

FILE

NOTES FOR USE BY
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VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
TO FOREIGN AREA OFFICER COURSE STUDENTS
OF THE USA INSTITUTE FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE (FORT BRAGG)
THE PENTAGON
MONDAY, 22 APRIL 1974

[Amenities]

Sectors in our objectives:
- deal with Soviet challenge
- protect our interests (economic, strategic (W. Germany example))
- project moral principles (SW example)
- extend our knowledge of real world

1. Challenges:

and from advisor experience

- As FAO's, you realize that the challenges facing the country are multidimensional and interrelated. The military, political, economic, and psychological are not separate and distinct challenges, but are woven into a complex fabric, with many knots and snags. We are also aware of these relationships, and as your program attests, are developing a range of responses -- and, in some senses, initiatives -- that acknowledge this multidimensional character.
- Our awareness of the multidimensional challenge is related to the fact of an interrelated and interdependent world. We can't go it alone, and neither can any other nation of significance. Again, the FAO program attests to our conviction that our Nation's security has to be tied in with the security of other nations.
- Today, more and more people are becoming aware that we live in a world of multidimensional international relationships and

-- Negotiations only succeed where our capability to enforce our will is clear. But that capability must be measured and restrained. If our only response is massive combat action, there is obviously very little to negotiate in conflicts which do not require such actions. So we need a range of responses. The traditional approach -- at least as it's perceived by some people -- to "send the 82d," is sterile. In one case, that might be just the ticket, but in another, that may not do what's best for our country. So we are concentrating on backing up negotiations by a broad spectrum of capabilities: from one-time military assistance projects to the development of small independent units -- such as a Ranger battalion -- to the deployment of a heavy corps, with armor and mechanized units. The idea is to have available for the President's use a response that is appropriate in size and quality, to meet any specific challenge.

3. FAO's have an important role today.

-- You project and promote our national policy around the globe, not only on a government-to-government basis, but also on a personal basis. Your very presence in an area may reflect US interest and resolve. It is especially important in your various roles and functions that you keep US policy clearly in mind, and that you do not become a detached observer, as a scholar or tourist might be.

-- Your awareness of the sensitivities and needs of others, whom you can never fully understand, will often be perceived as a reflection of our country's policies. So you will have to be especially aware of these needs and sensitivities, not merely to avoid problems or unpleasantness, but to get something done. It's a particularly tough job, but you are especially well-qualified officers -- and you are getting a good, thorough training program to make your efforts more productive.

My concern that officers with special or unique talents are properly exploited.

You have an obligation to maintain your foreign area expertise and your branch qualification

I have an obligation to see that you are properly employed.

FOREIGN AREA OFFICER COURSE 2-74 PROFILE

(January - June 1974)

The current class of 31 students consists of 4 lieutenant colonels, 10 majors, and 17 captains, averaging thirty-three years of age with approximately ten years of military service. In addition to the usual command and staff experience, officers in the class have served as advisors in the Republic of Vietnam and Thailand. One class member is a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA, and eight are graduates of the United States Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. One student has earned his doctorate in History. Twenty students have earned their Master's Degree, mostly in the social science disciplines. Five have their Master's degrees pending the completion of either their thesis or language requirement. The remainder have a Bachelor of Science/Arts Degree. Twenty-nine of the students are members of the Foreign Area Officer Specialty Program.

EXCERPTS OF ITINERARY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Briefing</u>	<u>Place</u>
Mon, 22 April	DIA NSC Secretary of the Army Security Assistance, ODCSOPS Security Assistance, J5, OJCS VCSA	Rosslyn Rosslyn Pentagon Pentagon Pentagon Pentagon
Tues, 23 April	World Bank State Embassy Visits	Rosslyn Embassies
Wed, 24 April	Senate Foreign Relations Committee House Foreign Affairs Committee Fuels and Energy International Organizations	Senate Office Building House Office Building State State
Thurs, 25 April	CIA Multinational Corporations	CIA Rosslyn
Fri, 26 April	International Arms Sales Overseas Private Investment Corp.	Rosslyn Rosslyn

FOREIGN AREA OFFICERS

30 Min.

1. Challenges.
 - Multidimensional: FAO's are a key to multidimensional response.
 - Interdependence of nations: FAO's are important part of how we demonstrate our belief in interdependence.
 - Detente: perceptions and reality.
2. Flexibility of response supports Nixon Doctrine.
 - Strength is basically combat forces.
 - Partnership depends upon understanding and trust among nations; alliances and other arrangements depend on confidence in US ability and commitment.
 - Negotiations require that we have a demonstrable capability to respond in various measured and controlled ways.
3. Responsibility of FAO's.
 - Promote US policy.
 - Be especially sensitive to needs and ways of others.
 - Be especially alert to subtle challenges.
4. Post-script:
 - Retain branch qualification, be well-balanced representatives.
 - Don't overlook the contributions of your families, wives and children, to increased understanding and furtherance of US policy and interests.