

# Rerun Of '68: The Cast Of Characters

## The 'Right' Wing

*Guillermo Soberón Acevedo*: Ringleader of the right-wing forces, Soberón became head of the National University in the aftermath of the 1973 fall of progressive UNAM rector Pablo González Casanova.

*Valentin Molina Pineiro*, M.D.: A British-trained doctor, Pineiro is a top-level secretary for Soberón, a post carved out for him in 1972. He is known to have organized right-wing activist networks at UNAM and is personally linked with the fascist Catholic sect known as Opus Dei.

*Germán Cabrera Pontón*: Professor of Commerce and Administration at UNAM, and one of Soberón's most trusted associates. Known supporter of Chile's fascist dictator Augusto Pinochet, he is the founder of the extreme right-wing paramilitary group known as Movimiento Universitario De Renovadora Orientación (MURO), predecessor of the equally fascist Guardia Unificadora Iberoamericana (GUIA). Both groups arose out of fanatic right-wing Catholic groups and have ties to Monterrey.

## The 'Left' Wing

*STUNAM*: Union of UNAM Workers. This organization, a fusion of the University Workers Union (STEUNAM) and the Union of the Academic Personnel of UNAM (SPAUNAM), is preponderantly controlled by the "Eurocommunist" agent faction of the Mexican Communist Party through its control of the former STEUNAM

leadership. Evaristo Pérez Arreola is the top leader of the PCM faction in the STUNAM leadership; Eleizer Morales heads up a more moderate wing tracing back to the old SPAUNAM.

*Raúl Olmedo*: Director of the Higher Studies Division of UNAM's School of Political Sciences. Olmedo functions as the radiating center, linked to the U.S.-based "left" think-tank, the Institute for Policy Studies, of terrorist and drug-running operations under a "left intellectual" cover. He has considerable influence on a variety of left groupings, including the PCM.

*Frente Popular Revolucionario (FPR)*: The Popular Revolutionary Front—a leading "Jacobin" element in the UNAM conflict—has been identified by the terrorist 23rd of September League as its "mass organization." The League is widely acknowledged to be an arm of U.S. intelligence services, and has taken responsibility for scores of murders and kidnappings over the past five years. The FPR was created from the remnants of the Popular Independent Front (FPI), an anarchist populist grouping based in the slums around greater Mexico City and heavily linked to the 23rd League. The FPI, in turn, was created by the CIA through the ultra-left group involved in the now defunct Mexican pro-terror magazine *Por Qué*, which played a major role in the 1968 disturbances.

*The Mexican Communist Party (PCM)*: A "Eurocommunist", pro-terrorist wing led by Central Committee member Valentin Campa is presently hegemonic in the Party. THE PCM's predominant control over the STUNAM is self-acknowledged, as is its willingness to use the university strike to derail the government's Political Reform.

# The Plot Against The López Portillo Government: A Chronology

August 24, 1976: UNAM Rector Soberón suddenly proposes a major change in labor legislation which dates back to the 1917 Constitution. Labelled by media as the "Soberón Law," it calls for amending existing labor legislation to include a third category—Section C—under which university labor organizing would be restricted and university workers isolated from workers in the public and private sectors. As intended, the proposal touches off a national outcry, with left and rightwing spokesmen debating the issue through the mass media. One month later, Interior Minister Mario Moya Palencia, top representative of the right in the Echeverría cabinet and known for ties to both left and right-wing terrorists, gives his support to the "Soberón Law." He also calls for abridging the concept of "university autonomy," the doctrine which puts the university off-limits to police, army or direct

government interference.

Nov. 1: President Echeverría's government forces an eleventh hour settlement with the STEUNAM over salary increases. Soberón had previously made intransigent statements on the strike, coinciding with a national right-wing campaign of economic warfare and rumor-mongering against Echeverría.

Dec. 1: José López Portillo is inaugurated as President of Mexico.

Jan. 8, 1977: Right-wing goon squads take over the University of the state of Oaxaca, previously controlled by Mexican Communist Party ultraleftists. The violent incident gives the PCM the pretext to call a nation-wide mobilization of universities to protest the fascist move. Throughout January and February the PCM continues violent clashes with fascist paramilitary groups, actions which give momentum