CNO'S USE AT X IANC (URUGUAY) 25-29 AUGUST 1980

DIA REVIEWED-SOME INFORMATION WITHHELD FROM PUBLIC/FOREIGN RELEASE/WCJ/13 NOV 2017.

NATIONAL POLICY AND COMMAND ORGANIZATION BRANCH WASHINGTON, D. C.

WARNING NOTICE

Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL Authority: EO 13526 Reviewed by: DON/AA DRMD Date: 17-09-2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
DON/AA DRMD

Date: 24 Nov 2014 Authority: EO 13526
Declassify: Deny in Full: 
Declassify in Part: 
Reason: 
MDR: 2017-M-0416

Classified by Multiple Sources "NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS"
This document is subject to special export control and each transmittal to foreign governments or foreign nationals may be made only with prior approval of the CNO (OP-60).
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION .................................. TAB A
2. NATIONAL DISCLOSURE POLICY ............................... TAB B
3. URUGUAY-POLITICO-MILITARY SUMMARY .................... TAB C
4. POLITICAL-ECONOMIC SUMMARY ............................. TAB D
5. MILITARY SUMMARY-URUGUAY ............................... TAB E
6. NAVAL SUMMARY-URUGUAY ................................. TAB F
7. U.S. SECURITY INTERESTS IN URUGUAY ..................... TAB G
8. URUGUAYAN NAVY-U.S. NAVY COOPERATION .................. TAB H
9. SECURITY ASSISTANCE SUMMARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY ........................................ TAB I
10. U.S. NAVY-URUGUAYAN NAVY INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE .... TAB J
11. URUGUAY'S LAW OF THE SEA (LOS) POSITION ............. TAB K
12. URUGUAYAN PARTICIPATION IN UNITAS XX AND XXI ...... TAB L
13. RECENT CNO-TO-CNO CORRESPONDENCE .................... TAB M
14. BIOGRAPHY .................................................. TAB N
1. (U) The following background papers are provided for information to the Chief of Naval Operations for his use during the TENTH Inter-American Naval Conference in Quito, Ecuador.

**BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION** (C/NOFORN) ....................... TAB A

- Vice Admiral Hugo Leon MARQUEZ Schnitzpahn, Commander of the Navy ...................... TAB 1
- Rear Admiral Rodolfo Domingo INVIDIO Romaniello, Navy Chief of Staff ...................... TAB 2

**NATIONAL DISCLOSURE POLICY** (C) .......................... TAB B

- The eligibility of Uruguay to receive classified military information under the permissive limits of the National Disclosure Policy is set forth at the TAB.

**URUGUAY-POLITICO-MILITARY SUMMARY** (C) .................. TAB C

- U.S. has minimal security interests in Uruguay.
- The Human Rights situation in Uruguay has been a major area of friction in U.S./Uruguay relations.

**POLITICAL-ECONOMIC SUMMARY** (C/NOFORN) .................... TAB D

- While Uruguay has been ruled by the military since 1976, current plans are for Presidential election to be held in 1981 and for a return to full civilian rule by 1986.

**MILITARY SUMMARY-URUGUAY** (C/NOFORN) ....................... TAB E

- Uruguay's military forces have demonstrated a capability to neutralize guerrilla activity, but could not successfully defend against attack from Brazil or Argentina (though both are unlikely events).

**NAVAL SUMMARY-URUGUAY** (C/NOFORN) .......................... TAB F

- U.S. observers during UNITAS XX judged the Uruguayan Navy as not possessing even the most basic level of training, maintenance, and competence.
U.S. SECURITY INTERESTS IN URUGUAY ☑
- U.S. has minimal security interests in Uruguay.

URUGUAYAN NAVY-U.S. NAVY COOPERATION ☑
- Uruguay participates annually in UNITAS, IANT, IAWG, and Export Gold.

RECOMMENDATION (U)
- Emphasize to the Uruguayan CINC that USN would welcome Uruguayan comments or recommendations on forms of future cooperation.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE SUMMARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY (U)
- There have been no significant USN FMS sales to the Uruguayan Navy.

U.S. NAVY-URUGUAYAN NAVY INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE ☑
- The U.S. Navy provides the Uruguayan Navy with a limited amount of operational intelligence information. Uruguay provides little in return.

