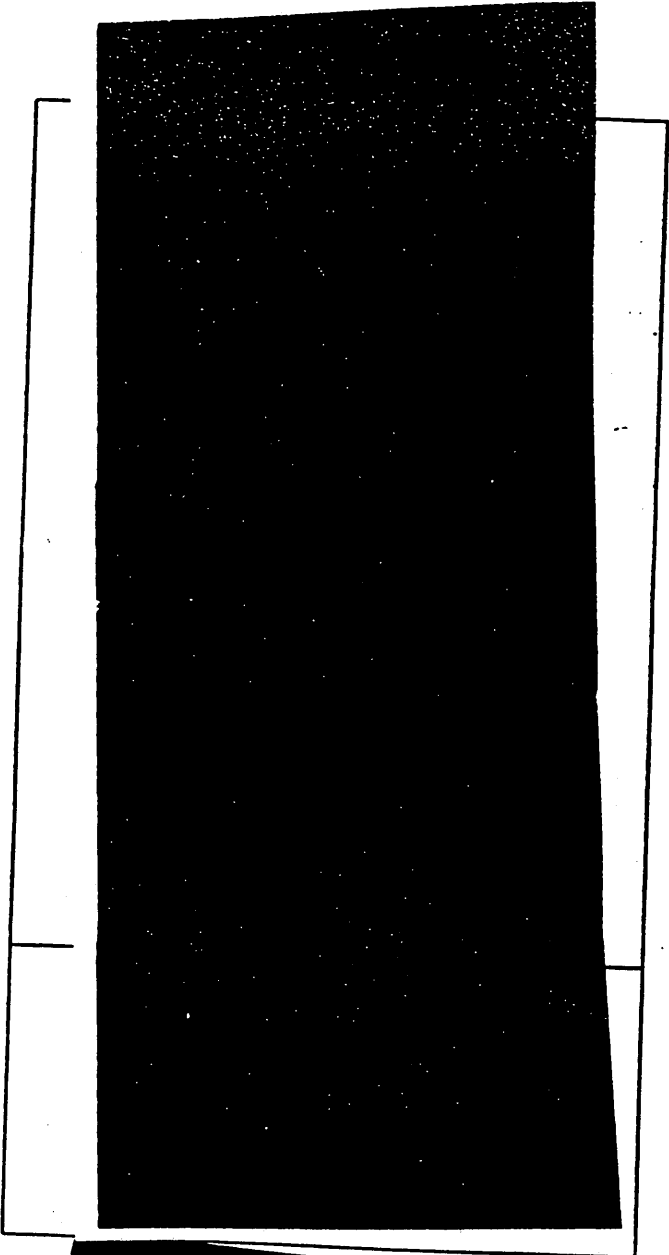
PREPARED BY:
(name, rank/grade, position)



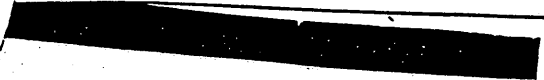
APPROVED BY

REQUEST EVALUATION: Y N
Request Evaluation Releasable To: None

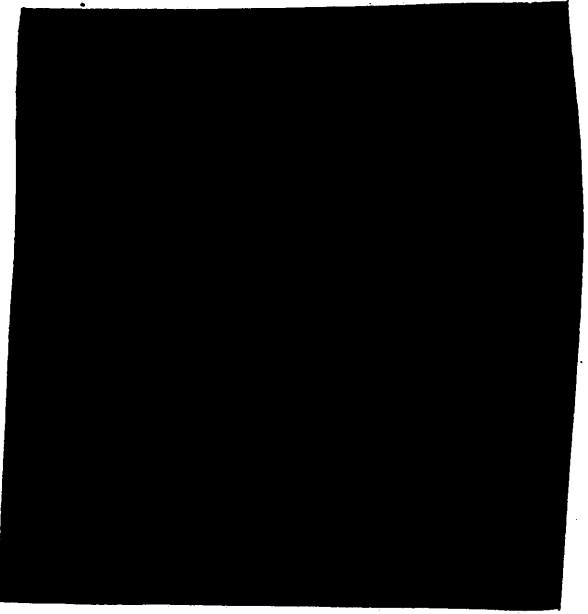
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12



SERIAL: (U)
COUNTRY: (U) CUBA (CU); HONDURAS (HO)
SUBJ: [REDACTED] / CUBAN HATRED OF HONDURAN GENERAL ALVAREZ--POTENTIAL/ACTUAL COUNTERMEASURES (U)
WARNING: (U) THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL



"NOVEDADES", MEXICO CITY SPANISH LANGUAGE DAILY, GENERALLY RELIABLE.

