

News from Senator

# BOB DOLE



(R - Kansas)

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
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## DOLE HAILS PRESIDENT'S NICARAGUAN TRADE SANCTIONS

WASHINGTON -- Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kansas) today welcomed the decision of President Reagan to impose economic sanctions against Nicaragua. "The President has made the right move at the right time," Dole said. "We cannot have business as usual with a regime which is willing to turn its country into a base for the Russians and Cubans and is trying to subvert its democratic neighbors."

The President announced four specific sanctions, prohibiting: (1) the import into the US of any Nicaraguan-origin goods; (2) the export of any American goods or services to Nicaragua, except to the organized democratic opposition; (3) Nicaraguan air service between the two countries; and (4) access to U.S. ports by Nicaraguan commercial vessels.

In the recent Congressional debate over continuing funding for the so-called contras, the democratic opposition to the Sandinista regime, Dole and other Senators had suggested that the Administration consider a trade embargo. Sandinista President Ortega's just-completed travel to Moscow, indicating Nicaragua wants to develop even closer ties with the Soviets, has led to renewed calls for some appropriate U.S. action to protect our legitimate security interests in Central America.

Like the President, Dole sees the new sanctions as an effective way to keep up the pressure on the Sandinistas to curb their military build-up, end their support of subversion, reduce ties to Moscow and Havana and stop suppressing their own people. "The Nicaraguan regime can get an end to these sanctions quickly, if it wants to," said Dole. "All it has to do is stop threatening its neighbors and suppressing its own people and start acting like a responsible member of the inter-American system."

M E M O R A N D U M

May 1, 1985

To: SENATOR DOLE  
From: <sup>AL</sup> AL LEHN  
Regarding: PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES NICARAGUA SANCTIONS

The President has officially announced a trade embargo and suspension of commercial transportation with Nicaragua, effective May 7.

I thought you might want to announce this action to the Senate this afternoon. Attached is a draft statement for that purpose.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BOB DOLE  
SANCTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA  
MAY 1, 1985

MR. PRESIDENT:

I WOULD LIKE TO INFORM THE SENATE THAT I HAVE JUST RECEIVED NOTICE THAT THE PRESIDENT -- ACTING PURSUANT TO HIS AUTHORITY UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY POWERS ACT, THE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES ACT, CHAPTER 12 OF TITLE 50 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AND SECTION 301 OF TITLE 3 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE -- HAS ANNOUNCED SANCTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA. SPECIFICALLY, THE PRESIDENT HAS PROHIBITED:

1. THE IMPORT INTO THE US OF ALL NICARAGUAN-ORIGIN GOODS AND SERVICES;
2. THE EXPORT OF ALL US GOODS AND SERVICES TO NICARAGUA, EXCEPT THOSE DESTINED FOR THE ORGANIZED DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE;
3. NICARAGUAN AIR CARRIERS FROM ENGAGING IN SERVICE BETWEEN THAT COUNTRY AND THE US; AND
4. NICARAGUAN VESSELS FROM ENTERING INTO US PORTS.

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IN EFFECT, THE PRESIDENT HAS ENDED ALL TRADE AND COMMERCIAL  
TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IS EFFECTIVE MAY 7. IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH THE LAW, THE PRESIDENT HAS SUBMITTED A REPORT TO THE  
CONGRESS ON HIS ACTION.

I DO NOT WISH TO GET INTO AN EXTENDED DEBATE OR COLLOQUY ON  
THIS SUBJECT AT THIS POINT, BUT I DID WANT THE SENATE TO KNOW OF  
THIS ACTION. I WOULD LIKE TO INCLUDE IN THE RECORD AT THIS POINT  
THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER ON THIS ACTION AND  
HIS REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Bonn, West Germany)

For Immediate Release

May 1, 1985

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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PROHIBITING TRADE AND CERTAIN OTHER  
TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING NICARAGUA

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), chapter 12 of Title 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. 191 et seq.), and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code,

I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Nicaragua constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby prohibit all imports into the United States of goods and services of Nicaraguan origin; all exports from the United States of goods to or destined for Nicaragua, except those destined for the organized democratic resistance, and transactions relating thereto.

I hereby prohibit Nicaraguan air carriers from engaging in air transportation to or from points in the United States, and transactions relating thereto.

In addition, I hereby prohibit vessels of Nicaraguan registry from entering into United States ports, and transactions relating thereto.

The Secretary of the Treasury is delegated and authorized to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to carry out the purposes of this Order.

The prohibitions set forth in this Order shall be effective as of 12:01 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, May 7, 1985, and shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
May 1, 1985.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary  
(Bonn, West Germany)

For Immediate Release

May 1, 1985

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703, I hereby report to the Congress that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency and to prohibit: (1) all imports into the United States of goods and services of Nicaraguan origin; (2) all exports from the United States of goods to or destined for Nicaragua except those destined for the organized democratic resistance; (3) Nicaraguan air carriers from engaging in air transportation to or from points in the United States; and (4) vessels of Nicaraguan registry from entering into United States ports.

These prohibitions will become effective as of 12:01 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, May 7, 1985.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order that I have issued making this declaration and exercising these authorities.

1. I have authorized these steps in response to the emergency situation created by the Nicaraguan Government's aggressive activities in Central America. Nicaragua's continuing efforts to subvert its neighbors, its rapid and destabilizing military buildup, its close military and security ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union and its imposition of Communist totalitarian internal rule have been described fully in the past several weeks. The current visit by Nicaraguan President Ortega to Moscow underscores this disturbing trend. The recent rejection by Nicaragua of my peace initiative, viewed in the light of the constantly rising pressure that Nicaragua's military buildup places on the democratic nations of the region, makes clear the urgent threat that Nicaragua's activities represent to the security of the region and, therefore, to the security and foreign policy of the United States. The activities of Nicaragua, supported by the Soviet Union and its allies, are incompatible with normal commercial relations.

2. In taking these steps, I note that during this month's debate on U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, many Members of Congress, both supporters and opponents of my proposals, called for the early application of economic sanctions.

3. I have long made clear that changes in Sandinista behavior must occur if peace is to be achieved in Central America. At this time, I again call on the Government of Nicaragua:

- o to halt its export of armed insurrection, terrorism, and subversion in neighboring countries;
- o to end its extensive military relationship with Cuba and the Soviet Bloc and remove their military and security personnel;
- o to stop its massive arms buildup and help restore the regional military balance; and
- o to respect, in law and in practice, democratic pluralism and observance of full political and human rights in Nicaragua.

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4. U.S. application of these sanctions should be seen by the Government of Nicaragua, and by those who abet it, as unmistakable evidence that we take seriously the obligation to protect our security interests and those of our friends. I ask the Government of Nicaragua to address seriously the concerns of its neighbors and its own opposition and to honor its solemn commitments to non-interference, non-alignment, respect for democracy, and peace. Failure to do so will only diminish the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Central America.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
May 1, 1985.

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