

ties with counterrevolutionaries.” The relative international isolation of the Nicaraguan government—both politically and financially—has contributed to this “trench mentality.” The mental health of some Sandinista commanders has been shattered to the point that they are feverishly preparing to have the “invincible Sandinista army” repulse an “imminent U.S. invasion” of neighboring El Salvador.

According to our source, many Nicaraguans close to the Sandinista leadership view Borge as close to clinically insane, with megalomaniacal obsessions dominating his political life. Borge himself actually best explains his current mental dissociation, and the likely fact that he is controlled by the Jesuit order, in an exclusive Nov. 17, 1980 interview with the Mexican magazine *Proceso*.

Borge reports that he was extensively tortured by Somoza’s security forces, including one nine-month period in 1977 when he was held in a cell with a black hood over his head and an air conditioner running the entire time.

A number of Somoza’s top generals—possibly including those overseeing Borge’s lengthy torture—are known to have been Jesuits.

Today, Borge reports, he reads erotic poetry and the Bible—“on the recommendation of Fernando Cardenal, the Jesuit. He is the man I most love.”

Growing discontent

One of the consequences of this overall political arrangement is that it became impossible for the government to maintain a political alliance with the leading business representative, Alfonso Robelo, who was a member of the ruling Junta until September 1980. Although Robelo himself seems to have followed Carter administration recommendations that he pull out of the government to polarize the situation further, it is the evaluation of our source that this could have been prevented by proper government economic policies designed to build support within the private sector.

Discontent is now widespread and growing in Nicaragua in response to the economic crisis, and although much of this is being spearheaded by representatives of the old Somoza dynasty, the breadth of opposition to Sandinista policy goes well beyond the Somocista group alone.

Our source emphasized that both the Cubans and Soviets are “up to their ears” in the current Nicaraguan situation. This evaluation was shared by French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn, who recently traveled to Nicaragua and Mexico. In an airport stopover in Costa Rica, Stirn expressed great concern over the Cuban role in Nicaragua. And members of his entourage independently confided this same view to *EIR* staff personnel.

Jesuits run both sides in Salvador

by Carlos Wesley

The day after Christmas, leftist guerrillas in El Salvador launched a major offensive against government troops in the northern end of the country along the border with Honduras. Between 1,000 and 1,500 guerrillas were believed involved in this effort to overthrow the ruling military-civilian junta headed by Christian Democratic president José Napoleón Duarte.

Reports from the battlefield say that the guerrillas have so far fallen well short of their goal of obtaining a decisive victory over the military. But neither has the government been able to pacify the country: close to 12,000 people were killed in 1980, and a flood of refugees was created that already surpasses 100,000 people.

Much of the press has portrayed the Salvadorean situation as a conflict between ultraleftist factions vying for power against extreme conservatives, with the Carter-backed Junta caught in the middle. But what most accounts leave out is the fact that *all* sides in the struggle, including the governing Junta, are controlled by the nominally Catholic Jesuit order, whose policy it has been to deliberately polarize the situation and bring about a civil war in which the Salvadorean peasantry have mostly served as unwitting cannon fodder.

El Salvador has been an experimental testing ground for the Jesuits since at least the mid-1960s, when the order took a 180-degree turn and, ostensibly abandoning its longstanding alliance with the ruling local oligarchy, wholeheartedly embraced radical “liberation theology.” Raising the banner of “land reform,” scores of Jesuits and Jesuit-trained Maryknolls, Capuchins, diocesans, and members of other religious orders were deployed to organize or take over existing peasant groupings; the Christian Democratic party; the social-democratic National Revolutionary Movement (MNR); and the student groups that spawned the guerrillas. Among the backward peasantry, in particular, the Jesuits organized “Base Communities,” and local priests began to take on the status of mass political leaders. The murder of Archbishop Romero in March 1980 only served to turn him into a martyr for the left, while consolidating the hold of the Jesuits over the population in general.