SUMMARY: (U) [REDACTED] INTENSITY OF CUBAN HATRED TOWARD HONDURAN GENERAL ALVAREZ, [REDACTED]

FORMATION OF A UNITED LEFT IN HONDURAS IS AN EFFORT TO DIVERT ALLEGED HONDURAN SUPPORT TO CONTRAS. WHILE ALVAREZ UNDOUBTEDLY IS TAKING PRECAUTIONS, THE INTENSITY OF CUBAN HATRED SHOULD CAUSE HIM TO REVIEW THESE PRECAUTIONS.

TEXT: [REDACTED] RECENT DISCUSSIONS WITH VARIOUS CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARIES LEFT THE STRONG PERSONAL CONVICTION THAT THE CUBANS HATE GENERAL ALVAREZ, VIEW HIM AS A SORT OF "DEVIL", LACKY OF THE U.S.. IN THEIR EYES, THE CONTRAS WITH HONDURAN ARMY SUPPORT ARE PRESSURING CUBA'S ALLY, NICARAGUA THE MAIN IMPLEMENTER OF THIS IS GENERAL ALVAREZ WHO ACTS WITH U.S. SUPPORT. [REDACTED] IT WOULD BE ENTIRELY POSSIBLE FOR THE CUBANS TO TRY TO KILL ALVAREZ, AND HIS SECURITY SHOULD BE VERY TIGHT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IT IS UNLIKELY THAT NICARAGUA WILL ATTACK HONDURAS. [REDACTED] THE UNIFICATION OF THE LEFT IN HONDURAS WITH CUBAN SUPPORT, ENCOURAGEMENT AND GUIDANCE TO PRESSURE THE HONDURAN GOVERNMENT, AND POSSIBLY DISTRACT THEM FROM THEIR ALLEGED SUPPORT OF THE CONTRAS IS THE MOST PROBABLE CUBAN MOVE. [REDACTED] CITED [REDACTED] AS PROOF OF THIS TACTIC. [REDACTED] DESCRIBES THE FORMATION IN HONDURAS OF THE UNIFIED REVOLUTIONARY COORDINATOR WHICH COMPRISES FOUR PRINCIPAL HONDURAN LEFTIST GROUPINGS. [REDACTED]

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838

P

28
3-6

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED] IF CORRUPTION AND COLLUSION AMONG A FEW HO AIR FORCE OFFICERS HAS BEEN THE BASIS OF HONCO'S HIGH PRICES AND POOR PRODUCT, A MOVE TO TERMINATE THE HONCO CONTRACT MAY BE A SIGN FROM HO CINC. BG. WALTER LOPEZ THAT CORRUPTION AT THE EXPENSE OF THE HO AIR FORCE WILL NO LONGER BE SANCTIONED OR TOLERATED. *release para*

SERIAL: (U)

COUNTRY: (U) HONDURAS (HO)

SUBJECT: (U) [REDACTED] SHAKE UP IN FAH PROCUREMENT?

WARNING: (U) THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

P. 3-16
(29)

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ON 20SEP84 SECURITY FORCES CAPTURED RICARDO DE JESUS RAMIREZ LEMIZ AKA HECTOR CABALLERO CHAVEZ AKA MARIO, LEADER OF THE FPL-LZ IN THE DEPTS. OF LA PAZ AND COMAYAGUA.

THE SECURITY FORCES CAPTURED BENEDICTO PEREZ DIAZ AKA PROFIRIO. THE DATE AND LOCATION OF CAPTURE ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

SERIAL: (U)

COUNTRY: (U) EL SALVADOR (ES), HONDURAS (HO)

