

New traps baited in Central America

by Carlos Wesley

The Central American situation has markedly deteriorated since President Reagan put Henry Kissinger in charge of U.S. policy for the region. The modus operandi of the Kissinger crowd is a step-by-step escalation and widening of the conflict, to decimate the population of the region—exactly the way Kissinger waged the Vietnam war.

The crisis is still being falsely cast in terms of an East-West confrontation, in order to divide Ibero-America and thus pre-empt the kind of unity on the debt issue that could force the adoption of policies for a true worldwide economic recovery. It is not the Soviets or Cubans who are pulling the strings of the leftist Sandinistas and Salvadoran guerrillas—and the rightists that are fighting them—but the nominally Catholic Jesuit order and related cults which control both factions in neo-colonial style, with the assistance of the Kissinger faction in the United States.

This is not to say that the Soviets have no complicity in the attempt at genocide against the people of Central America. Moscow's attitude toward the all-out destruction of the region was expressed by Soviet President Yuri Andropov in an April 25 interview with the German magazine *Der Spiegel*, in which he said that the United States could do whatever it chooses to countries in its sphere of interest—he specifically referred to Nicaragua—so long as the Soviets were allowed to have their way in theirs, i.e., Afghanistan.

Rio Treaty to draw in U.S.?

Under the threat of a cut-off of U.S. support unless they produce results soon, the anti-Sandinista rebels known as the "contras" have intensified their attacks against Nicaragua. On Oct. 4 they blew up an oil storage facility, the only source

of supply for the country's entire Atlantic coast.

The constant raids have pushed the Sandinista government into a flight-forward mood. At the end of September, Nicaragua's Defense Minister claimed the right of hot pursuit against rebel bases in neighboring Honduras—where close to 4,000 U.S. troops have been engaged in maneuvers that are scheduled to continue until the end of this year—and Costa Rica. The Nicaraguans admitted on Sept. 28 that their troops had fired against a Costa Rican border post.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Daniel Ortega said last month that he is seeking combat airplanes from the Soviet Union, because the United States is not allowing Nicaragua to obtain them from Western countries. The introduction of Soviet MIG planes into Nicaragua, say U.S. officials, would be considered sufficient justification for a direct military intervention on the part of the United States.

The government of Costa Rica threatened Oct. 5 to invoke the Rio Treaty (TIAR) against Nicaragua in the event of further attacks against its territory. That would empower Costa Rica to call upon any member of the Organization of American States (OAS), including the United States, for military assistance—expanding the Central American conflict into an all-out regional war. U.S. ambassador to the OAS William Middendorf declared that Washington would fully back Costa Rica's invocation of TIAR.

Just before Kissinger took over the United States' policy making for Ibero-America in August, the Contadora Group had obtained the agreement of all the Central American countries—including Nicaragua—to expel their foreign military advisers and enter into non-aggression treaties with each other. They had also succeeded in getting the government of

El Salvador to sit down at the negotiating table with the rebels.

But those efforts have, so far, come to naught. The Salvadoran negotiations have collapsed. Now Henry Kissinger is escalating his work of destruction.

In a speech last June in Houston, Kissinger said that Mexico had to be made to understand that it would face problems unless it changed its policy toward Central America. In the last week of September, the International Monetary Fund reportedly told hard pressed-Mexico: either you cut off oil supplies to Nicaragua, or your own international loans will be cut off. Mexico, along with Venezuela, provides low-cost oil to Central American nations under the San José accord.

Condeca revived, Monge activated

In August, a few days after Kissinger took office as head of Reagan's Bipartisan Commission on Central America, the president of Guatemala, would-be ayatollah Efraín Ríos Montt, was overthrown and replaced by Gen. Oscar Mejía.

Whereas Montt had resisted efforts to involve Guatemala in the regional conflict, on Oct. 1 Mejía hosted a secret meeting of Condeca, the Central American Defense Council, an organization that for all practical purposes had ceased to function 14 years ago. The meeting was attended by the head of the United States' Southern Command, Gen. Paul Gorman, as well as by Gen. Gustavo Álvarez, El Salvador's minister of defense, and by the head of Panama's National Guard, Gen. Antonio Noriega, as an observer. A statement was issued pledging the member countries of Condeca to "the use of force" to fight off the "extra-territorial Marxist-Leninist aggression against Central America."

Meanwhile, in preparation for his tour of Central America this month, Kissinger arranged for AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, a member of his commission, to sponsor a Sept. 30-Oct. 2 meeting on "Threats to Democracy in Central America," in conjunction with the AFL-CIO's Florida convention. This meeting—which was co-sponsored by the Institute for Free Labor Development (the AFL-CIO's State Department-funded arm), Georgetown University, and the Social Democrats U.S.A.—included a strategy session between Kissinger and several of the State Department's assets in Latin America.

Among them was Costa Rican President Luís Monge, whose most notable achievement since taking power has been to officially turn over his nation's long-term policy making to the Aspen Institute, a leading Malthusian institution headed by Kissinger crony Robert O. Anderson of Atlantic-Richfield.

Monge let out the content of the Kirkland meeting when on Oct. 3 he cast aside Costa Rica's traditional stance, and declared that he agreed with Kissinger's view that the Central American conflict required a military solution. "We agree that a military solution by itself is not enough," he said, "but the military way is inevitable."

ETA-Basque terror role: the real exposé

by Herbert Quinde

The much publicized arrest of a Basque ETA terrorist in Costa Rica, deployed to assassinate top leaders of the anti-Sandinista "contras," is cynically being used to fuel the anti-communist fire by Henry Kissinger and George Shultz, who are intent on increasing the body count in Central America.

What is being papered over is the fact that the terrorist deployment reveals active collaboration between a division of the Nazi International's separatist movement—ETA advocates the violent separation of the Basque country from the nations of Spain and France—and the Jesuit-led Nicaraguan government, backed by Cuba and the U.S.S.R. The intelligence agencies involved in the revelations (particularly the Israeli operatives of organized crime-linked former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who have close ties to the Costa Rican government), know that the whole dirty story leads right back to some of the closest associates of Henry Kissinger.

On Sept. 14, Angel Edmondo Solano, the Costa Rican minister of public security, announced that an ETA plan had been uncovered to eliminate leaders of the anti-Sandinista group ARDE, including Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo. Solano stated they had discovered a "veritable spider's web" with "incredible" international ramifications. The analysis from numerous channels is that the ETA team was trained and deployed by the Nicaraguan interior ministry, which is using European terrorists unknown to Central American security agencies.

On Sept. 13, Dirección de Inteligencia y Seguridad agents had arrested Gregorio Jiménez Morales (alias "El Pistolas"), an ETA member since 1980, who confessed to heading a several-member hit team. According to reports, he was deployed by ETA to track ARDE leaders. In May of this year, he traveled from Brussels to Moscow, to Havana, and then to Managua, where he stayed until early August for training. Jiménez Morales reportedly confessed receiving military training in a camp named Bilsa near Managua, run by Cuban and Palestinian advisers.

Spanish interior ministry sources have revealed that at least 100 "ETArras" have been trained in Nicaragua in the past two years, the majority belonging to "aboveground" terrorists who were forced to flee Spain. ETA-Sandinista contact began before the fall of Nicaraguan dictator Somoza in 1979, and included ETA instruction of Sandinistas in the use of explosives during the civil war.

The smell of an orchestrated exposé surfaced when Israeli intelligence-connected Spanish sources began to put out the