The takeover of the mass institutions at the top was facilitated by the fact that the Jesuit order runs most of the country’s leading educational institutions, including

the Universidad Centro Americana (OCA) that has trained "most of Salvador's political leaders," as one high-ranking European Jesuit recently boasted to *EIR*.

Exemplary is El Salvador's Junta, whose civilian-military membership has shifted repeatedly in musical-chair fashion since its inception. The Junta first came to power following a military coup carried out with the blessings of the Carter administration in October 1979. At that time, Ramón Mayorga, one of the five members of the Junta, was the head of the Jesuit UCA, while another, Guillermo Ungo, was a professor there, and became a leading member of the Socialist International-linked MNR, after quitting the Christian Democratic party. Ungo to this day maintains excellent links with the country's several guerrilla groups. Both he and Mayorga have since left the Junta, gone into exile, and proclaimed their support for the guerrillas.

In late 1979, the London-based newsletter *Latin America*, commented: "In addition to the presence of Mayorga and Ungo, the country's Jesuit order, the most radical in Central America, has close links with at least four members of the cabinet."

Venezuela's role

The social-democratic members of the Junta were driven from power in early 1980, in a reputed "right" turn that brought the Christian Democracy into full control. After a few more shifts, including the ouster of Col. Adolfo Majano—the most liberal military member of the Junta—power was concentrated in a center-right

mixture of civilian and military representatives, headed by President José Napoleón Duarte, the top leader of Salvador's Christian Democracy.

The successful Christian Democratic presidential candidate in 1972, Duarte was couped by the military and forced into exile in Venezuela, where he lived for the next seven years. While in Venezuela, he worked closely with the faction of the Christian Democratic Party (Copei) of then-President of Venezuela Rafael Caldera. He also maintained close contact with the Venezuelan affiliate of the Socialist International, *Acción Democrática*.

Duarte's mentor, Caldera, is—together with the self-confessed leader of Colombia's fascists, Alvaro Gómez Hurtado—a founding member of the European Center for Documentation and Information (CDI), a think tank that is closely associated with the Mont Pelerin Society and the Black International's Pan European Union of reactionary Count Otto von Hapsburg. Hapsburg is also a member of CDI.

It is an open secret that Duarte and the current Junta are today virtually run by the Venezuelan Christian Democracy. For example, the move to make Duarte President of El Salvador in December 1980 was reportedly personally engineered by Aristides Calvani, who served as foreign minister under Caldera. Calvani, the secretary-general of the World Union of Christian Democrats, and Caldera both have extensive links into the old European oligarchic families that run both the Christian Democracy and the Social Democracy.

With friends like these . . .

Reagan faces a source of Jesuit "right" manipulation within his own band of Latin American advisers, and this could prove a serious problem.

Two names to single out: **Jeane Kirkpatrick** and **Roger Fontaine**. Both have longstanding associations with the Jesuit Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., Kirkpatrick as a professor of government and Fontaine as the Latin America director of Georgetown's strategic think tank, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) from 1975-1980. Both currently operate out of the American Enterprise Institute, as elements of massive Georgetown influence over the AEI. And both stand to play important roles in the new administration, Kirkpatrick as U.N. ambassador-designate (see profile p. 60) and Fontaine as a leading contender for the Latin America assistant secretary post at State.

What are they counseling for Central America

and the Caribbean? Here's a sampling of recent statements by Kirkpatrick:

On Cuba: "I think it is very important to target Cuba. I think a naval blockade should do the trick."

On the right-wing role in El Salvador killings: "The inability of the Junta to control the military is an absolutely normal condition for a Latin American government."

On Latin American politics: "Latin America has a cultural idiosyncrasy for military dictatorships and coups."

In a now-famous lecture she delivered to an AEI seminar in early December, Kirkpatrick spoke of "Hobbesian choices" in the region—a reference to the British philosopher Hobbes, who advocated law of the jungle and rule of force as the "natural conditions" of man. According to Salvadorean sources, she has promised the Jesuit-run Salvadorean Junta immediate military backup by the Reagan administration.