



联合国

安全理事会



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1984年9月12日尼加拉瓜 常驻联合国代表给安全理事会主席的信

我谨请将本照会及其附件作为安全理事会文件散发。

本函所转递的文件，同我国政府最近提出的关于两名美国公民死亡的控诉密切相关。该两名美国公民受雇于中央情报局，充当雇佣军，参加了对新塞哥维亚省圣克拉拉爱国军人训练营的空袭。

应当指出，仅在安全理事会开会审议此事项之后数日，美国政府官员不仅承认雇佣军得到驻萨尔瓦多和洪都拉斯大使馆外交人员的配合，而且承认国务院、国防部和司法部以及联邦调查局和中央情报局都完全明了该集团的活动。

这进一步证实我国的指控是事实确凿。世界上最强的军事大国公开承认对我国进行了公然的进攻，不但如此，美国政府还口是心非，采用双重标准，一方面似乎表示愿意谈判，同时公开发动和加剧对我国的侵略战争。

我国再次申明，安全理事会和国际社会不能也不应再容许美利坚合众国对桑地诺人民革命施行其国家恐怖主义政策。美国也必须了解，中美洲的问题必须通过政治途径而不能采用军事手段解决。

尼加拉瓜常驻联合国代表
大使

哈维尔·查莫罗·莫拉（签名）

附 件

- 一、 美国在尼加拉瓜的军事存在。
- 二、 三、 对尼加拉瓜空袭示意图。
- 四、 美国在洪都拉斯的军事基地。
- 五、 在尼加拉瓜境内被击落的 C-47 型飞机和 UH500MP 型直升飞机的部件的照片和在该两架飞机内所发现的物品的照片。
- 六、 美国报纸刊登的文章。

附件一

美国在尼加拉瓜的军事存在

一、海军活动

A. 海军演习

1. 海湾巡逻。 5月30日至6月6日期间，美国“里德”号导弹护卫舰（FFG-30）和“戴约”号驱逐舰（DD-989）在丰塞卡湾水域举行演习，诡称是为了侦察运往萨尔瓦多的军火。

2. 美国“肯尼迪”号航空母舰（CV-67）及其战斗群（一艘潜水艇和至少三艘战舰）自7月15日至23日在尼加拉瓜外大西洋水域举行海空联合演习。

7月19日至21日，从CV-67航空母舰起飞的F-14、A-7、A-6和A-1型战斗机在圣安德烈斯和普罗维登夏群岛附近举行火箭和炮弹实弹演习。

3. 由美国“衣阿华”号战列舰（BB-61）、“斯蒂芬·格罗夫斯”号导弹护卫舰（FFG-29）、“科宁厄姆”号导弹驱逐舰（DDG-17）、“大力士”号（PHM-2）和“白羊座”号（PHM-5）水翼艇组成的水上战斗群在危地马拉、哥斯达黎加和洪都拉斯的太平洋沿岸举行炫耀武力的巡航，于1984年8月24日通过巴拿马运河驶往佛罗里达州，两艘水翼艇、一艘护卫舰和（或）一艘驱逐舰可能驶往波多黎各。

B. 海军侦察

4月13日至19日，美国“麦金纳尼”号护卫舰（FFG-8）在哥斯达黎加托尔图格罗和利蒙之间的水域巡航，对圣胡安北部局势表示特别注意。

美国“梅伦”号高耐航快艇（WHEC-717）于5月底和6月初在哥斯达黎加

蓬塔雷纳斯外水域巡航，诡称是民事行动。

美国“布莱克利”号护卫舰（1072）自6月4日以来一直在尼加拉瓜外太平洋水域巡航。

美国“约翰·金”号导弹驱逐舰（DDG-3）自6月10日至月底在哥斯达黎加利蒙外的水域巡航，诡称是民事行动。

美国“沃兹沃思”号导弹护卫舰（FFG-9）自6月25日以来一直在尼加拉瓜外的太平洋水域巡航。

美国“弗拉特利”号导弹护卫舰（FFG-21）自8月份以来一直在尼加拉瓜外的太平洋水域巡航。

二. 空军活动

空军侦察

在本期间内，已观测到美国飞机对尼加拉瓜上空共进行227次侦察飞行。侦察飞行的范围包括尼加拉瓜的全境，尤以奇南德加、莱昂和新塞哥维亚等省为侦察重点，并包括各边界地区。飞行的机种和架次细分如下：

RC-135 飞机 43 架次

EC-130 飞机 92 架次

AC-130 飞机 90 架次

U-2 飞机 2 架次

三. 演习和操练

1. “闪电二”

美国南方司令部第192独立步兵营110人和洪都拉斯第2空降营的一个连

(170人)参与在奥兰乔省埃尔阿高卡特地区进行的紧急部署战备演习，演习的目的是测验美国和洪都拉斯部队在模拟情况下的迅速部署能力。

2. “掷弹兵一”

这个演习在4月1日开始。开头的工作是扩大和改善在科潘省的库库亚瓜机场和在埃尔帕赖索省的贾马斯特兰机场。关于本事项，我国已在以往的一次控诉中提出了初步的资料。演习分为两个阶段进行，牵涉的地区包括科潘、伦皮拉、奥科特佩克、圣巴巴拉、科尔特斯、科马亚瓜、奥兰乔、乔卢特卡和埃尔帕赖索等省。参加演习第一阶段的部队和单位如下：

第一阶段

美国方面：

华盛顿刘易斯堡的第864工兵营，
北卡罗来纳州布雷格堡的第82空降师的一个连，
第224美国陆军情报营，
美国陆军第43支援队，
美国陆军第101航空营，
第7特种部队第3营的一个连，
驱逐舰“戴约”号(DD-989)，
护卫舰“里德”号(FFG-30)。

洪都拉斯方面：

驻在弗朗西斯科莫拉桑省塔马拉的第2空降营，
第1工兵营的两个连，
阿马帕拉海军基地的75名水兵，
第6步兵营，
海军和空军部队的数目不详。

萨尔瓦多方面:

拉乌尼翁海军基地100人,

拉乌尼翁海军基地的海军单位, 数目不详。

第二阶段的计划规定由下述方面参加:

第二阶段

美国方面:

	<u>人员数目</u>
第1骑兵师第227航空营	625
从布雷格堡特种部队一个营派出的人员	160
从佛罗里达州麦克迪尔空军基地派出的人员	100
第193步兵营的人员	100
共 计	<u>1 085</u>

洪都拉斯方面:

驻在科尔特斯省圣佩德罗苏拉的第105步兵旅,

由第3、7和12步兵营和第2炮兵营组成

第2空降营

共 计

3 000

600

3 600

萨尔瓦多方面:

“不成调的”(“Atonal”)非正规部队营

一连伞兵

共 计

1 200

100

1 300

演习第二阶段将有大约 6,500 人参加,其目的是提高参加演习人员从事多国军事行动的技术能力,并为侵略萨尔瓦多或我国作好物质、政治和军事方面的准备,对两国施加强大的心理压力。

3. “伦皮拉演习”

该项演习在拉巴斯、科马亚瓜、弗朗西斯科莫拉桑等省分两阶段进行。参加行动的人员包括:

北卡罗来纳州布雷格堡第七特种部队的 250 人支队,南方司令部第七特种部队第三队。

佐治亚州亨特堡第 224 陆军情报营 250 人和 OV-1 莫霍克观察机。

洪都拉斯陆军第 7、第 1 和第 12 步兵营 600 人(每营军力为一加强连)
洪都拉斯第 2 空降营。

演习目的是制造条件,为对马蒂民族解放阵线采取军事行动提供借口。

4. “阿乌阿斯·塔拉三”

洪都拉斯和美国空军可能在 1984 年底或 1985 年初进行这一演习,作为“阿乌阿斯·塔拉二”演习的延续。

四、美国的军事进驻

目前洪都拉斯境内驻有下列部队和单位:

科隆省特鲁希略军事安全区域训练中心有特种部队(绿色贝雷帽兵)150 人。

巴列省圣洛伦索有“绿色贝雷帽兵”75 人。

美国陆军航空部队 1 5 5 人负责阿马帕拉埃尔蒂格雷岛雷达站的操作。

佐治亚州亨特堡第 2 2 5 陆军情报营 2 5 0 人。

得克萨斯州胡德堡航空营 4 5 0 人驻帕尔梅罗拉。

特种部队南方司令部，北卡罗来纳州布雷格堡特种部队及第七部队第 3 营 2 5 0 人。

美国驻弗朗西斯科莫拉桑省塞罗埃乌莱空军部队 150 人，负责该处雷达站的操作（见附件）。

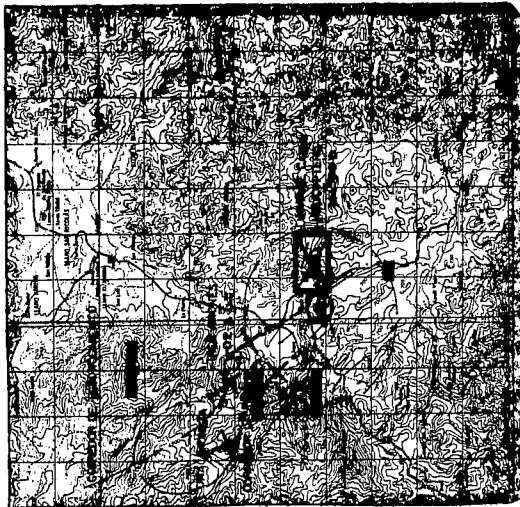
应当指出，美国空军部队高级官员曾经访问洪都拉斯，包括美国参谋长联席会议主席约翰·帕斯将军、佛罗里达州麦克迪尔战备队司令部司令华莱士·纳丁将军、美国陆军参谋长约翰·威克曼将军和美国南方司令部驻巴拿马司令保罗·戈尔曼将军，戈尔曼将军曾多次到过该国。