URUGUAY'S LAW OF THE SEA (LOS) POSITION ☑
- Uruguay is a moderate member of the Group of 77 and its position at the LOS Conference has generally coincided with the interests of other less developed countries.

URUGUAYAN PARTICIPATION IN UNITAS XX AND XXI (C/NOFORN)
- Uruguay participated in UNITAS XX but at this time, there are indications that Uruguay may not participate in UNITAS XXI as a reaction to State Department's refusal to permit sale of ship repair parts to the Uruguayan Navy.

RECENT CNO-TO-CNO CORRESPONDENCE (U)
- A listing of recent CNO-to-CNO correspondence is located at the TAB.

BIOGRAPHY (U)
- Robert S. GERSHENHON

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
Reviewed by DON/AA DRMD
Date: JAN 14 2010
PAGE DETERMINED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
Reviewed by DON/AA DRMD
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: JAN 4, 2018
BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

URUGUAY

Vice Adm Hugo Leon MARQUEZ Schnitzpahn
February 1979

(U) NAME: Vice Adm Hugo Leon Marquez
(mahr-KESS) Schnitzpahn, Navy.

(U) POSITION: Commander of the Navy, since
28 April 1976.

(U) SIGNIFICANCE: Adm Marquez rose to his
position of prominence because he early embraced
the "winning side" in the Feb 1973 coup. A
cool-headed, ruthless individual who holds his own
counsel, he is respected for his competence and
professionalism. His ambition to be the Commander
of the Uruguayan Navy has been fulfilled.

(U) POLITICS:

(U) International: On assuming command of the Navy he expressed a desire for continued close and
friendly cooperation with the U.S. Navy, including UNITAS participation,
and a formation of a "collective Navy" by the Southern Cone countries.

(U) Internal: Adm Marquez has consistently demonstrated his
loyalty to the Navy. He has great contempt for the other services in
general, although he has friends in both the Army and the Air Force.
Known as ultra right among rightists, attempted purging of 41 Naval officers following
implementation of a 22 April 1977 law providing for the retirement of
officers "whose activities compromise the purposes which inspire their
actions." In Aug 1977, during a visit to Argentina, Marquez told
newspapermen that the Uruguayan Armed Forces will maintain their control
over the successive stages of the new institutional process which will
begin in Uruguay with the presidential elections in 1981.

(U) PERSONAL DATA:

(U) Birth: 

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
Authority: EO 13526
Reviewed by DNI/AA DRMD
Date: MAR 09 2018

DECLASSIFIED BY MULTIPLE SOURCES
REVIEWED ON 2 JANUARY 1999
-CONFIDENTIAL
URUGUAY

Vice Adm Hugo Leon MARQUEZ Schnitzpahn

February 1979

(U) Family:

Description: Adm Marquez is Caucasian, of medium build (1.78 m or 5'10", 80 kg or 170 lbs), and has a fair complexion. He is extremely well-mannered, and very sociable.

(U) Languages: French and English (fair proficiency).

(U) CIVIL EDUCATION: Primary School #8 (1932-1937); secondary at Liceo Rodo (1938-1941), Montevideo, Uruguay.

(U) CAREER:


1948 - Navigation Officer aboard the destroyer Uruguay, 8 Jan-18 Apr.


1951-1952 - Promoted to Lt (j.g.), 1 Feb 1951.


1952-1955 - Duty aboard the destroyer Artigas, from Dec 1952.

1955-1956 - Promoted to Lt Cdr, 1 Feb 1954.

1955-1956 - Instructor, Uruguayan Naval Academy.

1956-1957 - Instructor of Midshipmen, Chile, Nov 1956-Jan 1957.

1957 - Training Course, Canal Zone, Mar-Apr 1957.

1958-1959 - Communications Officer aboard the Rio Negro.

1959 - Promoted to Lt Cdr, 1 Feb.

1959 - Executive Officer, aboard the Montevideo, from 28 May.

1961 - Student, Naval War College.

1961 - Orientation visit to the United States as graduate of Naval War College (MAP sponsored) 20 Nov-3 Dec.

1962 - Promoted to Capt (date not known).

? - Navy Representative on Joint General Staff.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

Rear Admiral Rodolfo Domingo INVIDIO Romanillo

NAME: Rear Admiral Rodolfo Domingo
Invidio Romanillo (een-VEE-dec-0H), Navy.

POSITION: Navy Chief of Staff, since
6 January 1977. He succeeded Captain Jorge Fernandez.

