

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE E-1NEW YORK TIMES  
3 June 1984

## Shultz Visit Caps a Tumultuous Week in Nicaragua



Associated Press

Edén Pastora Gómez being carried away after explosion last week.

**I**N view of the Reagan Administration's support for rebels bent on overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government, there was general surprise that Secretary of State George P. Shultz should pay a visit to Managua last week to discuss openings for peace with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan leader. The airport meeting, which Mr. Shultz described as "direct and candid," will be followed by other talks, he and Mr. Ortega said. Mr. Shultz, who was said to have been instructed by President Reagan to "figure out a way to bring peace to the region," presumably pressed American demands that Nicaragua stop helping guerrillas in El Salvador, get rid of its Soviet and Cuban advisers and make good on promises to restore democracy at home. The Administration appeared to have embarked on a double-track policy of dialogue and military pressure. The American willingness to talk to the Nicaraguans was linked by Mexican officials with new efforts by Mexico to improve relations with El Salvador. Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor attended the inauguration of José Napoleón Duarte as El Salvador's President last week, as did Mr. Shultz. But the Administration's request for \$21 million for the Nicaraguan rebels remained on the agenda of a

House-Senate conference this week.

A rebel leader, Edén Pastora Gómez, who has been at odds with Washington, had a narrow escape last week. A bomb exploded as he spoke with reporters at a news conference in a jungle hamlet. Eight people including Linda Frazier, an American journalist working for a Costa Rican newspaper, were killed. Mr. Pastora and 27 others were injured.

Mr. Pastora, a former Sandinista known as Commander Zero, first blamed his enemies in the Nicaraguan Government. But later he accused the C.I.A. of trying to kill him. Managua, Havana and Moscow suggested that rival insurgents in the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force were responsible "together with the C.I.A." Spokesmen for the force and the Central Intelligence Agency issued denials.

Mr. Pastora had summoned foreign journalists to explain his continued refusal to merge his 2,000 to 3,000 followers in southern Nicaragua with American-supported insurgents in Honduras as long as they retain commanders who served in Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle's National Guard.

Mr. Pastora was taken to a hospital in San José, Costa Rica, and treated for broken ribs and facial injuries. Then he was flown to Venezuela. Costa Rica, fearful of compromising its neutrality, had asked him to leave.

Mr. Pastora's associates in the alliance said they were giving in last week to what one of them called "a C.I.A. ultimatum." They agreed to set up a joint command with the insurgents in Honduras. The leaders there, meanwhile, expressed confidence that the Reagan Administration would continue to finance their 8,000 to 12,000 troops despite the refusal by the House of Representatives to approve additional support.