上述情报指出中美洲国家的军事存货在质量上有所增强，对此存货难以准确查明。

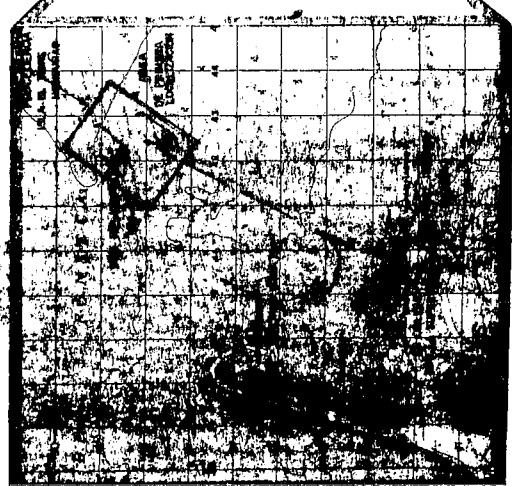
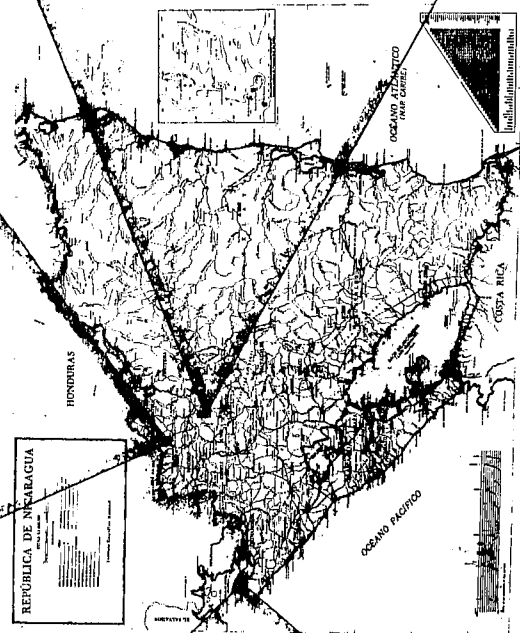
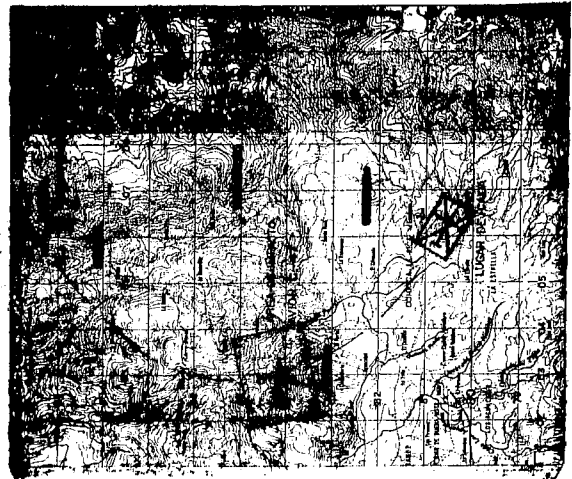
Annex II

ANEXO Nº 2

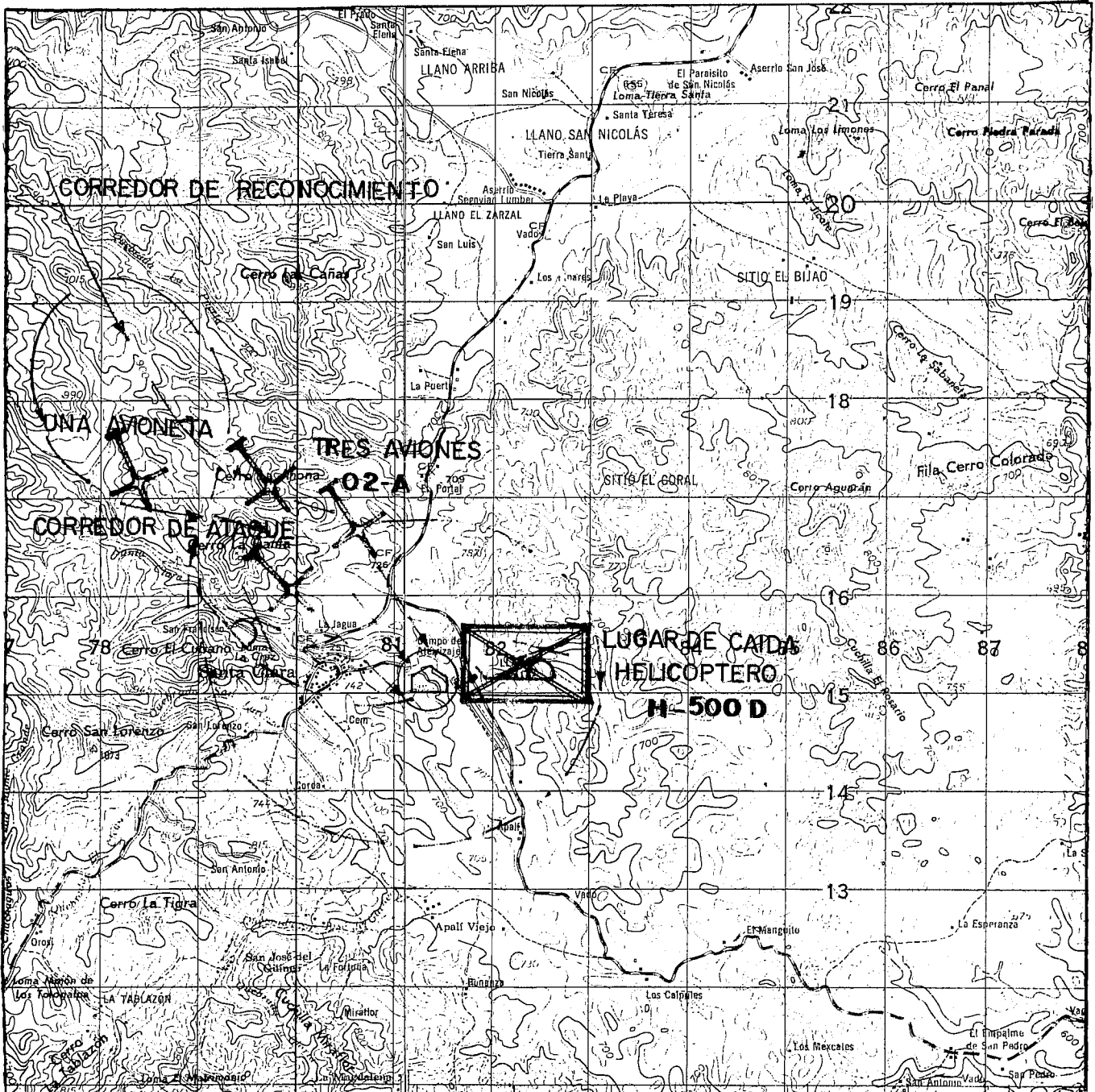
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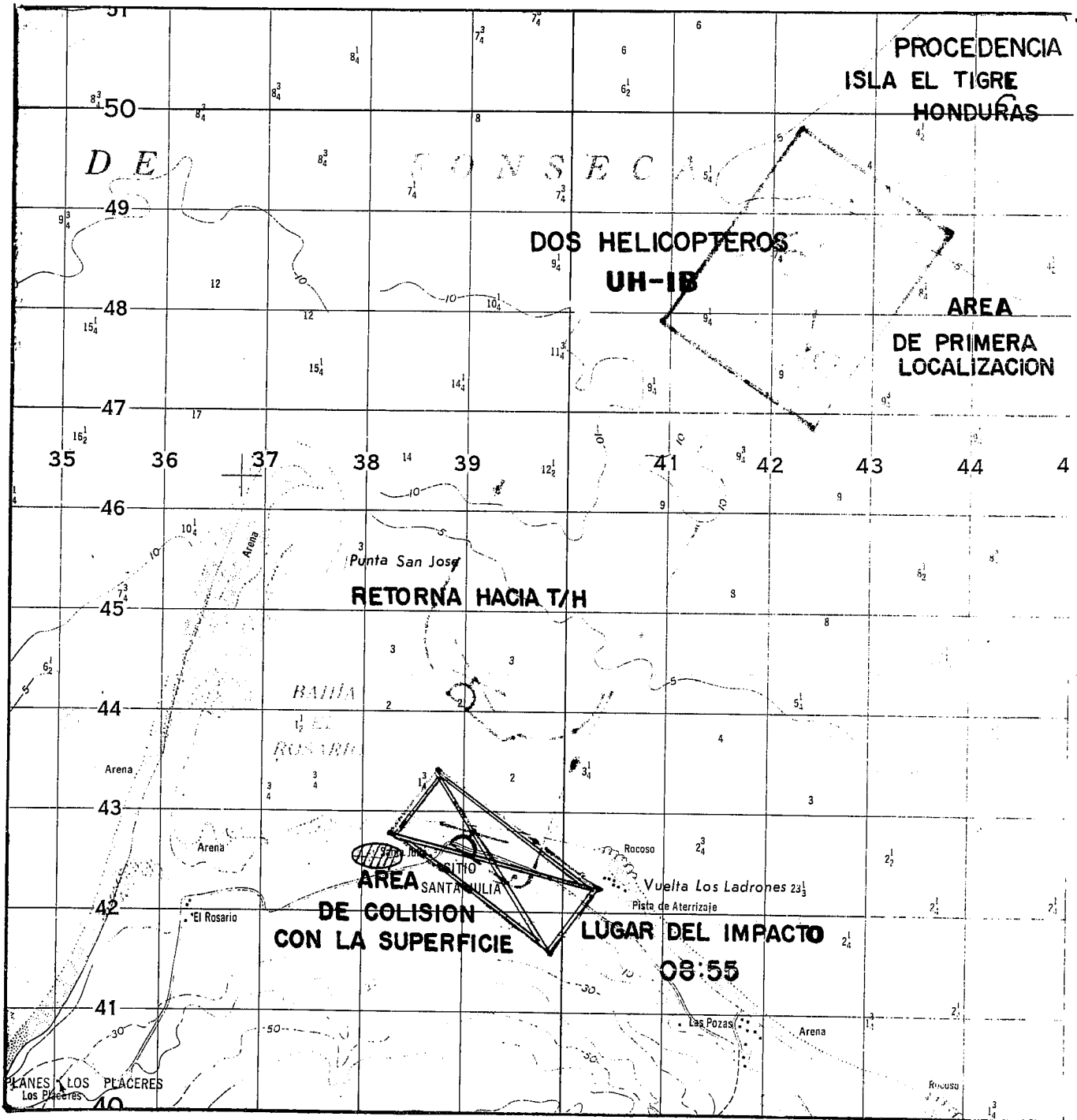
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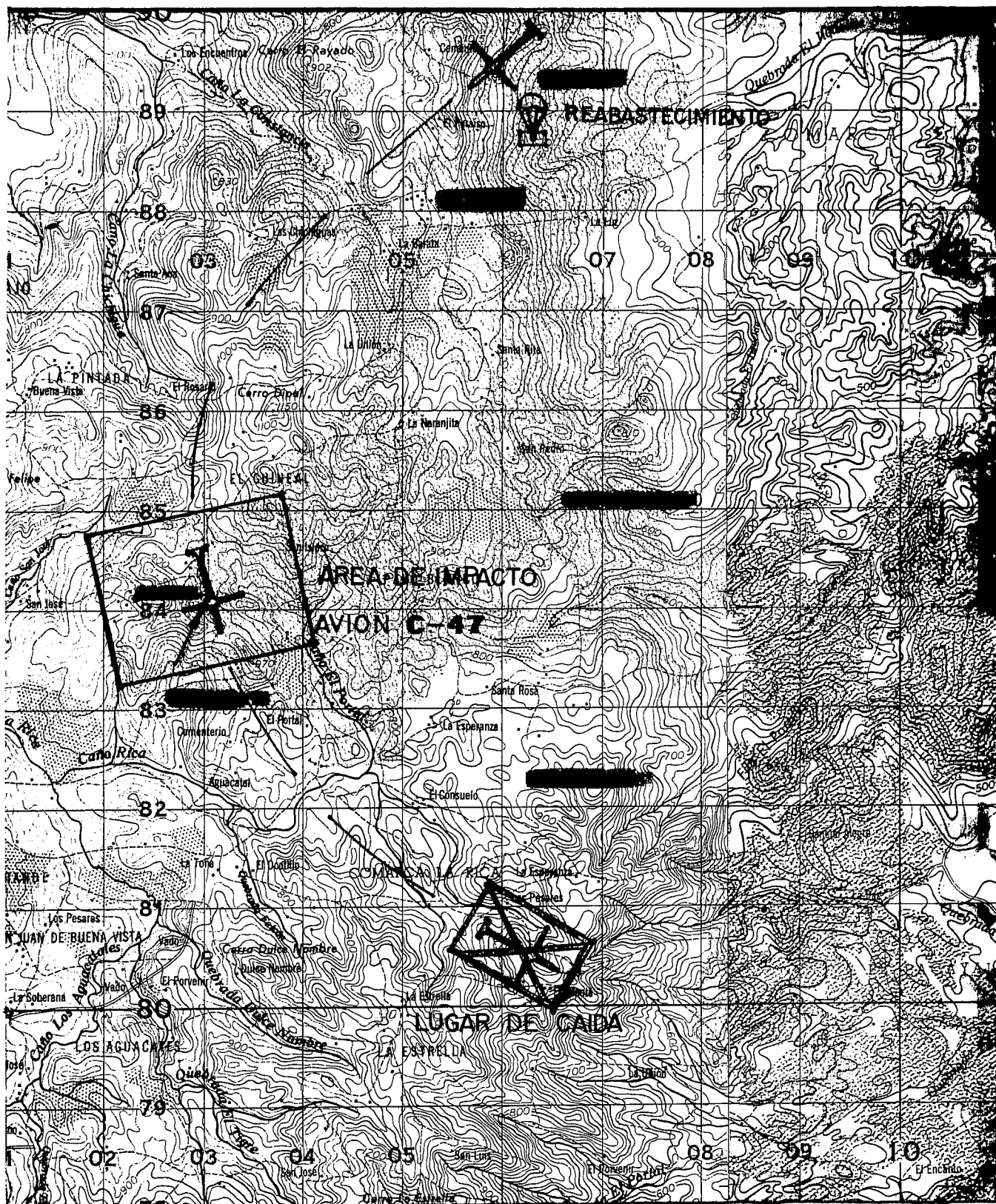