SIGNIFICANCE: An intelligent, capable,
and courageous officer, Admiral Invidio is
second in command in the Navy in his current post.
He has responsibility for the Naval War College as
well as the Local Operational Control Command (COLCO),
which is the Uruguayan naval element of the South Atlantic Maritime Area
Command (an organization composed of representatives from the Argentine,
Brazilian, Paraguayan, and Uruguayan Navies which plans for naval control of
shipping in the event of war). Invidio has the complete confidence of
the present Commander in Chief of the Navy, Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez Schnitzspahn,
an probably makes many of the Navy's decisions. A naval aviator, Invidio
served as Chief of the Naval Air Force (1974-1975) and is the leading proponent
of naval aviation in the Armed Forces. Invidio also served a tour as Prefect
of the Port of Maldonado (1967- about 1972), the prize assignment within the
National Naval Prefecture. General Invidio is currently considered the most
likely to succeed hardline Vice Admiral Marquez as Commander in Chief.

POLITICS:

He is deeply committed to maintaining an
inventory based on US equipment, and in April 1980 requested of the United
States three T-34B aircraft for his Navy. Admiral Invidio is very close to
former President Pacheco Areco (1967-1972). He served as Naval Attache in
Madrid, when Pacheco was Uruguay’s Ambassador to Spain.

PERSONAL DATA: He is Caucasian, of medium, heavy build (about 5'8" or 1.72 m,
180 lb or 81 kg), with brown eyes, dark brown (graying hair), and erect
posture. He is personable, sincere, gracious, and flexible. He speaks fluent English and some
Italian.

Please assist us in providing correct, current
biographical data by immediately forwarding
corrections and additions directly to DA/DE
WASHINGTON, DC 20301

CONFIDENTIAL
Invidios are Roman Catholic.

(U) CAREER:

1952-?    - Student, Naval Air Specialization School, Capitan Curbelo Naval Air Station, Laguna del Sauce, Uruguay, from December 1952.
1954    - Promoted to Lieutenant (junior grade), 1 February.
1956-1957  - Assigned to Operations Section, Naval Aviation Directorate, April 1956-April 1957.
1957    - Student, Naval Air Specialization School, April-June.
1960    - Assigned to Navy General Staff, March-April.
1967    - Undentified position, Naval War College, February-November.
URUGUAY

Rear Admiral Rodolfo Domingo INVIDIA Romaniello

June 1980


1975 - Reinstated and appointed Chief, Operations and Plans (N-3), Navy General Staff, July-October.

1975 - Relieved of his command and placed under house arrest because of adverse publicity concerning a serious traffic accident involving Navy personnel under his command, June.


PREPARED BY: [Redacted]

DIAG (b)(5) 10 USC 424
SUBJECT (U)

Uruguay - Politico-Military Summary

HIGHLIGHTS (S)

- U.S. has minimal security interests in Uruguay.
- President Aparicio Mendez appointed September 1976.
- New constitution planned for 1980, and free elections in 1981, returning Uruguay to democracy.
- Human rights situation in Uruguay has been the major area of friction in US/Uruguay relations.

DISCUSSION (G)

- Security arrangements.
  -- Member of Rio Treaty.
  -- Member of Inter-American Defense Board.
  -- Plan of the Governments of Uruguay and USA for their common defense of 1953 as amended 1 July 1960.
- President Mendez has emerged a powerful political figure.
  -- He reflects Uruguay's strong policy against Communist/Marxist governments.
- Sharp division exists as to what form new constitution should take.
  -- U.S. model, or
  -- one more restrictive in freedoms which is favored by President Mendez.
- Return to democracy by 1981 described as "sacred commitment" by government.
- The human rights situation in Uruguay has improved slowly and is expected to continue to improve.
- Inflation has hurt Uruguay's economy severely.
  -- This has restricted any attempts of Navy to modernize.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

- Provided for information.
While Uruguay has been ruled by the military since 1976, current plans are for Presidential elections to be held in 1981 and for a return to full civilian rule by 1986. Domestic political issues have centered on the timetable for return to civilian rule and on the nature of the new constitution to be put to a referendum vote in 1980/81. Uruguay faces no major foreign policy problems, though the human rights issue surfaced in 1979 as an irritant in relations with the U.S.

