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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Legislative Liaison

Washington, D.C. 20505

Telephone [redacted]

Mar 1986

STAT

TO: Mr. Robert M. Emmerichs
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bob:

The enclosed unclassified package (three copies) is for Congressmen Norman Sisisky (D.,VA), Herbert H. Bateman (R.,VA), and Duncan Hunter (R.,CA) who expressed an interest in this subject during the 5 March HASC briefings.

I would appreciate your assistance in getting the document to the Members. Thanks.

[redacted signature box]

Chief, House Branch
Office of Congressional Affairs

Enclosures

FORM 1533 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS
3-79

(40)

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Export of the Revolution

The Intelligence Community believes--based on extensive all-source reporting--that a key facet of Sandinista foreign policy has been the continuing export of revolution to other Latin American countries. Nicaraguan activities include the provision of weapons, supplies, military and political training, funds, communications support, and safehaven. The Salvadoran rebels have been the principal beneficiaries, but available evidence shows that materiel and political support also has been extended to other Central and South American radicals.

- The FSLN committed itself to the eventual spread of revolution throughout Latin America at a secret meeting of party cadres in September 1979.
- A defector reports that the policy of providing support to leftist revolutionaries was set at the highest levels and involves all military, intelligence, and police organizations, including the Defense and Interior Ministries--headed by key Sandinista leaders Humberto Ortega and Tomas Borge.
- Workshops reportedly were set up in Managua as early as 1979 for constructing vehicle concealment compartments for the transfer of materiel to Salvadoran insurgents and that guerrilla training sites were established. In 1981, Honduran authorities seized a large truck-trailer loaded with weaponry from US stocks in Vietnam. The truck was enroute from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

Although the volume of Managua's material assistance to the Salvadoran guerrillas has decreased from the high levels delivered in late 1980, 1981, and early 1982, when the insurgents were preparing large-scale offensives, compelling evidence has persuaded the Intelligence Community that Nicaraguan assistance is continuing:

- A late-model car that crashed in Honduras in December had five concealment compartments containing 6,700 rounds of ammunition, 86 electric blasting caps, 21 grenades, 12 tactical and command radios, and 39 communications enciphering pads, along with a manifest listing the call signs of insurgent command posts in Nicaragua and El Salvador.
- The driver, who admitted he traveled over the same route from Costa Rica through Nicaragua and Honduras to El Salvador once before, said he had turned the vehicle