For details-see pages 10,11,12 and 13



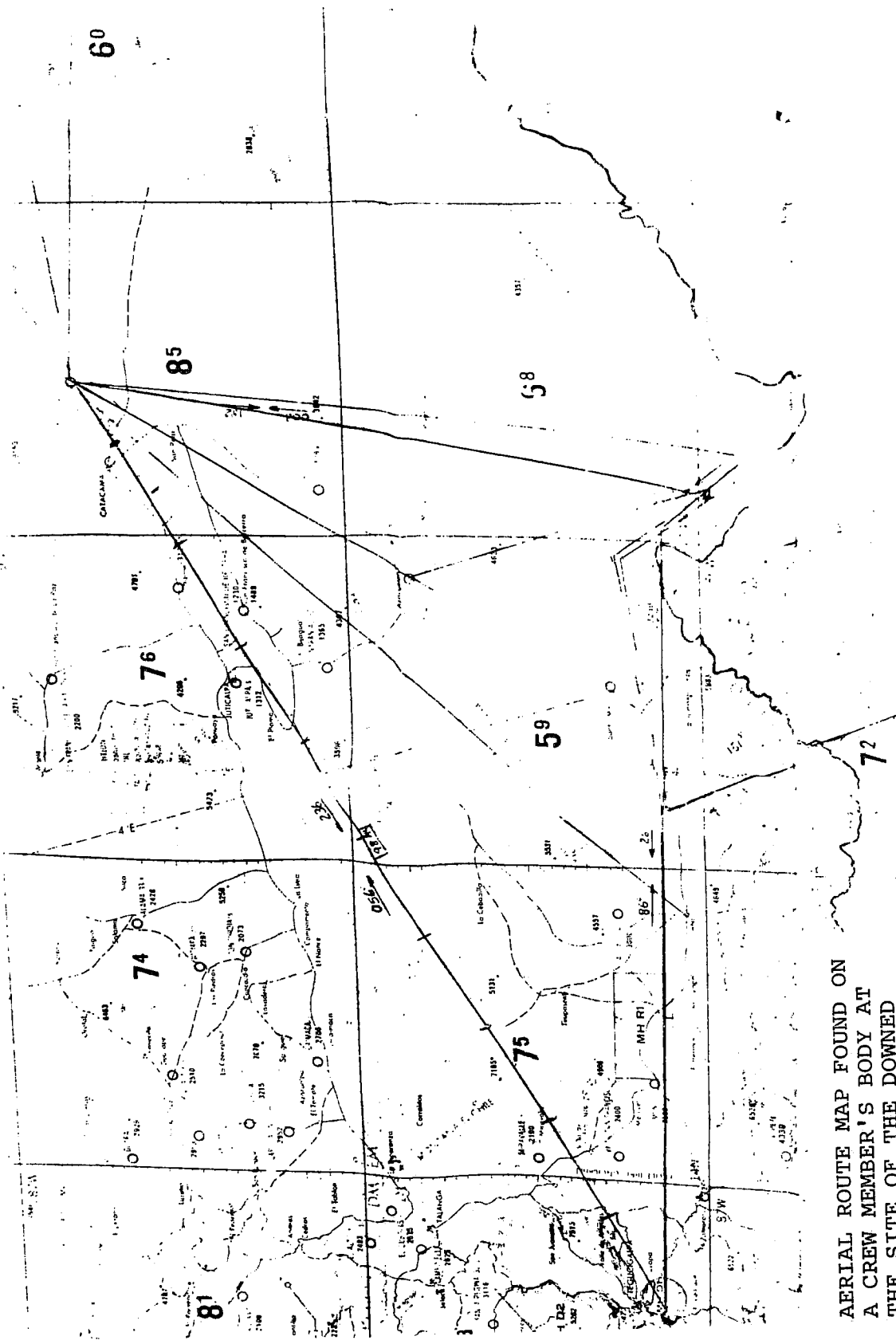
8 - 5 - 84











AERIAL ROUTE MAP FOUND ON
A CREW MEMBER'S BODY AT
THE SITE OF THE DOWNED
HELICOPTER NEAR SANTA
CLARA, 9/1/84.

MAPA DE RUTAS, AVIONES Y HELI-
COPTEOS UH-500MD DERIBADO
EN SANTA CLARA EL 1.9.84.

SECTION VI

MISSION EQUIPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Mission equipment consisting of armament and auxiliary equipment is an integral part of the aircraft. All systems are installed in modular units. The components and methods of operation associated with the system are contained in the following paragraphs.

CHAIN GUN SYSTEM (See Figure 7-1)

Description of 7.62mm Aircraft Chain Gun

The 7.62mm chain gun is a single barrel weapon. The weapon features a quick-change barrel and electrical safeties.

