

Mexican interior minister is godfather of Nazi-Communist alliance

by Mark Sonnenblick

Mexico's interior minister Manuel Bartlett is the godfather of the newly formalized alliance between the country's Nazi and Communist opposition parties, a disgruntled leader of the National Action Party (PAN) revealed. Ricardo Villa Escalera spilled the beans on Bartlett on Sept. 5 because he was angry that the PAN's national executive committee had just vetoed his expected candidacy on the PAN ticket for the governorship of the state of Puebla. Villa blamed Bartlett and PAN secretary general Bernardo Batiz, who, he observed, has been Bartlett's friend since college days. "I don't know if Batiz is under pressure or if there is some kind of complicity with the official [Bartlett]," Villa told the press.

The Sept. 6-7 Mexican "Forum for the Defense of Effective Suffrage" brought to the light of day the closet alliance between the "conservative" National Action Party (PAN), the Moscow-directed Communist party, and two other left-wing parties.

This marriage amounted to a public confession of the thesis of the book, *The PAN, Moscow's Terrorists in Mexico*. When the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) published that book a year ago, in English and Spanish, it brought howls from Mexico's "conservative" enemies in Washington. They said it was absurd to think the PAN, which calls for "free enterprise," could serve Moscow's aims of creating conflicts between the two North American republics.

PAN leaders were "honored guests" at the 1984 Republican Party Convention in Dallas, and recently met secretly with Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) to conspire on how to destabilize Mexico's moderate government. That is the shared objective of Mexico's PAN (which hoped the Nazis would whip the "Yankees" in World War II) and the communists, who changed their name to the PSUM (Unified Socialist Party of Mexico) to facilitate such alliances.

Smashing Mexico's institutions

Bartlett is facilitating Moscow's wrecking operations against Mexican republican institutions in order to win for himself the presidential nomination of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). His objective is to smash the backbone of the Mexican system, the mass labor and farmer

organizations which are the organic core of the PRI and the guardians of the heritage of the Mexican Revolution.

The Mexican system has provided an exceptional degree of political stability over the past two generations and has facilitated the country's development. Its dismemberment is openly sought by Mexico's creditors, since the nationalist PRI machine is a formidable obstacle to their efforts to obtain control over Mexico's oil and other resources in exchange for a \$100-billion pile of worthless paper, known as Mexico's foreign debt. Creditor organs such as the *New York Times* have repeatedly intoned that Mexico requires "political liberalization in order to be able to carry out economic liberalization."

Bartlett laid his credentials for executing such a liberalization before a room filled with the top debt policy strategists of Wall Street's core institutions at Columbia University on May 28. William Rhodes of Citibank, the head of the creditors' cartel for Mexico, was among those present. Bartlett offered them insights into his plans for the "democratization" of Mexico's political system. Shortly thereafter the *Wall Street Journal* gave Bartlett its presidential endorsement as the man who could provide the political framework required for the creditors to pick up whatever is worth salvaging from its wrecked economy. It opined, "The tough interior minister is the man who can stop the threat of a growing opposition and preserve the country's political system."

Nazi-Communist 'safety valve'

Bartlett justifies his opening up of Mexico's republican political system to totalitarian parties of the right and left as necessary to provide "safety valves" to release tensions caused by the regime's suicidal economic policy. Were President Miguel de la Madrid to continue fulfilling the austerity commitments he recently made with the International Monetary Fund, the PRI would lose its historic control over the labor movement to leftist extremists, Fidel Velázquez, the head of the PRI's labor forces recently warned.

The undermining of the PRI's labor and peasant sectors, is, however, precisely what Bartlett is fishing for. Increasing chaos on the U.S. border is also of evident interest to Moscow

. . . and to its Kissingerian partners, who want the United States to rivet its national security concerns on the Central American mess.

