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10 March 82

WISE PEOPLE

We are here to brief you on what we now know about insurgency in El Salvador and how it is run. We will then take questions on El Salvador. Later, if you wish, we will show you the evidence of the military buildup in Nicaragua and the massacre of Indians which was shown to the press yesterday.

Here with me today are

Admiral Inman, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

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Dewey Clarridge, Chief/Latin America Division, Directorate of Operations

[redacted] Director/African and Latin America Analysis, Intelligence Directorate

Constantine Menges, National Intelligence Officer for Latin America

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[redacted] Chief/Middle America-Caribbean Division, Intelligence Directorate

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[redacted] Military Analyst in Middle America-Caribbean Division, Intelligence Directorate

[redacted] Intelligence Operations Research Officer, Special Operations Intelligence Center, Operations Directorate

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(b)(6)

All of them have worked on assembling this picture and will be available to bring you their insights and respond to your questions. [redacted]

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[redacted] have been to Europe to brief our Allies on the Nicaragua buildup

and [redacted] has just returned from 4 weeks of traveling around El Salvador.

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Hue and cry in press for evidence of external control - can't meet without losing sources. Last week I presented the El Salvador evidence to two intelligence committees. All members seemed satisfied and Chairmen Goldwater and Boland issued statements characterizing the evidence as compelling - comprehensive - overwhelming. They concluded that the President is acting on good solid information.

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That the El Salvador insurgency is supported externally is not a new discovery.

- March of 1980, the Defense Department told a House committee that Cuban support for the extreme left in El Salvador and Guatemala includes "advice, propaganda, safe haven, training, arms" and "men and material which transit Honduras, aircraft landings at remote haciendas" with weapons from Cuba.

- 17 January 1981, in approving lethal military aid for El Salvador, the Carter Administration stated that its purpose was to "support the Salvadoran government in its struggle against left-wing terrorism supported covertly with arms, ammunition and training and political and military advice by Cuba and other communist nations."

During my watch, for 14 months I have had a steady diet of reports and photos showing a flow of supplies and trained men from Cuba and Nicaragua into El Salvador and Guatemala by road in large trucks through Honduras by small plane from Nicaragua to small landing fields in El Salvador by sea from Nicaragua to El Salvador mostly across the Bay of Fonseca.

In February 1981, the State Department put out a White Paper detailing how leaders of diverse Salvadoran guerrilla factions had been brought to Havana and promised financial and military support if they would unite, ~~how a Salvadoran communist leader had traveled to Moscow, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Libya, North Korea, and Vietnam to obtain commitments for arms support~~ - and how subsequently some 200 tons of weapons, US rifles with serial numbers matching those left behind in Vietnam, Russian hand grenades and Chinese grenade launches, German G-3 rifles, along with other weapons and ammunition brought by air, sea and

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large truck into El Salvador. The media did a lot of nitpicking on the details of this White Paper, but in April of 1981 Fidel Castro told Wisnewski, the Deputy Chairman of the German Socialist Democratic Party, that the State Department White Paper was essentially accurate.

In early 1980, instructions went out from Moscow on a new propaganda policy which would stress the militaristic policies of the United States, including the charge that we were poised to invade El Salvador. Meetings in Mexico City and Havana with Soviets and Cubans had the Salvadoran insurgents establish the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front) to represent the insurgency abroad and the DRU (United Revolutionary Directorate) as the central command of the insurgents.

In April, the insurgents met at the Hungarian Embassy in Mexico City with representatives of East Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Vietnam, Hungary, Cuba and the Soviet Union to work out cooperation ~~and~~ ^{on} the supply of weapons. In June of 1980, the head of the Salvadoran Communist party traveled to Moscow and then to Vietnam, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Ethiopia to get commitments for weapons, training and financial assistance. In June 1980, there was a further meeting in Havana in which the propaganda themes and the channel through which it would be communicated worldwide were laid down.

We saw all this unfold brilliantly in 48 public meetings held around the world between the 13th of January and the 10th of March of 1981. Those meetings have continued around the world and into the United States. I think you will get an idea of how thoroughly and comprehensively it was done by looking at this listing of meetings held outside the US during an 8-week period around this time last year.