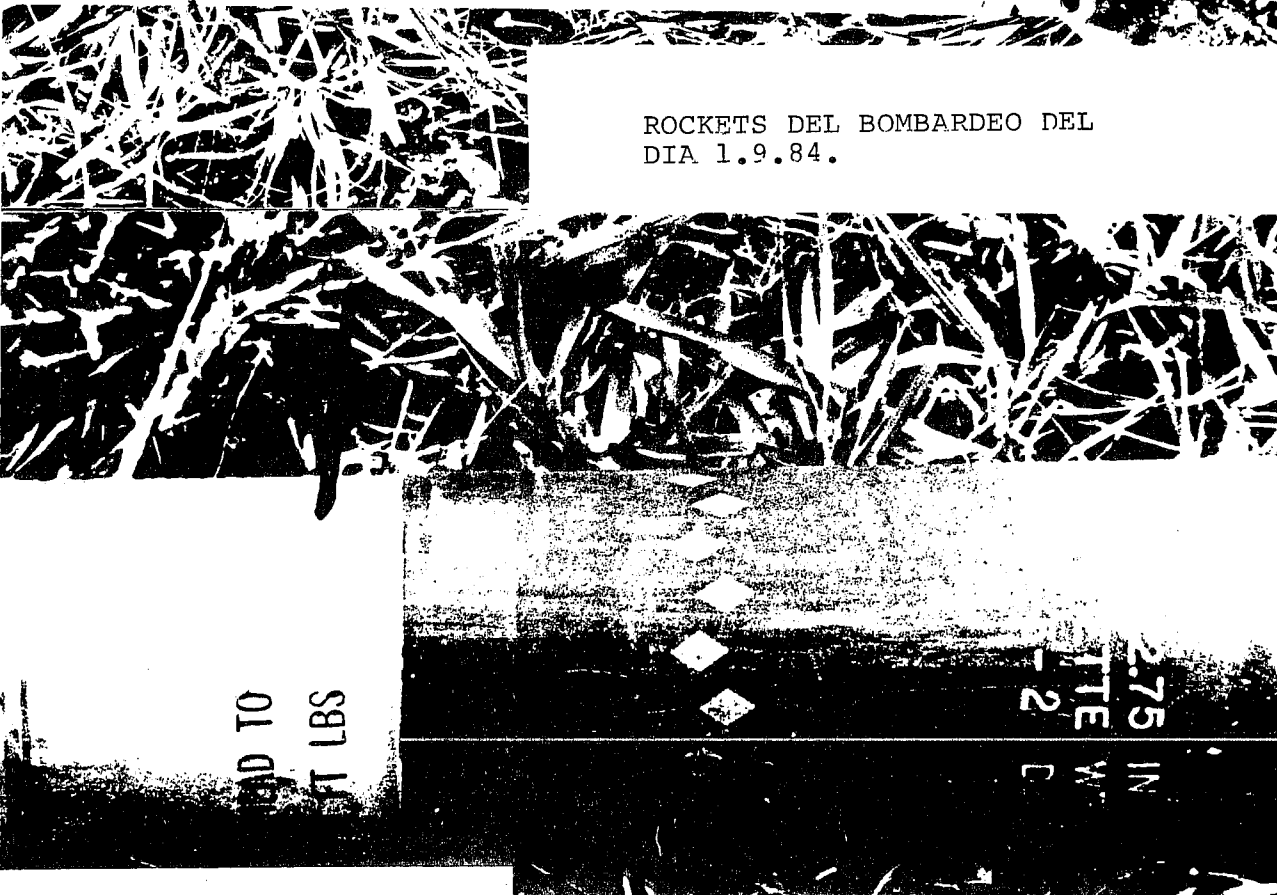
The weapon is mounted on a pedestal which is attached to the aircraft structure. The pedestal is attached to the aircraft structure by a quick-release mechanism which allows the pedestal to be removed from the aircraft in the event of an emergency landing.

FRAGMENT OF THE BURNED
INSTRUCTION MANUAL FROM
THE HUGHES 500 M.D. HELI-
COPTER DOWNED NEAR SANTA
CLARA, 9/1/84.

HOJA QUEMADA DEL MANUAL DE ---
INSTRUCCION HELICOPTERO -----
HUGHES 500 MD. 1.9.84.



LOT NIP-1- 239- 12-70



ROCKET SHELLS FROM THE
ATTACK ON SANTA CLARA,
9/1/84

ROCKET SHELLS FROM THE
ATTACK ON SANTA CLARA,
9/1/84

ROCKET SHELLS FROM THE
ATTACK ON SANTA CLARA,
9/1/84

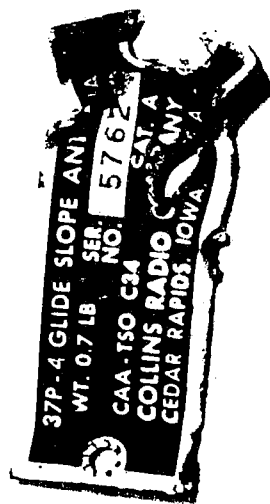


CONTROL PANEL PLAQUE OF
THE C-47 AIRPLANE DOWNED
ON ZAPOTE MOUNTAIN, DEPT.
OF JINOTEGA, 8/27/84.

PANEL DEL CONTROL DEL AVION
C-47 DERRIBADO EL 27 DE AGOSTO
84 EN CERRO EL ZAPOTE, DPTO.
JINOTEGA. 27.8.84.

PLACA DEL SISTEMA DE ANTENA DEL AVION C-47

SERIE #5762 FABRICADO POR COLLINS RADIO



(5)

SERIAL PLAQUE FROM THE
RADIO ANTENNA OF THE C-47
AIRPLANE DOWNED ON ZAPOTE
MOUNTAIN, DEPT. OF
JINOTEGA, 8/27/84.

PLACA DEL AVION C-47 DEPRIBADO
EN CERRO EL ZAPOTE, DEPARTAMEN-
TO DE JINOTEGA EL 27. 8.84.

The Washington Post

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1984

Higher in Areas Approximately 75 Miles
From District of Columbia (See Box on A2)

Pair Died in Nicaraguan Clash

Two Americans Called Volunteers

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

The two Americans killed in a clash with government troops in Nicaragua last Saturday were volunteers who traveled to Central America at their own expense to "fight communism," the leader of a year-old Alabama paramilitary organization said yesterday.

Tom Posey, founder of Civilian-Military Assistance, said in a telephone interview that he arranged the ill-fated trip for the two men, who joined anti-Sandinista insurgents in Honduras about a week before their deaths.

Posey said the victims and other Americans he recruited to aid the rebels were in "no way, form or fashion" connected with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Reagan administration has also denied that the dead men or their U.S. companions had any connection with U.S. intelligence. In statements to Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), the CIA denied involvement and the State Department issued an official denial.

There was no denial that the operations in which the men were involved when they were killed were part of the "secret

war" financed by the CIA for more than two years against Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

Congressional sources said the UH500 helicopter in which the men were flying when shot down and three fixed-wing planes used in the same military action had been supplied by the CIA.

Various sources, including officials of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) being assisted by the two dead Americans, identified the pair as Dana H. Parker of Huntsville, Ala., a detective with the Huntsville Police Department, and James P.

See LATIN, A12, Col. 1

THE WASHINGTON POST
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1984
PAGE A-12 COL. 1

LATIN, From A1

Powell III, a pilot from Memphis, Tenn.

Pentagon officials said Parker served part-time as a captain in the Special Forces Group of the Alabama National Guard in Decatur and was an enlisted Marine in Vietnam. Powell's mother, Rose, said in Memphis that Powell owns a fixed-wing airplane and had been an Army helicopter pilot in Vietnam where he survived being shot down.

Adolfo Calero, the FDN's chief executive officer, said in a telephone interview that Parker, Powell, four other Americans and his brother, Mario Calero, arrived in Honduras Aug. 25 to aid the insurgents.

He said Parker and Powell had been training Nicaraguan exiles at a rebel base on flying a UH500 helicopter when the two Americans suddenly announced that they were going on "a rescue mission" and took off with Mario Pozo, a Nicaraguan killed with them.

Posey said FDN sources told him indirectly that Parker and Powell heard at the rebel base that "a plane is in trouble" and decided on the spur of the moment to go to its defense in the helicopter.

"It wasn't planned," said Posey, who insisted that volunteers processed by his organization went to the Nicaraguan border area to train, not fight.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega charged that the helicopter had joined three rebel fixed-wing planes in an attack on a government military school at Santa Clara in northern Nicaragua. Ortega said the raid was carried out "with the direct involvement of elements trained by the CIA" and that a civilian worker, 28, and three children had been killed.

Nicaragua last night requested an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to deal with the "situation created by the fresh escalation of aggression." A Nicaraguan spokesman cited the military action Saturday and the downing of a U.S.-made C47 transport plane over Nicaragua last Wednesday as some evidence of the "escalation."

The Americans who accompanied Parker and Powell to Honduras on their recent trip, according to FDN chief Calero, included:

- Cliff Albright of Memphis, a retired Republic Airlines pilot and commander of a paramilitary organization known as Phantom Division, Tennessee Airborne.

The January 1984 edition of Soldier of Fortune magazine said Albright, described as a "master parachute rigger, jumpmaster and instructor with 510 jumps," was part of a three-week Soldier of Fortune mission to El Salvador in August 1983.

- Louis McKnight, who had been an instructor at Hagler Air Service in Memphis. Powell had been a friend of McKnight since high school, according to Powell's mother, Rose.

- Walter Branton of Huntsville, who was not otherwise identified.

- A man described only as Bill.

Powell's former wife, Geri, told Washington Post staff writer Fred Barbash that Powell left Aug. 23 for Central America, telling her that "he was going over there to fly supplies and clothes and medicine" and would be back in 10 days.