SUBJECT: (U) SUCCESS AGAINST THE LORENZO ZELAYA POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY FRONT

WARNING: (U) THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

SUMMARY: THE OPERATION LAUNCHED AGAINST THE LORENZO ZELAYA POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (FPR-LZ) BY THE 316TH MI BN FOLLOWING THE INFILTRATION OF AN ESTIMATED 19 CUBAN-TRAINED HONDURANS O/A 15JUL84 HAS SO FAR RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OR SURRENDER OF SIX INFILTRATORS AND FOUR MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING ITS LEADER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMAYAGUA, AS WELL AS CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION ON THE GROUP'S STRUCTURE AND MEMBERSHIP. THE DISCOVERY OF FOUR WEAPONS CACHES HAS LED TO THE RECOVERY OF 11-M16 RIFLES, 3,300 RDS OF 5.56 AMMO, SEVEN HAND GRENADES, AND ASSORTED MILITARY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT. NO ARMED FORCES HEADQUARTERS IS CURRENTLY STUDYING HOW TO PROCEED AGAINST THE FPR-LZ INFRASTRUCTURE UNCOVERED IN THE OPERATION.

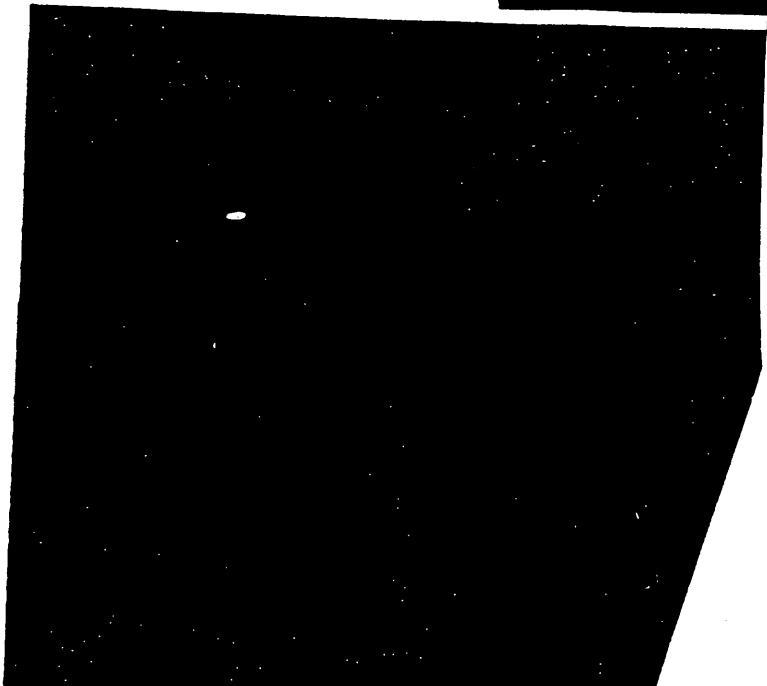
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DEFENSE
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COUNTRY: (U) HONDURAS (HO

SUBJ: [REDACTED] SHIFT IN HO PSYOPS THEMES

DISSEN: (U) N/A

WARNING: (U) NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
DECLAS: OADR BT



SECTIONAL(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 1

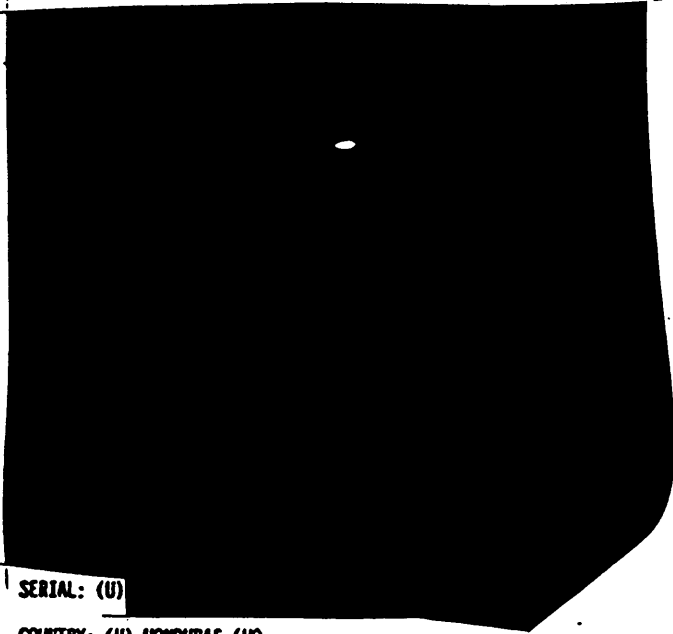
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CDSN=MIA495

PAGE 1 OF 1

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P- 5
31



- A. HOAF ARE FORMED BY HONDURAS OF ALL SOCIAL CLASSES.