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We substantially intensified our efforts to find out what was happening in El Salvador itself and were able to apply [redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3)

[redacted] to identify planes, ships and trucks bringing arms into the country. We have worked with the El Salvador and Honduran governments to train intelligence officers and security officers to identify infiltration routes and develop methods to interdict and reduce the flow of arms over those routes. We have identified over 150 guerrilla camps, we have traced a sophisticated communications network through which insurgent tactics and strategies are directed from Managua, and we have succeeded in learning the strategy and directives which the El Salvador insurgents use to seek political propaganda and military objectives.

The picture laid out before you this afternoon will disclose a well-organized and sophisticated structure which is the work not of peasant revolutionaries, but of professional and experienced revolutionary leaders. You will see them sending plans, directives and supplies from Managua to the guerrilla bands in El Salvador and receiving requests for help and reporting results to Managua.

The El Salvador briefing will be presented to you in three segments. First, [redacted] who sifts and puts together this material every day in our Central America operations room, will describe the insurgent forces and how they are supplied. Then Dewey Clarridge will give you an overview of the capabilities we have developed there to help the Salvadorans gather intelligence and interdict the supplies sent in from outside. Finally, [redacted] will show you how the insurgency is directed from Managua and give you the plans, objectives and propaganda themes sent from Managua to El Salvador in the very words used by those who command and control the attack against the government in El Salvador. (b)(3) (b)(6) (b)(3) (b)(6)

Then Admiral [unclear] 4:15 all of us will answer your questions on El Salvador - [unclear]
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Julius [unclear]

APPENDIXDemonstrations and Protests Against U.S. Policy in El Salvador

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>
13 Jan.	Montreal	40	Comité Unitaire De Solidarite Pour Salvadore
16 Jan.	Bern	800	"Usual run of left-wing youth and third world interest groups, mostly Swiss but with a smattering of Latin American participants
16 Jan.	Panama City		Federation of Panamanian students, Revolution Student Front. There was also an attempt to firebomb the Embassy.
16 Jan.	Sydney	40	"Australasian Socialist Workers Party" (Trotskyite) (NOTE: Some Chileans were to participate, according to permit, but were not seen at site.
16 Jan.	Managua	300	All U.S. Citizens, mainly Maryknollers, and others describing themselves as tourists.
17 Jan.	Georgetown	40	Peoples Progressive Party (Pro-Soviet
17 Jan.	Brussels	250	"A small local Trotskyite party" and other Leftist groups.
19 Jan.	Bilbao	40	Members of the Faculty of Theology of the University of Deusto
20 Jan.	Barcelona	50	Liga Comunista Revolucionaria, Movimiento Comunista de Catalunya
20 Jan.	Vancouver	75	El Salvador/Nicaragua Support Committee.
20 Jan.	Wellington	8	Nicaragua Solidarity Committee
20 Jan.	Quito	unk	Leftist students from Catholic University

20 Jan.	Rome	Unk	Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People. Speakers included Brazilian labor leader and Communist "Lula" Uruguayan Ernesto Gogi, and others
22 Jan.	USUN	200	Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador
22 Jan.	Bilbao	3	Communist Party of Euskadi, Basque Regional Branch of Spanish Communist Party.
22 Jan.	Bogota	35	Colombian Communist Party (pro-Soviet)
22 Jan.	Managua	15	Group describing itself as American Professional people from New York and California
22 Jan.	San Jose	unk	Unidentified group, mainly foreigners. The Government of Costa Rica subsequently expelled 16 foreigners including 3 U.S. citizens for demonstrating illegally.
24 Jan.	Stuttgart	80	Amnesty International, Association of German Catholic Youth, Action Committee Stuttgart, Communist Party of Chile, Latin American Comm., Stuttgart, Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Socialist Party of Chile, Socialist Party CNR, Chile.
24 Jan.	Calgary	200	Committee of Friends of El Salvador New Democratic Party, the U.S. Association, the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America
29 Jan.	Vienna	1,500	Anti-U.S. campaign spearheaded by Austrian Communist Party.
29 Jan.	Dusseldorf	100	Working Group for El Salvador, Neuss; Central America Committee, Wuppertal; Nicaragua Information Office, Wuppertal; Initiative Group for the Third World, Neuss; Working Group of BDKJ For The Politics of Development; ASTA (Combined German Student Committee); Professional Group of the PH, Neuss;

