<u>U.S. QUIETLY RELEASES ALLEGED HAITIAN TERRORIST WHO WORKED</u> WITH CIA

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Body

In March 1995, Secretary of State Warren Christopher asked immigration officials to locate and detain a *Haitian* fugitive with *CIA* links who was accused of leading a terror campaign against pro-democracy forces in Haiti.

Christopher believed that the continued presence of Emmanuel "Toto" Constant on American soil would have "potentially serious foreign policy consequences" for the *United States*. Christopher wanted Constant deported to Haiti.

Constant was arrested weeks later, but he was *quietly* set free last week, infuriating *Haitian* officials who believe the administration has lost interest in deportation because Constant knows too much about *CIA* activities in Haiti.

The State Department says Constant'<u>s</u> deportation is being delayed because his notoriety in Haiti is such that he could become a source of instability if he is returned at this time. He had been in detention for 13 months, and officials say deportation remains an option.

Constant headed the Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti (FRAPH) during the 1991-1994 period when the military ran Haiti after ousting Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the democratically elected president. Members of the group were believed responsible for many of the estimated 3,000 political killings committed during that period.

In an interview with CBS's 60 Minutes late last year, Constant said the **CIA** "knew exactly" what he was doing as head of FRAPH but never confronted him about it.

<u>U.S.</u> officials have acknowledged that the <u>CIA</u> over the years has recruited disreputable individuals as informants. In a 1994 interview, Christopher confirmed that Constant was in that category.

The <u>CIA</u> has denied any role in funding or guiding FRAPH and has said any claim that the <u>CIA</u> was involved in antidemocratic repression in Haiti is outrageous.

The State Department contends that Constant could become a victim of violence if returned to Haiti and that could place an undue burden on the country's weak judicial and penal system.

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But Burt Wides, a <u>Haitian</u> government representative in Washington, said that explanation was misleading. "The <u>U.S.</u> fears embarrassing revelations about the role of the <u>CIA</u> in a FRAPH <u>terrorist</u> campaign against prodemocracy activists," he said.

Constant slipped out of Haiti in late 1994, arriving in the <u>United States</u> at a time when Aristide was newly reinstated as president. Russ Bergeron, an immigration service spokesman, said Constant was <u>released</u> from a Maryland prison because of a regulation that bars the government from detaining an individual more than six months after a final deportation order has been handed down.

He said Constant's <u>release</u> included conditions that would restrict his movements so that he will be available for deportation at the appropriate time. Constant is believed to have joined relatives in New York.

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