

## Reagan administration now rapidly falling apart

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The massive Republican congressional desertion from the Reagan administration, on the issue of the administration's Central America policies, contains the essence of true Shakespearean tragedy. President Ronald Reagan's bid to assure his re-election, by rotten deals with Henry A. Kissinger, now threatens to be the rotten deals which bring down the President's re-election effort.

The turning point in the President's policy for Central America came during September and October 1982. When Mexico's President José López Portillo slapped exchange controls on the Mexican economy, some of the President's political backers, themselves deeply involved in looting the Mexican economy, shrieked: "Communists!" Henry A. Kissinger was given a quasi-official mission to Latin America—about nine months before the unveiling of the "Kissinger Commission." Kissinger's old stooge from Mekong Delta days in Vietnam, U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Negroponte, was unleashed in Central America. President Reagan's backing of Kissinger and Negroponte on both Mexico policy and Central America policy, step by step built the trap into which the President's re-election hopes collapsed in the Senate, this week.

By about April 1983, about the time of the President's opportunistic endorsement of Brent Scowcroft's flanking attack on the President's own March 23, 1983 strategic policy doctrine, the future doom of the Reagan administration was virtually irreversible policy.

The crux of the U.S. failures in Central America was the

administration's backing of Kissinger's brutish hostility to Mexico and to Mexico's co-sponsorship of the Contadora Group, a task force created by leading Caribbean nations for the purpose of working to bring the building explosion in Central America under some degree of control. But for a massive intelligence failure in the White House itself, the blunders which the administration has made throughout Central America would not have been possible.

For example, the Reagan administration has worked openly to plunge Mexico into civil war. Not only has the State Department openly associated itself with the former pro-Nazi party of Mexico, the National Action Party (PAN), but the FBI has deployed massively into Mexico in support of the PAN's efforts to destabilize Mexico, according to eyewitness reports by undercover agents of the Mexican government monitoring the activities of FBI operatives in northern Mexico which we received from the highest-level Mexican government sources. Not only are top leaders of the PAN Soviet KGB agents, as well as die hard former Nazi supporters, the Communist Party of Mexico (PSUM), has shared the same political platform as the PAN, and is otherwise in a close, "united front" alliance with the PAN against the Mexican government. Not so incidentally, all of the PAN-controlled political centers in northern Mexico (and Acapulco) are centers for routing drugs and terrorism into the United States. Clearly, there has been a colossal intelligence failure by the White House and State Department in the recent conduct of policy toward Mexico.

True, the Soviet KGB is deeply involved in both Mexico and Central America: substantially through Cuba and East Germany, and indirectly through Qaddafi and through Middle East terrorist organizations spun off from Hitler's old Arab section of Amt VI of the Nazi Reichsicherheitshauptamt (RSHA). However, the main route through which the KGB operates in Central America is an agreement struck between the Soviet KGB and the Jesuit order during 1978, during a visit of Mexico's "red bishop," Méndez Arceo, and others for a conference with Fidel Castro that year. The revolution in Nicaragua, for example, was almost entirely a project of the Jesuit "liberation theologians," who are openly allied with the Soviet KGB since those 1978 meetings. Historically, the so-called "banana republics" of Central America have been plantations of such spin offs of the old British East India Company's operations as United Fruit (today, United Brands) and W. R. Grace, etc., since the days of filibusterer William Walker. Since the region is at least nominally Catholic in traditional cultural matrix, the Jesuit order has supplied the most important agents for firms such as United Brands controlling the area, with Loyola Institute in Louisiana a chief training center for political agents of United Brands' secret-police-style operations.

It should be remembered that it was chiefly United Brands and the Jesuits who trained and equipped Fidel Castro for his operations in Cuba against Batista's government, with help from some wealthy circles in Houston, Texas.

The Jesuit control of covert political operations in the region has been complicated over the recent quarter-century by increasing activities of the Nazi international-linked "Endangered Peoples" organization, by operations funded from West Germany, and by sundry trouble-making missionaries and anthropologists of assorted varieties, including much of this riffraff deployed from the United States itself. The Soviet KGB has found an increasingly fertile field for its trouble-making in the Central American region, but the insurgency into which the Soviets are intervening was created chiefly by powerful forces within the Atlantic Alliance, often with direct or implicit toleration and support from the U.S. Government itself.

The present insurgency in Central America was, in fact, projected during the period Kissinger was secretary of state under Presidents Nixon and Ford. During that period, Kissinger sponsored studies, such as the Einaudi Report, which projected the orchestration of general warfare throughout South America, using the issue of Bolivia's access to the Pacific Ocean as the detonator for triggering wars among Bolivia, Chile, and Peru, which would engulf most of South America, chain-reaction style, in what was then described as a "Second War of the Pacific." The writer and his colleagues came directly afoul of Kissinger's efforts to implement such a general destabilization of South America during 1975, when Kissinger acted personally against us and our personal friends

in the government of Peru at that time. The plan for turning Central America into a bloody mess was adjunct to the plan for unleashing a "Second War of the Pacific."

