

Dateline Mexico by Josefina Menéndez

Behind the Buendía assassination

Assassinations, kidnappings, and mob violence is the Kissinger plan for Mexico's future.

The assassination on May 31 of prominent Mexican journalist Manuel Buendía stunned that nation, which has not seen a top-level mafia hit of this nature since the 1973 assassination of Monterrey Group patriarch Eugenio Garza Sada by the then active 23rd of September League. The murder is of special significance because Buendía was close to the nationalist faction of the Mexican government and, at the time of his assassination, was conducting an in-depth investigation of Mexico's drug-and-terrorism networks, which this column has identified as linked to the associates of Henry A. Kissinger.

A May 14 column in the daily *Excelsior* cited Buendía demanding that the government pursue its prosecution of former police chief Arturo Durazo, "given that the international drug mafia has increased its activities in Mexico from 1982 to the present date." Durazo is an active member of the old Meyer Lansky drug networks.

In addition, press reports of June 6 indicated that Buendía had focused part of his investigations on an entity called "Libre Empresa S.A." (Free Enterprise, Inc.) which was seeking to buy up large chunks of Mexico's state sector. Among the associates of the company was Emilio Azcárraga, president of the communications conglomerate Televisa known for its relations to Kissinger.

The Buendía assassination has already been identified by insiders as a direct threat to President Miguel de la Madrid. Unofficial government mouthpiece and journalist Joaquín

López Doriga charged on June 3 that the murder was "intended to sabotage the foreign policy of de la Madrid both in Central America and in the upcoming summit meeting" called by the Presidents of Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil to reach a common accord on handling the continent's foreign debt.

The de la Madrid government's response to the assassination has been dramatic. An investigation has already been ordered by the President to identify not only the assassins but also the "intellectual authors" of the murder. He also ordered the creation of a special "national unity" commission to investigate the case, which includes Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios, former under-secretary of government and federal director of security under the Luis Echeverría government, and Miguel Nassar Haro, the former security chief under President José López Portillo.

The mafia has already answered the government's declaration of war. On June 4, the daily *El Universal* reported on a kidnap attempt against the daughter of the present state security director José Zorilla Pérez, who is a part of the newly-created investigatory commission. The kidnap effort failed, but two bodyguards were killed in the attempt.

The government has also carried out a number of other measures to defend the sovereignty of Mexico. One of these has been to formally hear the request of the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) to register as a national party. The PLM is a mass-based organiza-

tion which has identified with the philosophy of U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche.

On June 5, PLM secretary general Marivilia Carrasco presented the formal request for party registration to Mexico's Federal Election Commission, a step required by law since the political reform six years ago. At the PLM presentation ceremony were two radio stations, the state television Channel 13, and innumerable press representatives. The next day television and newspapers were reporting that approval of the PLM's request had already been granted.

The PLM is known throughout Mexico for its public battle against the Nazi-Communist Kissingerian networks who seek to plunge Mexico into a Central American-style bloodbath. The PLM is also the organization which has consistently fought for the formation of an Ibero-American debtors' club and for a new international economic order.

The Buendía assassination is the latest in a series of ongoing destabilization campaigns against the de la Madrid government. The opening shot of the campaign was fired last month by syndicated U.S. columnist Jack Anderson, who wrote two consecutive columns in the *Washington Post* attacking the Mexican president as "corrupt."

The Anderson slanders are gaining ground in Mexico through the propaganda machine of the National Action Party (PAN). In Sonora, the PAN has been discovered distributing copies of the Anderson columns as agitational leaflets against the government. By playing on the social discontent provoked by IMF-dictated austerity in the country, the PAN and its Communist ally, the PSUM, hope to trigger outbreaks of chaos and violence which could ultimately end in a military seizure of power.