On Aug. 1, she said, Powell attended a meeting at a Memphis Veterans of Foreign Wars post at which Mario Calero was the main speaker. An advertisement for the meeting said the subject was "the Nicaraguan Democratic Force: FDN, previously sponsored by the CIA and had to function secretly but they are now free to tell the truth." CMA of Decatur, presumably Posey's Civilian-Military Assistance, was listed among the sponsors.

Previous accounts described Parker and Powell as the first U.S. citizens killed in the "secret war." However, Washington Post special correspondent John Lantigua reported from Managua that the U.S. Embassy there confirmed that Hector Jove Torres, 39, of Arrecino, Puerto Rico, died in combat near the Costa Rican border this spring.

In an interview from his home in Decatur, Posey rejected the widespread description of Parker and Powell as mercenaries. "Those people do not fight for money or train for money," he said of the volunteers, mostly Vietnam veterans, who have signed up through his organization to go to Central America.

Saying that "99 percent of what we do is out of our own pockets," Posey said of the dead Americans, "The only thing they got out of it is some beans and rice."

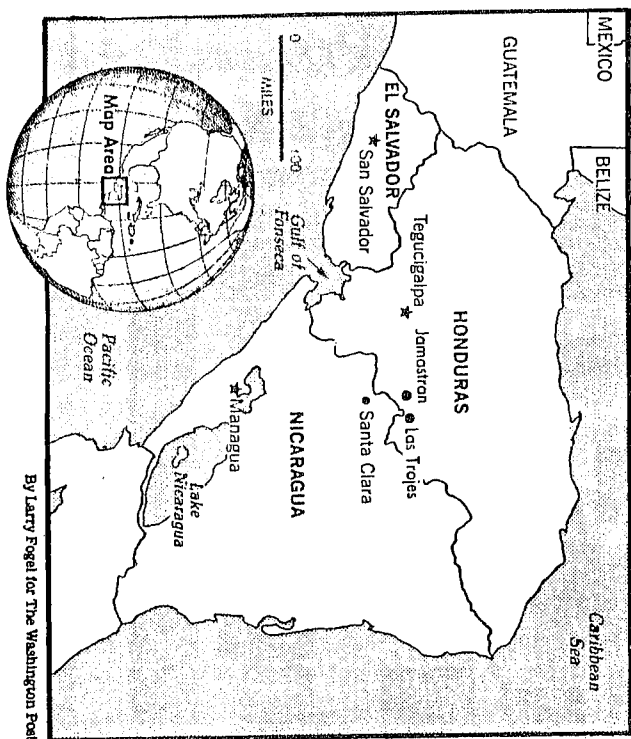
Posey said he had been visited in April by an FBI agent from Huntsville to ask questions that appeared to be related to the U.S. Neutrality Act.

Posey said he obtained a legal opinion from a local attorney that his organization did not violate this act, which makes it a crime for private citizens to launch an invasion of a foreign country from U.S. shores or for foreign groups to recruit in the United States for military purposes.

Washington Post special correspondent Brian Barger, who conducted research into Posey and his organization this spring, quoted an FBI agent assigned to the Huntsville office as saying "an investigation is pending" on possible Neutrality Act violations.

The agent, who was not named, said in a telephone interview, "We are waiting for word from the Department of Justice for a final determination."

Justice Department sources told staff writer Mary Thornton yesterday that they know of no pending investigation. A department official said the State Department normally



THE WASHINGTON POST
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1984
PAGE A-12 COL. 1

would refer such a case to the Justice Department but that no case regarding Posey's group had been forwarded.

Posey said he has heard nothing from the FBI since April. Asked if he had been informed that there would be no charges, he replied, "Well, I haven't been arrested for anything."

Congress, after repeated clashes divided along largely party lines, has rejected U.S. funding for the Nicaraguan anti-government forces after the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

Posey said FDN officials told him that their CIA funds were cut off as of June 1 and that U.S.-paid trainers "had to leave." At this point, he said, the FDN said it would welcome American volunteers to train FDN troops along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

"Indirectly, you might say it was Congress that killed my two men" because there would have been no reason for them to go if CIA funds had not been cut off, Posey charged.

Moynihan, vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, rejected this charge, saying that "funds [to support the insurgents] for this period have been appropriated and are still available."

He added, "I hope young Americans will not get the idea that being soldiers of fortune gets you anywhere. They are acting without the approval of the government, or the support of the government, and there is a history of getting into lots of trouble."

Correspondent Barger reported that Posey and other CMA officials revealed as early as last May that they had sent three paramilitary training teams to Honduras to train anti-Sandinista rebels there.

"Many of our people are Special Forces-qualified trainers, with years of experience around the world. We teach [the insurgents] the basics—booby traps, zip guns, bombs, basic survival skills, that sort of thing," Posey was quoted as saying then.

Posey said yesterday that Parker and Powell were part of the first group sent to the FDN by his organization to provide sophisticated training, beyond the military "basics."

About 90 percent of those who joined the CMA, he said, are Vietnam veterans like himself who "felt guilt about not winning" and "decided to do something about fighting communism without ropes on us."

Posey said the CMA's aid to anti-Sandinista forces was undertaken after he received a letter last November from Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, then chief of the Honduran armed forces, welcoming the group's offer of assistance.

Four CMA officials, including Posey, went to Honduras in January carrying supplies for the rebels. They conferred with Alvarez's emissary, Capt. Jorge Belardo Andino, a top official in Honduran military intelligence.

At the State Department, spokesman John Hughes said there had been "no U.S. awareness" of the plan for last Saturday's FDN raid before its initiation. A senior State Department official told reporters that, because of the congressionally-mandated cutoff of U.S. support, "I think the 'contras' [the anti-government Nicaraguan rebels] are raising money and recruiting in all kinds of places."

Referring to the U.S. government role, the official said, "If you don't control the flow of money, you don't have that much influence" on what the rebels do.

2 Americans Assert U.S. Assisted Private Effort Against Latin Left

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 5 — Two Americans involved in aiding Nicaraguan rebels said today that they received assistance from United States Embassies in Honduras and El Salvador in their effort to provide military equipment to anti-Communist forces in Central America.

Although the two maintained that they were not associated with the Government in any way and had received no money for their work, they said that United States officials in El Salvador and Honduras helped put them in touch with the Chief of Staff of the Salvadoran armed forces and with Honduran military officers who escorted them to Nicaraguan rebel leaders.

[In Washington, the State Department said it had no knowledge of any contact between the two men and United States Embassy personnel in either El Salvador or Honduras, but that checks were being made with the embassies in both countries.]

[Privately, State Department officials acknowledged that it was conceivable that the two men could have received some assistance in getting in touch with Salvadoran and Honduran military officials. One official noted, for example, that American citizens in foreign countries often seek embassy assistance in making commercial or government contacts and that embassy personnel generally do their best to be helpful.]

The Reagan Administration has denied any connection with the men since two of their associates were killed when their helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua on Saturday.

Conflicting Accounts

Nicaragua said the helicopter was shot down after it and four small planes had attacked a military training school in Santa Clara, near the Honduran border, killing four children. Nicaraguan rebel leaders have said that the helicopter was on a rescue mission and was not involved in the attack.

In interviews today, two military veterans who helped organize the assistance effort, Thomas V. Posey and Walton Blanton, described themselves as "freedom fighters" against Communism who, acting on their own, provided advice and military equipment to Nicaraguan rebels and the Salvadoran armed forces and arranged for more than a dozen Vietnam veterans to work with the rebels inside Nicaragua in recent months.

They said that their organization, called Civilian Military Assistance, has about 1,000 members in chapters in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi and expects to open offices soon in Michigan and Florida.

U.S. Aid Has Diminished

United States aid to the rebels has diminished recently because of Congressional opposition. Nicaragua has charged that the Reagan Administration has turned to private individuals and organizations to help the rebels.

In meetings that were spontaneous and unplanned, Mr. Posey said, he talked last October to a United States military officer in El Salvador who arranged a meeting for him with Colonel Mario Reyes Mena, the Chief of Staff of the Salvadoran Army, and an official at the United States Embassy in Honduras helped arrange a meeting in January with the Commander in Chief of the Honduran armed forces.

Mr. Posey said he could not recall the identity of either the military officer or the embassy official.

In addition, he said, he and three associates were waved through customs when they arrived in Honduras in January even though they were carrying combat weapons and 4,000 rounds of ammunition, because they had a letter from the commander of the Honduran military inviting him to visit.

The commander at the time was Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, who was described by American officials as a strong supporter of increased United States military involvement in Honduras and an advocate of American aid to the rebels. General Alvarez was ousted by fellow officers last spring.

Mr. Posey, a former Marine who fought in Vietnam and now runs a produce distribution business in Decatur, Ala., and Mr. Blanton, a veteran of the of the Army Special Forces from Sheffield, Ala., said they started Civilian Military Assistance after deciding last summer that they should get actively involved in fighting Communist subversion in Central America.

Mr. Posey said that the group first concentrated on assisting the Salvadoran military.

He said he went on a fact-finding trip to El Salvador in October because Congress seemed to be blocking military assistance requests made by the Reagan Administration.

Once in El Salvador, Mr. Posey said, he went to the United States Embassy to seek help in meeting Salvadoran military leaders.

"As I was standing in the lobby," he recalled, "I saw an American officer and told him what I wanted to do. He told me to go back to my hotel and wait for a call."

Says Appointment Was Arranged

Several hours later, Mr. Posey said, the officer called to tell him an appointment had been arranged with Colonel Reyes Mena. Mr. Posey said that United States military officers also translated into Spanish a letter he had written to Colonel Reyes Mena that described in detail the military equipment the Americans thought they could provide.

He said his group ended up supplying the Salvadoran military with field equipment, including packs, belts, canteens and pouches to hold ammunition.