A leader of Mexico's communist party, the PSUM, used the "safety-valve" image to explain his party's alliance with the PAN, Mexico's most vociferously anti-communist political party. PSUM deputy Jorge Alcocer Villanueva said his party defended the PAN's vote, "because if Mexico faces a severe economic crisis which could become a social crisis, it should leave open escape valves for the people, letting it freely elect its governors."

Mexico's veteran communist party chairman Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo described the Sept. 6-7 forum at which the mating of his PSUM and the PAN came out of the closet as "a unique meeting, such as never seen before." He said it reached a political agreement "in which personal and group differences were put aside to work for a well-defined objective. . . . There are no winners or losers here." Both he and PAN leaders agreed the goal was "democracy." PAN's secretary-general Bernardo Batiz told the press that the PAN and the three leftist parties in the alliance had differences of opinion, but, "We agree on the struggle for democracy."

The forum's declaration uses the rhetoric of "democracy" and "effective suffrage." The 400 delegates included 65 congressmen elected under Mexico's voting system, which gives seats to any party which gets over 5% of the vote, thus giving more than their share to parties opposing the majority PRI. The forum committed itself to escalating nationwide agitation, while threatening, "There is still time to avoid the explosions produced by the political closing."

The PAN has engaged in sporadic violence since it lost the July elections in the state of Chihuahua. PAN officials who have been trying to promote chaos in Mexico, have been hiding out "North of the Border" in El Paso, Texas, lobbying for backing similar to that which the United States is providing to Nicaragua's Contras.

While much of the PAN's rhetoric is tailored to please U.S. conservatives, the real potential for mobilizing anti-government insurrections of the poor comes from the communist left, according to Washington's specialists in such affairs. This makes the PAN-PSUM alliance especially interesting. The Sept. 6-7 forum considered the Nazi-Communist alliance running a joint candidacy against the ruling PRI party in the 1988 presidential elections.

Did Bartlett help kill Camarena?

In his lust to gather under his wing every force which could be thrown against Mexico's institutions, Bartlett has made other strange alliances, including one with the invisible world government of Dope, Inc. As interior minister, he controls the Federal Security Division (DFS). Authentic DFS credentials were found on two of Mexico's most notorious drug traffickers, Rafael Caro Quintero and "Don Neto" when they were arrested for the brutal assassination of U.S. Drug

Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena in February 1985. Their DFS credentials bore the personal signature of DFS chief Pedro Zorrilla. When this was discovered, Zorrilla simply resigned and slipped out of Mexico. Bartlett didn't lift a finger.

According to senior Mexican intelligence experts, "During the Zorrilla administration, the mafia corrupted many DFS agents. It is hard to tell whether Zorrilla and Bartlett were accomplices in this or merely neglected to do anything about it."

Nor was any action taken from the U.S. side by those most vociferous against Mexico. The corrupt side of the Justice Department's FBI has notoriously had a strong, even a controlling, influence on the DFS. These same U.S. net-

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works provide protection for cross-border criminal activities by the PAN and its communist partners, as documented a year ago in the book, *The PAN, Moscow's Terrorists in Mexico*.

Bartlett battles Mexican nationalists

Mexico's nationalists have waged a running battle with Bartlett. Bartlett and his chief elections fixer, Fernando Elias Calles, rigged the July 7 Chihuahua elections so that PRI voters would stay home and the PAN win. He was surprised by the results. Members of the U.S. National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) visited Mexico with evidence that the PAN was a confederate of Senator Helms and the State Department in trying to overthrow the Mexican system.

The NDPC assertions, spread all over Mexico by the media and the Mexican Labor Party, aroused patriotic forces inside the ruling PRI party. They went to Chihuahua, remoralized the PRI base to fight for "national sovereignty," and brought busloads of peasants to the polls.

After the elections, the PAN screamed "fraud" and began a campaign of violence and civil disobedience which disrupted the public order in the state. The Mexico City PRI held a 10,000 person rally in Mexico City demanding that the PAN lose its official registration for "treason to the Fatherland." PAN leaders dared them to try, assuring that was protected from any such move by the interior minister, Manuel Bartlett.