DISCUSSION (S/NOFORN)

Government: President: Dr. Aparicio Mendez

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Adolfo Falle Martinez

Minister of National Defense: Dr. Walter Ravenna

Domestic Politics:

- The military solidified its control of the government in 1976 when it ousted the constitutionally-elected President, Juan Bordaberry. Since then, the military has proscribed political activity by the traditional political parties and has exercised its rule through the Council of the Nation.

- The military is currently drafting a new constitution, for popular ratification in 1980/81, and plans to hold elections in 1981, subsequent to full civilian rule by 1986. While the military leadership is politically moderate and appears committed to civilian rule, a conservative faction within the Army, supported by President Mendez, has attempted to obstruct plans for political normalization.

- In the early 1970's, Uruguay had a serious insurgency problem. The main insurgent threat, the Tupamaros, was effectively neutralized by the military in 1972/3 and has since then remained largely inactive within Uruguay.
The Economy:

While Uruguay achieved its highest economic growth rate in decades during 1979 (an 8% real increase), the consumer price index increased by 75-80%. The government has followed a policy of reducing state intervention in the economy so as to maximize the role of free market mechanisms; should domestic inflation continue at a high level, this policy will come into increasing conflict with demands for government control of prices.

Foreign Relations:

- Uruguay has maintained good relations with its neighbors and faces no serious foreign policy problems. Relations with the U.S. have generally been good; in 1979, however, the Uruguayan government for the first time took public issue with the U.S. over the U.S. human rights report on Uruguay. This did not result in irreparable damage to U.S.-Uruguayan relations, but there is a minority ultra-nationalist faction within the government which strengthen relations with Southern Cone countries at the expense of good relations with the U.S.
SUBJECT (U)

Military Summary - Uruguay

HIGHLIGHTS (S/NOTFOR)

Uruguay's military forces have demonstrated a capability to neutralize guerrilla activity, but could not successfully defend against attacks from Brazil or Argentina (though both are unlikely events). The armed forces suffer from a critical shortage of serviceable equipment, but this will be partially alleviated by acquisitions planned for this year.

DISCUSSION (C/NOTFOR)

Total Armed Forces: 31,000 (10th largest in Latin America)

Military Budget: $80 million (12th largest in Latin America)

Army: Commander: LTG Luis V.F. Queirolo

- Personnel Strength: 22,500

- Organization: The primary tactical units are seven brigades (4 infantry, 3 cavalry) organized into four divisions, each division constituting the headquarters for a territorial zone. There are, in addition, four separate "regiments" of battalion size. About 70% of the Army strength is located in the Montevideo area.

- Equipment: Major equipment is of U.S. origin and largely obsolescent. The Army plans to make substantial purchases of armored vehicles and artillery from Brazil and Belgium during 1980.

Air Force: Commander: LTG Raul J. Bendahan

- Personnel Strength: 3,250

- AOB: 39 fighters/trainers (T-33, T-34, A-37)
  21 trainers
  17 transports
  20 utility
  12 utility helicopters
  109 Total

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
Reviewed by DON/AA DRMD
Date: JAN 6 2018
- Equipment: Tactical capabilities of the Air Force rest on a small number of U.S. T-33/34s and eight A-37s obtained from the U.S. in 1976. The Air Force would like to replace its T-34s with used T-37s from Brazil.

Navy: Commander: VADM Hugo L. Marquez Schnitzpan

- Personnel Strength: 5,200

- NOB: 3 Frigates (FF)
  4 Patrol Boats (3 PB/1 PC)
  2 Minewarfare ships
  2 Amphibious Warfare Ships
  12 Auxiliaries/service craft

  23 Total

- Equipment: Equipment is generally of U.S. origin, but is poorly-maintained.
SUBJECT (U)

Naval Summary - Uruguay

HIGHLIGHTS (S/NOTOFROM)

The Navy is primarily a defensive, coastal patrol force with very limited coastal surveillance, search and rescue, and mine-sweeping capabilities. It has negligible significance as a combat force. U.S. observers during UNITAS XX judged the Uruguayan Navy as not possessing even the most basic level of training, maintenance, and competence.