In January, Mr. Posey said, he and several associates flew to Honduras, after having determined that the Nicaraguan rebels were in greater need of



Camera Press

Luis Alberto Monge

assistance than the Salvadoran military.

By then, he said, he had an answering letter from General Alvarez, welcoming the offer to assist the rebels.

He said the Americans went to the United States Embassy to ask for assistance in contacting the general.

Mr. Posey said a civilian official at the embassy examined the letter and said he would call the Honduran military. Later that day, Mr. Posey said, he was called by an aide to General Alvarez. The Americans eventually met with senior Honduran military officers, not including General Alvarez, and were escorted to a rebel camp near the Nicaraguan border, Mr. Posey said.

The visit, Mr. Posey and Mr. Blanton said, led to the involvement of Civilian Military Assistance in rebel activities, including the training of pilots and the planning of military missions.

Nicaraguans Call Families

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Nicaraguan officials telephoned the families of two Americans killed in Saturday's rebel attack and invited them to Nicaragua to retrieve the bodies, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann said today.

The Foreign Minister said Nicaragua was doing everything possible to comply with the wishes of the families.

C.I.A. Said to Know of Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Congressional sources said today that C.I.A. officials had informed some members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that the agency knew a United States paramilitary group was sending men to join Nicaraguan rebels.

According to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, and vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, the C.I.A. has denied any connection to the group of volunteers.

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Friday, September 7, 1984

Page 18-A

A U.S. Nicaragua policy wrestles in the shadows

No need to split hairs. Whether or not the two Americans killed flying the U.S. military helicopter that was downed over Nicaragua last week were CIA agents or not is beside the point. "What is important," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto observed perceptively, "is that the activity in which they were involved could not have been carried out without the knowledge and consent of the CIA."

That is almost assuredly true. But it certainly is not all that is important.

What also is important is whether American taxpayers are funding operations — including the expansion of air bases across the border from Nicaragua in Honduras — that are being used to conduct hostilities against a nation with which the United States is not at war.

What is important is whether, as has been reported, the U.S. Treasury Department, the U.S. Embassy and U.S. military personnel had cooperated with James Powell 3d of Memphis, Tenn., and Dana H. Parker Jr. of Huntsville, Ala. — granting firearms licenses, arranging appointments and generally assisting them — before they embarked on their fatal mission.

What is important is whether, as the presidential campaign rocks along, the Reagan administration is playing up its efforts at peace negotiations in Central America while pumping the bellows of war beneath the table.

What is important is that the American people, once again, are left watch-

ing a so-called low-intensity war gather steam in their name, but without their informed consent.

Let scholars and pundits debate whether the two dead Americans violated the U.S. Neutrality Act, whether they were slipped money from CIA fronts, what constituted improper aid from U.S. officers.

The simple fact is the men were there. The U.S. government knew they were there and assisted them. They killed Nicaraguan civilians. And they were killed themselves.

Now it is time for the American people — told repeatedly that no aggressive actions would be launched from beefed-up bases in Honduras — to hear whether such actions are condoned by the White House.

The United States has spilled too much blood and squandered too much treasure on undeclared, backdoor wars that have won no hearts, turned no tides. Yet the scent of state terrorism, so condemned when it emanates from other countries, is all over the mission of the dead Americans. And the most ominous portent of that is that it suggests, strongly, a deepening U.S. commitment to combat in Central America.

Until the President and CIA Director William J. Casey give a satisfactory accounting of the mission, that scent will linger. It will hang over Mr. Reagan's bid for re-election. It will poison the talks for peace, and hopes for peace, such as they are.

Allowing Civilian Aid to Latin War Efforts: Is It Legal?

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 — By condoning private efforts to support Nicaraguan rebels and El Salvador's armed forces, the Reagan Administration may have furthered its foreign aims, but also may have undermined Federal laws and the intent of Congress, according to Administration officials and Democratic lawmakers.

News Analysis

As information about the private efforts became public in recent days, officials and members of Congress said, it became clear that the Administration has done little to prevent activities of questionable legality, apparently because the activities were consistent with the Government's goals in Central America.

The activities included the donation of money to Nicaraguan rebels by private American citizens and corporations and the shipment of military equipment to the rebels and to El Salvador's armed forces by an Alabama-based veterans group called Civilian Military Assistance.

Administration officials who defended the Government's conduct said it was by no means clear that the support activities violated the law. They contended that any lack of response by

the Administration was caused by a breakdown in coordination between Federal agencies rather than by a policy decision.

The Neutrality Act prohibits private support or participation in military expeditions against foreign governments that are at peace with the United States. Although relations between the United States and Nicaragua have been strained, the two countries continue to exchange ambassadors and remain officially at peace with one another.

Congress limited official United States aid to the rebels to \$24 million in 1984 and has turned down Administration requests for additional money. Representative Michael D. Barnes, the Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, said, "It's all part of the Administration's effort to funnel assistance in any manner, even if it circumvents the law, to groups that seek to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua."

Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, said, "There's a double standard. Agencies of the Government knew what was going on but looked the other way because the efforts were supportive of Administration policy. If they had been trying to help Libya they would have been quickly cut off."

The support efforts became the focus of attention after two members of the

veterans group were killed when their helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua on Sept. 1 during a rebel air raid against a military training school in Santa Clara, near the Honduran border. The Reagan Administration has denied any connection to the raid or involvement in the participation of the two Americans who were killed.

Five Federal agencies — the State Department, the Defense Department, the Treasury Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation — knew earlier this year that the veterans group was providing military equipment to the Salvadoran Army and Nicaraguan rebels, according to Administration officials and Defense Department documents.

The assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels was viewed by the F.B.I. as a possible violation of the Neutrality Act, a Justice Department official said. In April, he said, the Bureau notified the veterans group that it was skirting the border of criminal activity and opened an investigation into its activities.

Aid to Foes Discouraged

As a general policy, State Department officials said, the Administration has tried to discourage, and in some cases has outlawed, private American military assistance to unfriendly foreign powers, including Iran, Libya and Cuba.

It has also taken steps to protect friendly governments from outside interference by private groups in the United States. The Justice Department invoked the Neutrality Act in 1981 and 1982 to prosecute groups that it accused of plotting and training in the United States to overthrow the Governments of Haiti and the Caribbean island of Dominica.

In the case of Civilian Military Assistance, however, a number of Federal agencies did little to impede the group's activities, according to Administration officials and group members.

The first Federal agency to deal with the group was the Defense Department. During a visit to El Salvador last

October, the group's leader, Thomas V. Posey, received assistance from United States military officers at the United States Embassy. Mr. Posey is a former Marine who is a produce wholesaler in Decatur, Ala.

Meeting Reportedly Arranged

The officers, according to Mr. Posey and Defense Department records, arranged a meeting for Mr. Posey with the chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, Col. Mario Reyes Mena, and took other steps to help him send military equipment to the Army.

Federal law bars military officers from acting as agents for private groups or corporations. The State Department said on Friday that it was investigating whether any laws or regulations had been violated by the American military officers in El Salvador.

The State Department itself became aware of the group's activities in January when the United States Embassy in El Salvador notified officials in Washington about the shipment of military equipment by Mr. Posey's group. Department officials said that although the group lacked a required license from the Department to transfer military articles abroad, no action was taken against Mr. Posey and his associates. The officials said no one checked to see if Mr. Posey had an export license until last week.

The Department asked the Customs Service last week to investigate whether Civilian Military Assistance had conformed with Federal laws governing the transfer of military supplies overseas.

Administration officials said the C.I.A. has known for months about the veterans group and its involvement with the Nicaraguan rebels. The officials said the agency has also been familiar with separate rebel efforts to raise money from private American citizens and corporations.

In both cases, the officials said, the C.I.A. indirectly encouraged the support activities because official United States aid to the rebels was diminishing due to Congressional opposition.

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Monday, September 10, 1984

Nicaraguan rebels find aid despite U.S. cutoff

By Alfonso Chardy
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Anti-Sandinista rebels, faced with the refusal of Congress to continue paying for the Reagan administration's "secret war" against Nicaragua, have turned to a variety of sources — including foreign governments friendly to the United States — for millions of dollars in cash and military equipment, administration and congressional sources say.

The rebels, widely known as *contras*, are believed to have obtained \$15 million to \$20 million in cash, weapons, ammunition and supplies this year from the governments of Israel, Argentina and Honduras as well as from individuals and groups in the United States, the sources say.

That aid — much of which sources say was obtained with the quiet assistance of the U.S. government —

nearly matches President Reagan's \$21 million supplemental request for the rebels this fiscal year, which Congress has refused to approve.

As a result, Bosco Matamoros, the Washington spokesman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), says the insurgents have been able to continue operating at the same levels they did before Congress began balking at additional U.S. assistance in hopes of winding down the war.

According to the sources — White House and congressional aides with access to sensitive classified data, who asked not to be identified — most of the alternate aid to the *contras* has come from:

- Argentina, whose former military regime agreed in the last two years to provide \$10 million in military equipment — rifles, ammunition and spare parts — to the Honduras (See AID on 7-A)

AID, from 1-A

ran government as middleman for the *contras*. The current civilian government of President Raul Alfonsin has agreed reluctantly to honor this commitment, Argentine diplomatic sources said.

- Israel, which has shipped \$4 million to \$5 million in cash and arms to the *contras* this year in response to a quiet U.S. request. Sources say the Israelis have been indirectly reimbursed through American economic aid. The Israeli government denies any involvement with the *contras*.

- Honduras, which also has provided funds and logistical help to the *contras* on U.S. request and also is being reimbursed through American economic aid. The Honduras government also denies assisting the rebels.