29 Jan.	Dusseldorf	100	(Cont'd.) Evangelical Student Committee, Dusseldorf; Working Group for Alternatives in Social Work The Foreigners Group, Bilk; Action Movement for Housing, Dusseldorf; Independent Medical Group; Blker-Base Central Book Assn.; Saegewerke, E. V.; Children's Book Store in Wuppertal, Third World Section; Provincial Association for the North Rhine-Westphalia "The Green Ones" (An Environmentalist Political Party); Free International University.
31 Jan.	Mexico	10,000	(Not attributed by Embassy report)
31 Jan.	Frankfurt	15,000	Informationsstellē El Salvador. Marchers included several hundred masked leather- jacketed rowdies" and "a number of orderly Turks and Chileans." The keynote speaker was Karsten Voigt. There were acts of violence
31 Jan,	Stockholm	400	Guatemala-El Salvador Committee. Vast majority of demonstrators were Latin Americans, from Latin American exile groups.
3 Feb.	Milan	--	Telephone threat against U.S. Consulate in Milan by group calling itself MOVEMENT OF 28 FEBRUARY. Caller said in Spanish that U.S. must cease giving arms to Salvadoran Junta or his organization "will take measures against you."
6 Feb.	Melbourne	unk	Nicaragua Reconstruction Committee, Socialist Workers Party, Spartacist League of Australia, International Socialists, Communist Party of Australia.
10 Feb.	San Jose	8	Partido Revolucionario de Los Trabajadores. Demonstration followed series of radio announcements claiming Feb. 10 would be day of world-wide demonstrations against El Salvador by the Fourth International "Partido Mundial De Los Trabajadores."
10 Feb.	Mexico	150	Partido Obrero Socialista, Liga Obrero Marxista, Partido Marxista De Mexico, Juventud Democratica Mexicana
10 Feb.	Lima	15	"Leftist and Communist Demonstrators, --organized and led by Senator Cesar Napuri (POMR) and Diputado Enrique Fernandez (PST)

10 Feb.	Paris	500	Organisation Communiste Internationaliste.
10 Feb.	Hamburg	10	Unattributed
10 Feb.	Frankfurt	5	Protest letter delivered by reps of Internationaler Arbeitskreis Frankfurt.
10 Feb.	Lima	15	Persons representing various political parties, including the trotskyites.
11 Feb.	Quebec	8	Communist Party - These demonstrators showed up during a driving rain storm for demonstration.
13 Feb.	Perth	6	Unattributed (Perth 0030)
14 Feb.	Amsterdam	2,500	El Salvador Committee, together with the support of other local anti-American protest groups and United Uruguayan Group In Solidarity With El Salvador. International Communist League, Convencion Nacional de Trabajadores del Uruguay, IKB - Grupo Combate.
17 Feb.	Dublin	35	El Salvador Support Committee. (Note: the Embassy in Dublin reported this was the Fifth demonstration by this group.)
20 Feb.	Oslo	200	Unattributed.
25 Feb.	Paris	1,000	Comite Soutien au Peuple du Salvador, Comite du Nicaragua, Comite du Guatemala. (all these groups were organized by the Organisme 4E Internationale, a Trotskyist group).
26 Feb.	Stuttgart	15	Same groups as Jan 24 demonstration.
26 Feb.	Rome	35	Partito Democratico Unione Proletario Movimento Laboratori Per Il Socialismo. Among the group were six parliamentary reps of the PDUP.
27 Feb.	Edinburgh	75	Latin American Solidarity Campaign Of Edinburgh. Some damage was done to the Consulate door by battering it.
28 Feb.	Vancouver	500	El Salvador/Nicaragua Committee.

28 Feb.	Quebec	500	Quebec/El Salvador (NFI)
6 Mar.	Adelaide	30	Socialist Party of Australia, Socialist Workers Party, Communist Party of Australia.
3 Mar.	Copenhagen	1,500	"Several Danish political organizations from Center-left of Communist" Chile-Nicaragua Allende-Uruguay Committee.
10 Mar.	Toronto	200	El Salvador Support Committee.