DISCUSSION (S/NOTOFROM)

Organization: Commander: VADM Hugo L. Marquez Schnitzpan

NOS:

3 Frigates (FF)
4 Patrol Boats (PB/PC)
2 Mine Warfare Ships (MSF/MSC)
2 Amphibious Warfare Craft (LCM)
12 Auxiliaries/Service Craft
Total: 23

-Naval Air: 26 aircraft, including 3 ASW (S-2A), 2 transport, 13 trainers, 2 utility, and 6 helicopters (including 4 SH-34)

-Personnel Strength: 3,250

Current Developments:

-The Navy has contracted for a six-site coastal surveillance radar network.

-The Navy has purchased three French-built patrol boats, to be delivered during 1981. The boats may mount the EXOCET SSM.

-The Navy acquired nine T-28 aircraft from Argentina in September 1979. This immediately caused a dispute with the Air Force, which was only resolved when the Navy pledged that the T-28s would not be armed.
US Security Interests in Uruguay

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

- US has minimal security interests in Uruguay.
- Military security interests.
  -- US access to ports, airfield facilities and denial of same to potential hostile forces is militarily significant.
  -- Base rights could be important in Cape Horn transits if Panama Canal were closed.
- Political security interests.
  -- Uruguay has been strong supporter of US in international fora.

DISCUSSION (U)

- Security arrangements.
  -- Member of Rio Treaty.
  -- Member of Inter-American Defense Board.
- Uruguay has strong views against Communism/Marxist Governments.
- Area of friction.
  -- Human rights related security assistance restrictions.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

- Support common objectives for all Latin America.
- Promote military-to-military relationships.
- Emphasize hemispheric defense cooperation and solidarity.
SUBJECT (U)

Uruguayan Navy - US Navy Cooperation

HIGHLIGHTS

- Operations
  -- Uruguay participates annually in UNITAS. Capability handicapped by obsolete/worn out equipment.
  -- Participates in IANTN, IAWG and Export Gold.

- Personnel Exchange
  -- US officers are invited to attend Uruguayan War College on no-fee basis. Four have attended since 1973. A US naval officer attended the Uruguayan Naval War College in 1979.
  -- Uruguayan participation at US War College declined in recent years due to cost of US course. SECSTATE did not permit US to extend invitation for courses commencing in Aug 78. Invitation extended to Uruguayan Navy to send naval officer to US Naval War College in 1980. Uruguay declined to accept.

- CNO VISITS
  -- CNO visited Uruguay for 1/2 day in 1971.
  -- No recent Uruguayan CNO visits to the US.

DISCUSSION

- Uruguayan Navy patterned on USN. Adopted ASW as primary mission in late '50s early '60s. Most US supplied equipment dates from that time and Navy is no longer capable of carrying out primary mission. While older officers retain affection for the USN, there is bitterness that they have been, in their minds, abandoned by the USN. Younger officers have little or no exposure to the US.

- Uruguayan CINC, VADM Marquez, is a strong proponent of a South Atlantic Treaty Organization or Standing Naval Force in the South Atlantic. Presumably, he expects that the USN would help bankroll this force.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

- Emphasize to the Uruguayan CINC that the USN would welcome Uruguayan comments or recommendations on forms for future cooperation.
SUBJECT

Security Assistance Summary for the Government of Uruguay

HIGHLIGHTS

In 1977 the Koch Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, rendered Uruguay ineligible for grant assistance and new FMS credits. SECSTATE policy determinations have further restricted FMS cash and commercial arms sales. Consequently Uruguay has been under a virtual embargo for human rights reasons.

DISCUSSION

Past FMS sales to the Government of Uruguay include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helicopters SH-34</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyer Escorts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleet Minesweepers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Laying Ship</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Boats and Craft</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mm Mounts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 mm Mounts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&quot;/50 Mount</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recently, human rights ideologues in State appear to be taking a softer position insofar as FMS to the Government of Uruguay is concerned. Sale of three non-ASW capable S-2G aircraft in an "as is, where is" condition has been approved, and a Letter of Offer and Acceptance covering the sale of these aircraft accepted by the Uruguay Navy. In addition, the following FMS Letters of Offer have been forwarded to the Uruguayan Naval Attache:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft related spare parts</td>
<td>$350,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications/Forms</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approval of an additional case for ship related spare parts has been disapproved by State despite OSD/USN reclamation.

The Uruguayan Navy has had a long outstanding request for T-34B aircraft. There are no T-34B aircraft available for sale at the present time nor are any expected to become available in the foreseeable future. The USN intends to reactivate all T-34B aircraft currently in storage at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, AZ for its own use. Present planning indicates that these T-34B's will be utilized by the USN Recruiting Command through FY 90.