- Private groups in the United States such as the Alabama-based Civilian Military Assistance, two of whose members were killed Sept. 1 while training a *contra* pilot to fly a helicopter. Civilian Military Assistance has provided more than \$80,000 in cash and equipment to the *contras*, while lesser amounts have been given by Soldier of Fortune magazine and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

- Wealthy residents of the United States, who reportedly have contributed sizable amounts to *contra* coffers.

Thus far, the Reagan administration has denied providing any secret aid to the *contras*, insisting that the rebels are raising money entirely on their own in the wake of congressional inaction on Reagan's funding request.

But congressional sources insist that there is strong indication that U.S. military aircraft secretly airlifted some of the private aid to the rebels and that the Central Intelligence Agency — despite its denials — has cooperated with the *contras*.

"There is no question that, whatever the *contras* were doing in seeking aid from alternate sources of assistance, had the tacit approval, if not the encouragement, of the CIA and perhaps the President himself," said a Senate Intelligence Committee source.

Congressional opponents of the war recently began an investigation into any possible CIA involvement in the undercover financing and whether the administration has violated the intent of legislation restricting the *contras'* funding to \$24 million this year.

However, the CIA has refused requests for an accounting of the undercover aid.

"They have told us that as long as we don't pay the *contras*, then we have no control over their actions," a congressional source said. "They cite this problem as a form of pressure on the Congress to resume aid to the *contras* so that we can regain control of their activities."

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D., N.Y.), vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee, also has asked the State Department to investigate whether the U.S. Neutrality Act — which prohibits U.S. citizens from aiding foreign rebellions — has been violated by the private groups.

Although administration officials officially deny asking any foreign government to help the *contras*, they acknowledge privately that U.S. officials let it be known "in the right places" that the *contras* needed help and that the United States would make it up to any cooperating country in the form of economic aid.

"The administration preserves deniability," acknowledged one congressional source, "since it would be very difficult to prove legally that economic support funds were not used for their intended purpose."

Administration officials do acknowledge, however, that they were aware that the rebels had gone outside the CIA to secure additional funds.

"You know the history of our own budget considerations as far as Nicaragua is concerned, and it may well be that the *contras* are seeking to raise money or seeking to recruit mercenaries," State Department

Despite U.S. cutoff, Nicaraguan rebels are finding help

spokesman John Hughes said. "... I suppose it is entirely possible that those people who feel that their revolution has been stolen ... may resort to other sources."

The bulk of the aid has come from three foreign nations — Argentina, Israel and Honduras.

In Argentina, the recently elected civilian government — which opposes Reagan's Central America policies — has nonetheless agreed to honor agreements signed by its military predecessors over the last two years, according to Argentine diplomatic sources.

The agreements call for the shipment of \$10 million in rifles, ammunition and spare parts through the Honduran government to the rebels, who consider the aid critical to their continued fighting ability.

The participation of the Israeli and Honduran governments is less visible — and denied by each of them. Congressional sources say Israel has contributed as much as \$5 million — and Honduras an unspecified additional amount — to help meet the *contras'* payroll of roughly \$800,000 a month for an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 soldiers.

The money also pays for operations, travel and international arms purchases, the sources said. In addition, both nations reportedly have supplied the rebels with weapons, materiel and — in the case of Honduras — logistical support.

According to the sources, Israel and Honduras are reimbursed indirectly by the United States via economic aid funds. Although the U.S. dollars are spent on legitimate development projects, the sources said, the foreign governments match the amount with local currency drawn on their central banks — and ship this money to the *contras*.

In addition, congressional sources say they believe that U.S. military aircraft secretly airlifted some of the private aid to the *contras*.

One congressional source said it was understood that the Defense Department organized 10 or 15 missions to carry the supplies to Honduras in the last six months. A Pentagon spokesman said he knew of only one such mission, in May, when an Air National Guard plane carried private aid to Honduras for Nicaraguan refugees.

The sources also said the U.S. Embassy in Honduras may have played an active role in facilitating contacts between private groups and Honduran military officials, who in turn served as go-betweens for the *contras*.

Widespread interest in the *contras'* alternate sources of funds and sup-

plies was aroused recently when a Sandinista military unit shot down a rebel helicopter over Nicaraguan territory, a few miles from the border with Honduras where the insurgents are based.

Two of the three men aboard were American citizens — members of the Huntsville-based Civilian Military Assistance — whom a rebel spokesman said were training a Nicaraguan pilot. All three men were killed.

Civilian Military Assistance, formed last summer to "fight communism in Central America," has been aiding the *contras* since January and has collected nearly \$15,000 in cash and about \$70,000 in clothes, food and medical supplies for them from private individuals, according to the group's leader, Thomas Posey.

Although Posey denied that his group was recruited by the CIA, he did acknowledge receiving assistance from the U.S. Embassy in Honduras, which he said helped him contact Honduran military officials who then led him to the *contras*.

Besides Civilian Military Assistance, the *contras* have received aid in recent months from a variety of other groups throughout the United States.

Soldier of Fortune magazine, which appeals to paramilitary and survivalist groups, said that since November, its Central American Defense Fund has collected about \$2,400 in cash for the *contras* and is using it to finance the shipping of other donated assistance — mostly clothing — to the rebels.

In addition, \$4.2 million worth of medical supplies have been sent to the *contras* and to the Salvadoran army, said magazine executive editor Dale Dye.

Dye also acknowledged that Soldier of Fortune had "piggybacked" some of the donations aboard U.S. military aircraft bound for Central America.

"We are doing this not because we are aiding the CIA or the administration but because we are, first of all, unashamedly and unabashedly anti-communist and because we believe in the freedom fighters' cause," Dye said.

The 1.9-million member Veterans of Foreign Wars approved a resolution authorizing aid to the rebels at its convention last year shortly after VFW leaders met with Reagan at the White House. It has raised about \$2,000, a spokesman said.

Congressional sources also said that wealthy persons in various U.S. cities — including Nicaraguan exiles and Cuban-Americans in Miami — also had contributed heavily to the *contras'* cause this year.

6-A Monday, Sept. 10, 1984 Philadelphia Inquirer ♦

Civilian group obeys the call to fight communism

Civilians obey the call to battle communism

By Julia Cass
Inquirer Staff Writer

DECATUR, Ala. — The way Tom Posey tells it, Civilian Military Assistance started out as five guys, all Vietnam veterans, who "got ticked off real bad" every time they "heard about the communists doing something someplace."

The men knew each other, Posey said, from going to gun shows around northern Alabama, and they "mostly talked" about communism until the downing of the South Korean jetliner by the Soviet Union last September, when they vowed to do something to stop its spread.

So Posey, a 38-year-old produce dealer, wrote a letter in November to Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, then chief of the Honduran Armed Forces and an advocate of U.S. military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels who are fighting the pro-Marxist Sandinista

government of their country from bases in Honduras. Posey got the idea, he said, when he saw the general "talking tough about communism" in a television interview.

Offering his group's assistance, Posey addressed the letter simply to "Gen. Martinez, Honduran Government, Honduras, Central America." He was thrilled, he said, when the general replied, inviting Posey and his men to come down and talk about what kind of aid they might give.

It was this exchange between between the Alabama produce dealer and the Honduran general that led to a series of expeditions that ended in tragedy Sept. 1 when two Civilian Military Assistance members were shot down and killed in a rebel helicopter over Nicaragua.

Since the middle of last week, when the identity of the two men became known, the previously ob-



Tom Posey
Founded Civilian Military Assistance

scure Civilian Military Assistance has been the center of a storm of controversy in Washington — with calls for investigations by several Democratic members of Congress, angry accusations from the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and a
(See CIVILIANS on 6-A)

CIVILIANS, from 1-A

U.N. Security Council meeting.

Almost everything about the group is in dispute.

The Sandinistas charged that its members were CIA-backed mercenaries and called their actions "a fresh escalation of aggression" by the U.S. government.

The State Department has steadfastly denied any connection between Civilian Military Assistance and the U.S. government, although spokesmen have said that various U.S. Embassy officials facilitated the group's missions in Central America.

Posey and other members of his organization also deny any link between them and the government and insist that they are unpaid volunteers. However, local newspapers have quoted unidentified friends of Parker's as saying, "The money was too good to turn down," and, "I understand he got \$1,000 a week and more if he made a hit on something like a tanker or a refueling site."

Differing accounts

There also are differing accounts of what the two Americans who were killed — Dana Herbert Parker Jr., 36, a police detective from Huntsville, Ala., and James Powell 3d, also 36, a flight instructor from Memphis, Tenn. — were doing in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas said that the helicopter was shot down after it and four small planes attacked a military training school in Santa Clara, near the Honduran border, killing four children.

According to Civilian Military Assistance members and spokesmen for the CIA-backed rebel group Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), Parker, Powell and four other Civilian Military Assistance members came to a rebel base in Honduras last month to train, not to fight. They say that the two men and a rebel pilot just suddenly took off, saying they had to go on an "emergency mission."

From interviews last week with six Civilian Military Assistance members here and in Memphis, members of the controversial organization portray themselves as a loosely knit collection of veterans, some currently in Army reserve units, and their wives.

Many fought in Vietnam and were frustrated when the U.S. government "wouldn't let us win," as one put it. They seem to be true believers that the communists will not stop until they take over America, and they expressed an admiration bordering on envy for the Nicaraguan "freedom fighters" who are battling from the jungles of Honduras to defeat the pro-Marxist Sandinistas in their country.

Collect supplies

According to Posey, the majority of his group's membership — about a thousand in all, he says — are "supporters" who contribute or collect supplies to send to the anti-communist rebels.

The rest are "trainers," former members of the Armed Forces and reservists who have offered to go to the rebel bases and teach the finer points of parachuting, helicopter flying, booby traps, bombs and survival skills.