- B. BG WALTER LOPEZ IS A TYPE OF LEADER ALL HO CITIZENS HAVE LONG AWAITED. BG LOPEZ DOESN'T NEED BODY GUARDS, THE HO PEOPLE ARE HIS PROTECTORS.

- C. BG LOPEZ RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS



SERIAL: (U)

COUNTRY: (U) HONDURAS (HO)

SUBJ: (U) /SHIFT IN HO PSYOPS THEMES

WARNING: (U) THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL



SUMMARY:

TO THE HO ARMED FORCES PSYOP UNIT TO PREPARE PROGRAMS & SELECT THEMES THAT WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATING THE HOLD OF THE NEW MILITARY LEADERSHIP ON THE ARMED FORCES & IMPROVING THE IMAGE OF KEY HO MIL LEADERS IN EYES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

TEXT: 1. REPORTS THAT THEMES WILL BE DESIGNED TO DISCREDIT EXILED FORMER HO CINC MG GUSTAVO ((ALVAREZ)) MARTINEZ AT THE SAME TIME SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING A POSITIVE IMAGE OF THE CURRENT ARMED FORCES CINC BG WALTER ((LOPEZ)) REYES. ADDITIONAL THEMES EMPLOYED, INCLUDE:



TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 1

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PAGE 1 OF 1

SECT 01 OF 02

32

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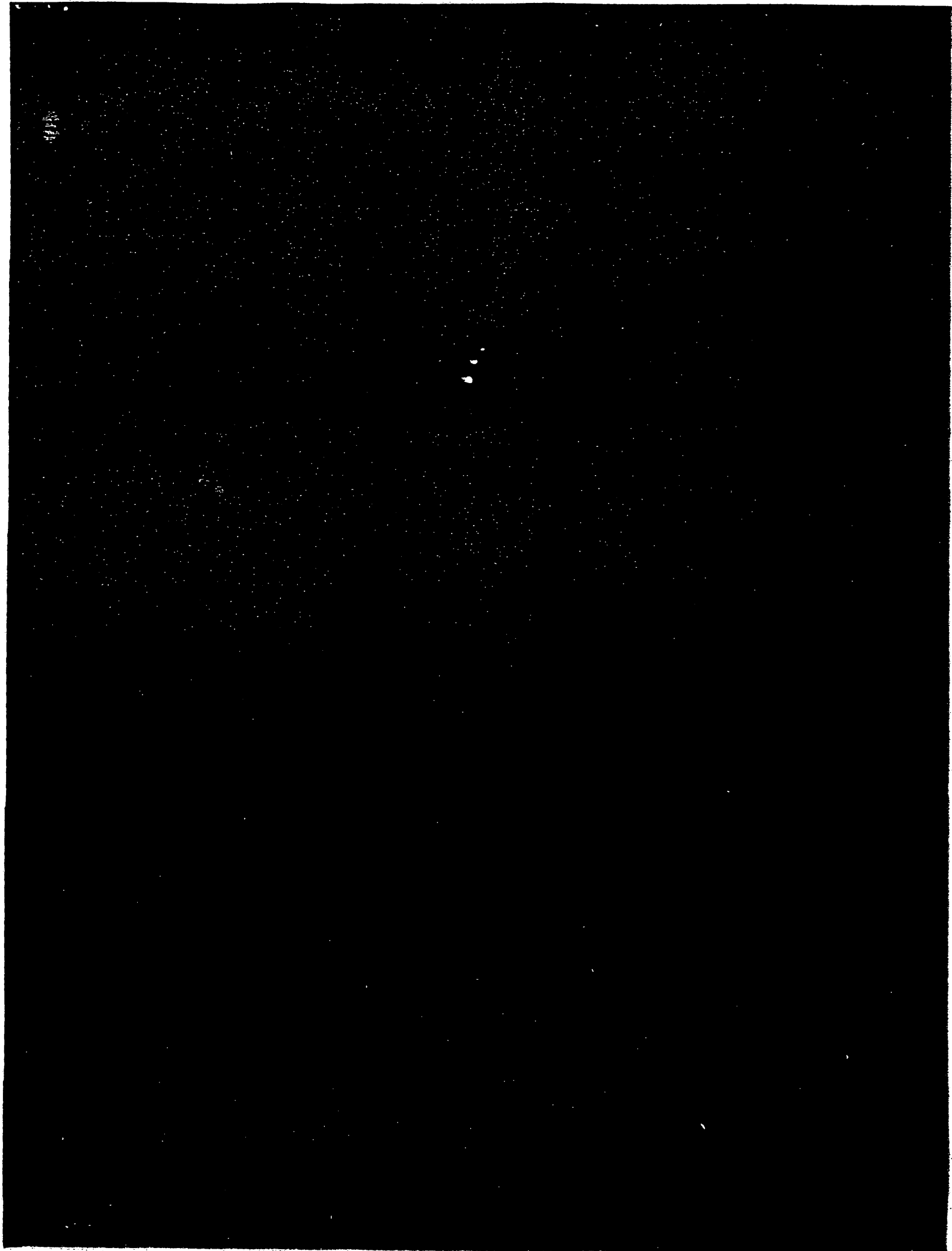
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/***** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *****/

