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## Central America

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# No new options drawn after Enders departs

by Gretchen Small

Two leading advocates of a policy of "prolonged war" in Central America, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders and U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Deane Hinton, were sacked from their Ibero-American positions at the end of May. Enders is rumored to be transferred to head the U.S. Embassy in Spain; Hinton to be sent on a two-month "rest" before his reassignment.

During his two-year stint in El Salvador, Enders, a Kissinger-loyalist since directing the bombing of Cambodia, used his State Department job as a command post for "population wars" set into motion in Central America under the Carter administration.

As Hinton said often, neither he nor Enders foresaw peace, but rather decades of warfare in Central America. They have championed a "two-track" policy: military buildup combined with open negotiating channels to Cuba and the "left" opposition. Their policy has ensured that while no faction in the civil wars gains an advantage, regional negotiating efforts, as put forward by the "Contadora Group" of Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia remain fruitless.

An opposing group within the administration argues that a "show of commitment" approach to end the wars—up to and including putting U.S. troops into the area if "required"—will "pacify" the area. Outgoing Commander of the U.S. Southern Command Gen. Wallace Nutting's well-publicized words to this effect are but a smattering of this kind of thinking that has been circulating with increased frequency. These open calls for greater U.S. military involvement are good indications that it is in the offing.

Under this thinking, a new team has been appointed for State and several Central American ambassadorial posts. A "Reagan loyalist," U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Langhorn Motley, was given Enders's job as Assistant Secretary of State. New ambassadors are rumored to be appointed soon for Costa Rica and Guatemala.

A behind-the-scenes battle over the replacement for Hinton in El Salvador, however, ended with the appointment of Thomas Pickering, a State Department career man in the "best" tradition of Thomas Enders. More than a year ago, *EIR* singled out Pickering, most recently ambassador to Nigeria, as one of the leading advocates of a rapid implemen-

tation of Carter's *Global 2000 Report*: the document which called for reducing the world's population by 2 billion people by the year 2000.

Any belief that the wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua can be "won" quickly through a major commitment of U.S. forces, including a possible deployment of American combat troops, promises only disaster. That kind of "cowboy" thinking digs the United States deeper into the Central American trap—not out of it, particularly when combined with the current policy of backing fundamentalist cults such as the "Moonie" Unification Church and its "secular" CAUSA offshoot, because they proclaim themselves "anti-communist."

Central America's problems are the product of a long-term strategy of evil by Malthusian supporters in the Society of Jesus, Club of Rome, and other population-control centers, for which the Soviet KGB has most willingly added a mantle of "respectability" as a "liberation struggle." These controllers are busy carving out a kook-farm of continually warring fundamentalist sects and "Christian Marxists" from the social breakdown caused by the cycle of wars and economic destruction in the region. Sending U.S. troops to fight cultist fanatics will produce no "quick victories," except perhaps for the Jesuit-KGB "peace movement" in the United States.

The area of conflict may widen quickly. In late May, the final details of a U.S. military training program for the El Salvadoran army were approved. The program is to be staffed by 100-plus U.S. military advisers and conducted in neighboring Honduras. The deal was reportedly signed during a late May visit to Washington by Honduran Defense Minister Gen. Alvarez Paz. It provoked an immediate response from within Honduras itself. Honduran government party spokesmen such as the vice-president of the Honduran Congress, Carlos Orbin Montoya, objected that Honduras's involvement would soon bring civil war to Honduras. The vice-president also said that Alvarez, reportedly a member of the "Moonie" cult, had signed the agreement in violation of his country's constitution.

One leading Kissingerite still involved in policy-making for Ibero-America, Luigi Einaudi, came out of his closet earlier to ensure the administration remains committed to the Central American trap. Einaudi, playing a powerful behind-the-scenes role on the State Department Policy Planning Staff for nearly a decade, made an unusual public visit to Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela in late May to bring the rest of the continent into line. High-level sources in Argentina reported that Einaudi delivered a hard-line message to the governments he visited: the United States is committed to a big move into Central America, and if the Ibero-American nations don't like it, they should keep their mouths shut.

Einaudi has been a principal architect of Latin American policy under four Presidents. It was Einaudi's border-war scenarios, drawn up for the RAND Corporation in the early 1970s, that Kissinger put into action during his reign at the State Department.