

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

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		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
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SUSPENSE

Date

Remarks

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Executive Secretary

SECRET

Executive Registry
84-565/1

31 January 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence
FROM: Director of Central Intelligence
SUBJECT: Repression by the Soviets and their Surrogates

I think we should get together a comprehensive picture of what we know about the way the Soviets and their surrogates conduct themselves in repressing people under their dominion and pressing and repressing insurgencies.

[Redacted]

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William J. Casey

Attachments:

[Redacted]

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The Heritage Foundation Backgrounder
dated September 30, 1983

[Redacted]

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The Heritage Foundation 214 Massachusetts Avenue N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202)546-4400

September 30, 1983

INSIDE COMMUNIST NICARAGUA: THE MIGUEL BOLANOS TRANSCRIPTS

INTRODUCTION

In July 1979, a coalition spearheaded by the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) overthrew the government of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua. Sandinista promises of progressive reforms and free elections met with enthusiastic support from those who viewed Somoza's regime as corrupt and repressive.

Among those early revolutionaries was 20-year-old Miguel Bolanos Hunter. Bolanos joined the Sandinista State Security apparatus and rapidly rose through the ranks to become a counter-intelligence officer in section F-2--the second highest level of the organization. The higher Bolanos rose, however, the more disillusioned he became.

He soon discovered that the Sandinistas' promises were empty. In fact, they had a hidden agenda--to establish a Marxist state in Nicaragua and to export revolution to the other nations of the hemisphere. To meet their goals, the Sandinistas created a regime more repressive than Somoza's, controlling virtually every aspect of life in Nicaragua. With the support of Cuba and the Soviet Union, Nicaragua has become the centerpiece of the communist plan to undermine Latin America and the main channel for arms and guerrillas to communist insurgents in Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

On May 7, 1983, Bolanos commandeered a private airplane and escaped to Costa Rica. Because his mother is an American citizen, he was able to enter the United States. He has since provided American authorities with valuable and verifiable first-hand information on the Nicaraguan threat to Latin America.

The unedited excerpts that follow are taken from a series of interviews with Bolanos conducted by Heritage Policy Analyst