

Dateline Mexico by Josefina Menéndez

Nazi-communist pact in Nuevo León

The PAN candidate is considered as the "new Engels" by the PSUM, the communist party of Mexico.

Last April 14, citizens of the state of Nuevo León in northern Mexico woke up disconcerted to confirm in the morning papers what till then had only been a rumor on the gossip circuit: the love affair between the highest ranking business leaders, financiers of the "conservative" National Action Party and erstwhile staunch anti-communists, with the crème de la crème of the so-called anti-capitalist and "anti-right" left wing. The local press printed a full-page insert with a "Manifesto of Mexican Democracy," signed by 126 individuals, among them Andrés Marcelo Sada, head of the "Monterrey Group" of Mexican industrialists and organizer of the famous conspiratorial meeting of 1976 against then-President Luís Echeverría in Chipinque, Nuevo León.

Sada, who contributed financially to the movement that put General Pinochet in power in Chile in 1973, headed up a list of "fat cats" which includes a number of heavy financial backers of the PAN. The PAN has consistently challenged the political foundations of the Mexican system of government, while its leaders are involved in one drug scandal after another. Sada's cronies have sponsored the careers of such PAN notables as José Angel Conchello, who has openly praised Hitler's Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, and Pablo Emilio Madero, the president of the PAN, who warned recently of "a million dead, as in the Mexican Revolution," unless the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) hands them the governments of

the northern states of Sonora and Nuevo León, both on the U.S. border.

The manifesto signed by these "right-wingers," however, also sports the signatures of the candidates of the three major leftist parties to the governorship of Nuevo León: Lucilda Pérez Salazar, of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM); Daniel Salazar Mendoza, of the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT); and Máximo de León García, of the Socialist Workers' Party. Also signing the document were some leading sympathizers of the PAN within the ruling PRI, among them a representative to the Federal Congress and an ex-state governor.

The manifesto's text, which even the local press likened to a tract from some fanatical religious cult, states that democracy "is the only way" that can lead Mexico to higher levels of development, in liberty, justice, and peace. That "our people have struggled and paid with blood to install democratic principles," and therefore, "it is up to the citizens, as a right and an obligation, to respect and defend democracy." In the face of this, "the undersigned, motivated solely by love of country, [raise] a solemn vow of democratic conscience." The rest is in defense of the vote and the will of the people in the upcoming elections.

But this is not the only manifestation of this new alliance between the PAN-ists, known for their fascist inclinations, and the communists. Just one month earlier, on March 14, PAN candidate Canales Clariond, another

signer of the "Manifesto of Democracy," breakfasted with the entire PSUM leadership (a most unusual event, given the anti-communist profile which until recently characterized this businessman, who didn't like rubbing shoulders with "populist riff-raff"). In the breakfast, the PSUM leaders said that "they did not criticize the PAN leader for being from management, as was the PAN founder, Manuel Gómez Morín, since Friedrich Engels was also a businessman." What was discussed over breakfast, in fact, was the "Solenn Vow" to "free ourselves from the PRI dictatorship." What is not said is whether the PSUM communists were really aware of what Engels was—an agent of the British oligarchy's secret intelligence!

The question on everyone's lips now—and not only in Nuevo León, but all over Mexico, since this alliance is the talk of the country, and had previously only been seen in Baja California Norte and Sinaloa—is whether the Nazi-communist idyll weren't being sponsored by the U.S. State Department.

In fact, since the week of April 25, every Mexican political grouping has vehemently expressed its repudiation of a document made public last month by the State Department on the "Practice of Human Rights During 1984," in which it is said that the only way Mexico could prove that it has a good record in human rights is by accepting PAN victories in some key gubernatorial races in the northern states.

The reactions to this document have even gone beyond Mexico's borders. Richard Arellano said in the *Wall Street Journal* on April 25 that the State Department's gameplan of supporting a party such as the PAN, carries with it a very serious threat to Mexico's political stability, and that this destabilization may lead to violence.