The group has no dues, no regular meetings, no officers and no office — except for Posey's modest home in nearby Flint City, where he has served as a city councilman and as a Little League coach and is "pretty much thought of as a good civic-minded person," according to Rocky Huddleston, the police chief.

Posey, a lanky, jug-eared man wearing an olive-drab T-shirt that read, "Zero Hour for Communism!," talked at length about himself, about communism and about his organization Thursday morning at his small produce warehouse along the railroad tracks here.

"I've always been a military-type person," he said. "Whenever a war movie came on, I watched it, and I remember Korea, Hungary, watching the civilians fight tanks with Molotov cocktails, the Bay of Pigs, the Cubans fighting for their freedom."

'Sour taste'

Posey joined the Marines when he was 18, he said, and spent a year in combat in Vietnam, an experience that left him with "sort of a sour taste" because "we were there to do a job we were trained to do and we wanted to do but the politicians wouldn't let us."

After the Korean jetliner incident, in which 269 people were killed, Posey and his four buddies — he would not give their names — decided that what they could personally do to stop communism was to send supplies and possibly military trainers to anti-communists in Central America.

Their first focus was the government of El Salvador "because we saw them in the news media saying they needed help to fight the communists there," Posey said. "It was decided I would make a trip down there to make contact."

Before he left, he wrote a letter addressed to Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C., informing "to whom it may concern" of his group's plans. "I never did hear back from them, I guess because I later found out the CIA is in Virginia, not Washington, D.C.," he said.

In October, Posey flew to San Salvador and went to the U.S. Embassy there. An official put him in contact with Col. Mario Reyes Mena, the Salvadoran army chief of staff.

An embassy official, Army Maj. C.A. McAnarney, a logistics officer, confirmed last week that he had translated into Spanish a letter Posey wrote to the Salvadoran government. McAnarney also said he had signed for shipments of military gear and medical supplies Posey later sent down for the Salvadorans via the U.S. Postal Service. Posey said he wanted to send weapons but did not have enough money to buy them.

" CIVILIAN GROUP OBEYS THE CALL TO FIGHT COMMUNISM "

When Mena failed to send a letter acknowledging the group's assistance, which Posey felt was needed to boost the organization's credibility, he and his buddies shifted their attention to the Nicaraguan rebels, and he wrote to Gen. Martinez.

"It's always good to hear from people like you, wishing to help with more than words," the general wrote back in December.

Posey made his second trip south in January — this time with three of his men. Again, he said, the U.S. Embassy helped, contacting one of the general's aides who, in turn, put them in contact with the FDN rebels.

Inspired because "someone really wanted our help," Posey and his buddies decided to expand the organization by holding an advertised public meeting in April at a local pizzeria owned by an anti-Castro Cuban refugee. An FDN member spoke, about 25 people came, and through local newspaper articles and word of mouth, the group grew rapidly, Posey said.

After spending a week at a rebel base, Posey called a reporter for the Decatur Daily, who wrote an article about the expedition. It ran with photographs Posey had taken of the rebels.

According to Posey, 15 Civilian Military Assistance trainers have gone to the FDN camps since June, when Congress cut off funds for CIA training of the rebels, and the group has sent \$70,000 worth of supplies — mostly contributions such as uniforms and medical supplies.

The trainers paid for their own plane fare and the rebels provided food and lodging, Posey said.

When asked yesterday whether the FDN had paid the salaries or any of the expenses of the trainers, Mario Calero, the FDN representative in the United States, replied, "We did not pay expenses, we did not pay salaries. The only thing we gave them was food — beans, rice and tortillas."

Administration and congressional sources have told The Inquirer's

Washington bureau that the anti-Sandinista rebels have obtained between \$15 million and \$20 million in cash and weapons, ammunition and supplies this year from the governments of Israel, Argentina and Honduras as well as from individuals and groups in the United States.

One person who attended Posey's meeting in April was Don Gilmore, 41, a technician at a Memphis chemical company and a member of the Tennessee National Guard Special Forces reserve unit. He then started a chapter in Memphis, which now has about 300 members, he said.

Gilmore emphasized that his group was not exactly the same as the Alabama one and has a different name — Civilian Refugee Military Assistance.

Posey, he said, "is the staff military type, and we're more humanitarian. My viewpoint is we should reach out and touch the [Nicaraguan] refugees, the families. I got to noticing that Alabama was only sending down military-type gear, and I feel like 'Hey,

I'm for sending military trousers, but make room for baby trousers, too.'" There also seems to be some rivalry between the two groups. Gilmore said that after an advertised public meeting he held in early August — at which Calero was the speaker — he and another Memphis resident, Cliff Albright, demonstrated for Calero at a local airfield a cheaper way to drop supplies by using smaller, less expensive parachutes.

"I think we showed him we have more to offer than Alabama," said Gilmore. Of the six men who on Aug. 24 flew to the rebel camp with Calero on the ill-fated mission, three were from Alabama and three from Memphis, including Albright.

Gilmore invited three members of his group to his brick ranch home Thursday night to talk to a reporter — Albright, 42, a retired Republic Airlines pilot and expert parachute rigger; Gerald Shkles, 37, of the Memphis Army Depot and who is a medic in the reserves, and Salvador Icaza, 42, another FDN member.

Icaza, a Nicaraguan lawyer, said that the Somoza regime, toppled in 1979 by the Sandinista revolution, had imprisoned and tortured him for his support of the Sandinistas. Then, he said, the Sandinistas bombed his house after they took power. He broke with them, realizing "they were communists handing my country to Cuba and Russia," he said.

He brought his family to Memphis, joined the FDN rebels and is now visiting his daughter, who is ill. Albright talked at length about the dedication of the rebels, about 12-year-olds who have been on 20 combat missions, about how much they appreciated the assistance of the Civilian Military Assistance trainers.

Since the publicity, Posey and Gilmore have been deluged with calls offering help. Posey's wife took one such call from a former nurse in Vietnam who offered to put out a collection cannister in her beauty shop. Mrs. Posey told her, "Maybe you could help at the yard sale some of us wives are having."

Letting Citizens Give Rebels Aid Was U.S. Policy

State Dept. Now Reports Decision on Nicaragua

By PHILIP TAUBMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — The State Department said today that the Reagan Administration decided this year not to discourage private American citizens and foreign governments from supporting Nicaraguan rebels.

The department spokesman, John Hughes, said the decision was made after Congress refused to approve more money for the rebels, but he denied that the decision was made to circumvent Congress.

"Provided U.S. funds are not used, we do not discourage other countries from providing support, nor have we discouraged legal private U.S. contributions," Mr. Hughes said.

A Change in Position

Mr. Hughes's comments were the first acknowledgement by the Administration that its response to outside aid to the rebels was based on a high-level policy decision. Administration officials had previously said that any failure to take action against private groups aiding the rebels was the result of a breakdown in coordination between Federal agencies.

The private aid came to light after two private American citizens were killed in Nicaragua on Sept. 1 when their helicopter was shot down during a rebel air raid against a military training school in Santa Clara, near the Honduran border.

The two Americans, Dana H. Parker Jr., a police detective from Huntsville, Ala., and James Powell 3d, a part-time flying instructor from Memphis, Tenn., were members of an Alabama-based veterans group, Civilian Military Assistance, that gave advice and military equipment to the rebels and to El Salvador's armed forces. The Administration has denied any connection with

Continued on Page A13, Column 1

A13

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1984

Decision Was Made to Allow Private Aid to Rebels

Continued From Page A1

the raid or involvement in the participation of the two Americans.

Rebels Raised \$10 Million

The involvement of the veterans group, according to rebel leaders and Administration officials, was part of an extensive effort by the insurgents to raise money and obtain supplies from private groups and foreign governments as official American support diminished in recent months.

The main rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, has raised more than \$10 million from private corporations and individuals in the United States and from foreign governments, including Israel, Argentina, Venezuela, Guatemala and Taiwan, according to rebel leaders and Administration officials.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is scheduled to question officials from the Central Intelligence Agency, State Department and Defense Department about the private aid at a meeting Tuesday, members of the panel said today.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the New York Democrat who is deputy chairman of the panel, said: "The private aid will be the only topic at the meeting. We want to find out what the Government knew and when it knew it."

F.B.I. Warned Group

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to Justice Department officials, notified the Alabama group in April that it was under investigation and might be violating the Neutrality Act, but the Justice Department has taken no other action.

Mr. Hughes said the Administration considered several ways to deal with the private aid and foreign aid to the rebels.

"Obviously, there was consideration of options or alternatives in the Government, but the decision was taken not to play an active role in soliciting either private funding or third-country support, and the fact is the United States Government has not done that," he said.

Mr. Hughes said the Administration also decided not to discourage the outside support, provided the aid was handled legally.

Mr. Hughes confirmed reports that the veterans group first approached officials at the United States Embassy in El Salvador last October, offering to provide small amounts of military equipment to the Salvadoran Army.

He said the embassy agreed "to help out as possible." The State Department said last week that it was investigating whether the help provided by "embassy officials, including United States military officers based in El Salvador, had violated any American laws or department regulations."

House Also Plans Hearing

In the House, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is expected to take up the issue at a meeting Wednesday, lawmakers said.

Congress limited American aid to the rebels to \$24 million in 1984 and stipulated that the Government provide no other money, directly or indirectly, when the original appropriation ran out. Both the Senate and House have turned down Administration requests for more aid this year.

The Neutrality Act prohibits private support for or participation in military expeditions against foreign governments that are at peace with the United States. Relations between the United States and Nicaragua have been strained in recent years, but the two countries have not severed diplomatic relations and remain officially at peace.

Mr. Hughes declined to comment on the legality of the Civilian Military Assistance group's efforts. He said the Justice Department and the Customs Service were investigating "various legal ramifications" of the group's activities.

Mr. Hughes said the legality of other private American aid to the rebels would have to be considered case by case.