RECOMMENDATION

Provided for background information.
SUBJECT: (U)

U.S. Navy - Uruguay Navy Intelligence Exchange

HIGHLIGHTS

The U.S. Navy provides the Uruguay Navy with a limited amount of operational intelligence information. Uruguay provides little in return.

DISCUSSION

Under the auspices of the Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference, the U.S. Navy provides Uruguay limited operational intelligence information on Communist naval and merchant ships.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

(U) None. Provided for information only.
SUBJECT (U)

- Uruguay's Law of the Sea (LOS) Position

HIGHLIGHTS (C)

- Uruguay is a moderate member of the Group of 77 and its position at the LOS Conference has generally coincided with the interests of other less developed countries (LDC).

DISCUSSION (C)

- Uruguay claims a 200 nm territorial sea.
  -- However, freedom of navigation and overflight beyond 12 nm from its coast is specifically permitted by the law.

- Uruguay has indicated support for a 12 nm territorial sea, if coupled with an exclusive economic zone of 200 nm.

- Uruguay also claims
  -- A 200 nm fishery zone (recognized by U.S.); and
  -- A 200 nm economic zone (not recognized by U.S.).

- Uruguay is willing to concede initial advantages to developed countries in deep seabed mining but feels that within "reasonable period" LDCs should be given access to technology transfers, financial assistance, joint ventures, etc.

- With respect to continental shelf, Uruguay favors:
  -- Coastal state consent for marine scientific research but is flexible on the point.
  -- International arbitration to settle boundary disputes.
  -- "Irish formula," based on depth of sediment, for delimiting outer limit of shelf.

- On the question of straits transit, Uruguay favors innocent passage, rather than unimpeded transit, in international straits.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

- For information.
Uruguayan Participation in UNITAS XX and XXI

DISCUSSION (CONFIDENTIAL)

- UNITAS XX (1979).
  -- Phase Eight - Uruguayan (1 - 9 Oct).
    --- Uruguayan Navy (URNAV) participation: 2 H-34, 1 S2A.
    NOTE: Less than one week prior to this phase, URNAV advised that no surface ships were available for operations. One DE was in overhaul in Rio de Janeiro; the other had main engine difficulties.
    --- Highlights: Use of helo and fixed wing aircraft in common coastal search/patrol was a first for URNAV naval aviation.
    --- Evaluation: URNAV does not possess even the most basic level of training, maintenance, expertise, or competence. URNAV is not capable in any warfare specialty.

- UNITAS XXI (1980).
  -- Phase Six - Uruguayan (5 - 11 Oct).
    --- Uruguayan Navy participation: 2 DE's, 1 ASW A/C, 2 attack A/C, 1 helo.

  NOTE: At this date, there are indications that Uruguay may not participate in UNITAS XXI as a reaction to State Department's refusal to permit sale of ship repair parts to Uruguayan Navy.

RECOMMENDATION (CONFIDENTIAL)

- Provided for information.
SUBJECT

Recent CNO-to-CNO Correspondence - Uruguay

- November 1979 - CNO sent courtesy msg to ADM Marquez recognizing Uruguayan Navy Day.

- March 1980 - CNO sent msg to ADM Marquez inviting Uruguay to participate in UNITAS XXI.

- March 1980 - ADM Marquez replied by ltr to CNO that Uruguay would participate in UNITAS XXI.

- May 1980 - CNO sent ltr reply to ADM Marquez acknowledging Uruguayan participation in UNITAS XXI.

RECOMMENDATION

- Provided for information.
ROBERT S. GERSHENSON

Born in Pennsylvania in 1928, served in U.S. Army (1951-53), and a graduate of Temple University (1956). Robert Gershenson entered the Foreign Service in 1957. He has served abroad as Administrative Officer in Mexico (1957-59), Brasilia (1961-65), San Jose (1965-67), Quito (1967-68), Montevideo (1968-70), and Brussels (1975-76). In the Department, has served tours in the Bureaus of Personnel and Administration and as Executive Officer of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. He attended the National War College in 1970-71. Mr. Gershenson was promoted to FSO-1 in 1976 and was named Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel in January 1978.

Mr. Gershenson has recently been nominated as U.S. Ambassador to Uruguay, and is awaiting Senate verification.