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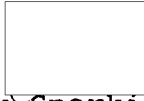
General Counsel

14 April 1983

NOTE FOR: DCI
FROM: Stanley Sporkin

Bill:

Your powers of recollection have been borne out again. The attached appears to be the article in the Herald International Tribune that you referred to at the SSCI hearing. It indeed contains the headline that you mentioned in your testimony.



Stanley Sporkin

Attachment

cc: DDCI
ExDir
DDO
D/OEXA ✓
C/DDO/LA

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1983

Senators Say CIA May Be Trying To Skirt Ban on Role in Nicaragua

By Patrick E. Tyler
and Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two members of the Senate Intelligence Committee have warned the Reagan administration that there is concern that the CIA is circumventing a congressional ban on U.S. involvement in efforts to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and vice chairman of the committee, said Tuesday in the Senate that in addition to its obligations under the congressional ban, the United States has a "specific obligation" not to violate the 1948 Organization of American States treaty, which prohibits any OAS country from interfering in the affairs of another OAS country.

"If we are a government of laws at home, it is hoped we would be a government of laws in the hemisphere," Senator Moynihan said.

While he was speaking, the OAS permanent council was hearing allegations by Nicaragua against

the United States. The accusations were made during a debate on a proposal by Honduras for a negotiated settlement of disputes in the region through a meeting of five Central American foreign ministers.

Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont and a member of the Intelligence Committee, said in the Senate that he had given the committee a classified report that "bears materially" on whether the executive branch is complying with "both the letter and the spirit" of the Boland Amendment. This amendment prohibits the CIA or Defense Department from providing funds or other support to counterrevolutionary groups for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

"If one is to believe the detailed accounts seen in the press in recent days, the administration is actively supporting, and perhaps even guiding, a large-scale anti-Sandinist guerrilla movement now involved in open combat inside Nicaragua," he said.

The Senate majority leader,

Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said "there is a great concern" in the Senate about U.S. covert activities in the region.

Senator Moynihan said the committee has spent a quarter of its time in the past year on intelligence operations in Central America. He said Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, the chairman, had asked for a new briefing from administration officials next Tuesday.

At the OAS, Robert Martinez Cardonez, delegate from Honduras, called for a meeting of five regional nations, including Nicaragua, to bring about a stable and long-lasting settlement in the area. Mr. Martinez said Nicaragua should participate if it is serious about seeking peace.

Edgar Parrales of Nicaragua replied that the proposal was a U.S.-initiated "trap" to outnumber Nicaragua at a regional meeting. He said the real problem was an armed conflict "created artificially by the United States using Honduras" and he cited U.S. press reports in alleging that Washington was "promoting, financing, advising and assisting" counterrevolutionary bands.

He called for U.S.-Nicaraguan negotiations to deal with the conflict. In Managua, the Foreign Ministry said it was asking Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia to help arrange a U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue and Nicaraguan-Honduras dialogue to settle disputes.

J. William Middendorf 2d, the U.S. delegate, backed the Honduran call for a five-way Central American meeting.

CLA Nicaragua role focus of Hill hassle

By Peter J. Almond
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

The administration and congressional Democrats squared off yesterday over the legality of alleged CIA covert operations supporting anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Several congressmen said the administration was breaking at least in the spirit of the so-called Boland Amendment supposedly prohibiting such actions against the Nicaraguan government, and a House subcommittee proposed a new law tightening up the amendments.

But four top administration officials went before congressional committees and the public to deny any U.S. laws were being broken. At the same time, they refused to ac-

knowledge publicly the existence of the not-so-secret covert operations.

CIA Director William Casey assured the Senate Intelligence Committee in secret session that the law was not being broken; U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick said the United States has a "moral right" to send military and economic aid to groups that may be attempting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government; Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the law was not being violated; and Secretary of State George Shultz attacked those he said were undermining the nation's ability to provide a security shield to America's friends in Central America.

see SHULTZ, page 12A

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"As far as I know, there is no violation of the Boland Amendment," Shultz said at a press conference yesterday. "The moves being made (yesterday's congressional action) that seem to be designed to prevent us from continuing to support our friends in El Salvador and elsewhere in Central America, in their effort to provide a military security shield so that they can go forward with the process of democracy. . . . I think this is undermining our ability to provide that shield, and it is a bad mistake."

Kirkpatrick, speaking on CBS television, said: "Do I think the United States should protect the government of Nicaragua against the anger of its own people? No, I don't think so. I think we have a moral right . . . to support the Afghan freedom fighters. The Soviets and Cubans are supporting the disintegration of virtually all governments in Central America. . . . I think we have a moral right to do that, and whether it's politically prudent or wise in a given situation is another question."

Commenting on Kirkpatrick's statements, Shultz said that America's immediate problem with Nicaragua is "the undoubted use of Nicaragua as a base from which arms flow, largely through Cuba to Nicaragua, and then to El Salvador. It's the export of revolution without frontiers. I think is the phrase. That is the heart of the difficulty with which we are trying to cope."

In testimony yesterday, Enders refused to be drawn by Sens. John Glenn, D-Ohio, Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., into discussing U.S. support for anti-Sandinista guerrillas, but he described in detail the opposition groups and circumstances within Nicaragua that he said show the extent of opposition.

Enders said the United States has attempted three times to get the Nicaraguan government into a dialogue with its neighbors to establish security for the region. But since its founding in 1979, the Nicaraguan army has grown to four times the size of the army under former President Anastasio

Somoza, and eight times as strong. Enders said the United States is trying to establish regional negotiations a fourth time, but "the Sandinistas have made their contempt for genuine dialogue — for real negotiation — quite clear."

Enders pointedly referred to the specific language of the Boland Amendment to refute Tsongas' argument that the law was being broken by CIA operations. He said the amendment calls for U.S. money not to be used for military aid to any non-governmental group "for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua."

He emphasized the words "for the purpose of," implying that whatever U.S. aid may be given to the guerrillas it was not for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

Rep. Michael Barnes, D-Md., chairman of the House Western Hemisphere subcommittee, yesterday pushed through a proposed revision in that language that changes "for the purpose of" to "has the effect of supporting the overthrow of the government of Nicaragua." His amendment is to be considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee next week.