Kissinger's plans began to be put into operation by Kissinger's successor at the National Security Council, Zbigniew Brzezinski, during spring 1977. The destabilization of Nicaragua was the first target. In the same process, the Carter administration attempted to set up the strongest of the Central American governments, Guatemala, for a process of destabilization by strangling the Guatemalan economy. Thus, the present destabilization of Central America would not have been possible without Kissinger and such Kissinger accomplices as Zbigniew Brzezinski and the predecessor to the present "Kissinger Commission," the "Linowitz Commission."

Kissinger's continued role has played directly into the plans of the Soviet Union. Broadly, current Soviet policy is to bog the United States down strategically in an eruption of wars and insurgencies in Latin America, while using Caribbean assets as aids for a Soviet thermonuclear-missile deployment against the United States in the Caribbean itself. Since Kissinger is a Soviet agent of influence, this apparent coincidence between Kissinger's and Soviet actions should not be considered surprising to anyone. Already, we have seen that Kissinger's successful luring of President Reagan into a quasi-Vietnam-War in Central America has played massively into Soviet strategic plans, by drawing down forces from the Pacific Seventh Fleet and from other theaters, to build up the operations in Central America.

It is not necessary to document here the deep and affectionate relationship which this writer and his colleagues have developed throughout leading circles in most of Ibero-America since 1974, a relationship which was greatly extended by this writer's firm support for imposing the Monroe Doctrine and the Rio Treaty upon Britain in the Spring 1982 Malvinas War. For this and other reasons, we were excellently situated to compose warnings and recommendations to the appropriate channels of the U.S. government from the very beginning of the Reagan administration, and submitted this information repeatedly. Insofar as we could determine, the intelligence upon which the Reagan administration has been shaping its Latin American policies, including Central American policies, has been either wildly disinformational, or simply the usual nonsense of writing and editing field-intelligence and diplomatic reports to support the prevailing and ignorant prejudices of those circles setting the "official line" in Washington. The Reagan administration knows nothing of the people, history, and issues of Latin American life—it sees nothing but a reflection of its own silly ideological prejudices, and the career-minded bureaucrats up and down the line select their information and evaluations to please the prevailing prejudices of the White House or State Department.

This is not unique to the Reagan administration. President

Kennedy mishandled the Berlin Wall crisis, and was caught off guard by the Cuba Missiles crisis, because the word was out that the White House did not wish to have any reports turned in which warned of the impending crisis in either case. President Johnson was "done in" in Vietnam by the deliberate faking of intelligence reports by Gen. Danny Graham and others, in the same way. For most of 25 years, no President has wished to be told the truth about any situation, if the truth contradicted prevailing policy or simply his own ignorant ideological prejudices. Career-minded bureaucrats, up and down the line, compose and edit reports passed up the line to "support the current policy perception."

The general line, in our experience, is: "Since we have decided against doing that, we don't wish to hear any facts which might argue for our doing what we have decided not to do." If the President has been sold on "giving the commies a bloody nose in Central America," the intelligence reports reaching higher levels and the briefing books will be edited in such a way as to "support the President's policy." If any "doubters" object, they will be told that "we could have won the war in Vietnam," and that now we are going to prove that point in Central America. In short: When idiocy and bureaucracy are teamed up together around Washington, it is the United States which usually suffers.

In such a way the former movie star, Ronald Reagan, secured at last the opportunity to star in a modern version of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, with the President himself playing the part of the real-life Hamlet. "Practical men," especially those misguided by "campaign strategists," and misled by a conniving "palace guard," men otherwise less pleasantly described as "political opportunists," are in every period of crisis, the cause of the undoing of their state, and, sooner or later, of themselves.

It is sad to see Ronald Reagan pulled down by Kissinger in this way. I thought, with all his faults, he was essentially a nice guy. I did as much as my resources permitted, to help him in a bipartisan way, and to protect him as well as I could. I regret nothing I have done to that purpose; indeed, among all prominent Democrats, I am the only figure I know who has earned the right to denounce his failures as I have been lately obliged to do. By his ideological blindness and his political opportunism, the President has wrought a tragedy upon himself, but, more important, has caused a tragedy of yet undetermined depth and scale for this precious, weakened republic of ours, the United States.

Yet, before leaving this matter, let us not gloat over the misery Ronald Reagan's opportunism has brought upon himself. There were many in Washington, in many departments of government, most emphatically including the Congress, who contributed in an essential way to the making of this tragedy. Until those departments, and the members of Congress, learn to throw overboard the "conventional" perception of "policy, methods and procedures," which has operated for the past 25 years or so, the mess will always be made worse.

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