COUNTRIES: (U) HONDURAS (HO)

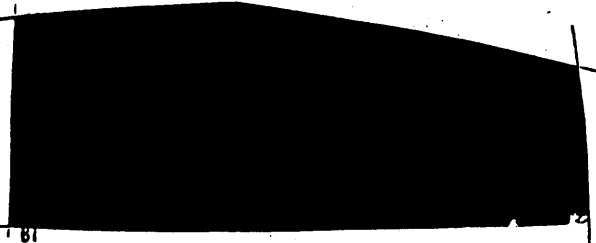
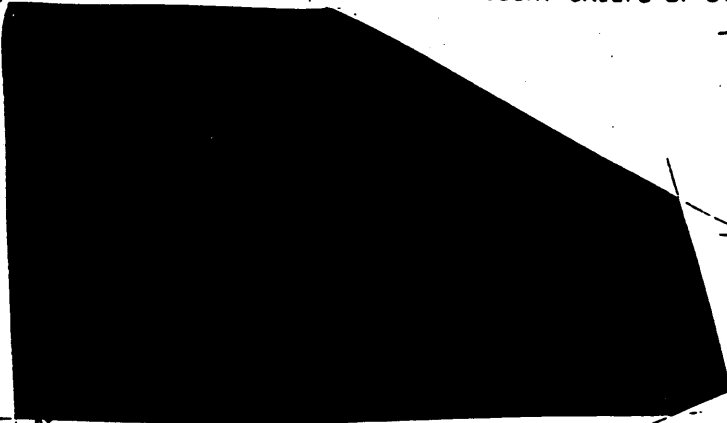
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] FALLOUT FROM THE GEN ALVAREZ
MARTINEZ MURDER//COMSOBJ: 151// (U)





(33)
P.

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SUBJ: [REDACTED] HONDURAN/NEW HONDURAN ARMY G-2/(U)
THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

- 1. (U) CTRY: HONDURAS (HO)
- 2. (U)
- 3. (U) TITLE: NEW HONDURAN ARMY G-2
- 4.
- 5. (U)
- 6. (U)
- 7. (U)

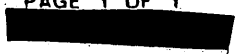
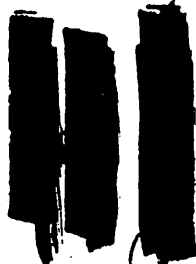
(A) PRESS REPORTS, 29 JAN 82, AND [REDACTED]

8. (U) SUMMARY: LTC JUAN ((LOPEZ GRIJALVA)) HAS BEEN NAMED G-2, HONDURAN ARMED FORCES, REPLACING COL TORRES ARIAS, WHO WILL TAKE OVER AS COMMANDER OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES (FUSEP).

9A. (U) DETAILS: NONE



029



(For continuation sheets,
use plain paper.)

Report

Former Air Force Commander General Walter ((Lopez)) Reyes replaced General Gustavo ((Alvarez)) Martinez as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces as a result of a "barracks" coup on 31 March 1984. Lopez, along with several other officers, and with the support of civilian leaders, forced Alvarez to resign and escorted him to exile in Costa Rica. General Lopez was then selected by Congress as the successor to Alvarez from a field of three candidates which included Col. Regalado ((Hernandez)) & ((Martinez)) Avila.

