

## Dateline Mexico by Hugo López Ochoa and Carlos Valdez

### Are 'ex'-terrorists for human rights?

*The Moscow-controlled terrorists of the 1970s now want to try the nationalist officials who jailed them.*

Confessed ex-terrorists launched classical Soviet-style psychological warfare in December, to politically weaken several key officials in the newly reorganized national security apparatus. Their campaign began the moment Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios was named Interior Secretary and Javier García Paniagua appointed Mexico City police chief. But it became more overt Dec. 16, when it was announced that Miguel Nassar Haro would serve as intelligence director for the capital's police.

During the 1970s, these three successively served as chief of the Federal Security Directorate (DFS). They were quite effective in dismantling Mexico's terrorist groups. They destroyed the 23rd of September Communist League, a terrorist band whose criminal ideology resembles that of Peru's Shining Path, which Peruvian President Alan García has equated with Cambodia's Pol Pot. Many members of the Communist League and other shorter-lived terrorist groups were trained at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, or in North Korea or Cuba. García Paniagua and Miguel Nassar were called back into service not only because they defeated terrorism, but also for their assault on organized crime in Mexico City, which, along with the drug-trafficking mafia, gained frightful power during the past six years' presidency of Miguel de la Madrid.

It is no accident that the first hysterical outcry against Gutiérrez Barrios was by the notorious columnist Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, who was trained in Soviet irregular warfare

methods at the headquarters of the satanic Benedictine monk Gregorio Lemercier: the Center for Information and Documentation (CIDOC) in Cuernavaca. Granados Chapa wrote a venomous article against Interior Secretary Gutiérrez Barrios in the daily *La Jornada* Dec. 5 in which he tagged him a "political policeman," "militarist," and "repressor."

Granados Chapa hates Gutiérrez Barrios just as he hates ex-President Luis Echeverría, Gutiérrez Barrios's former boss, who closed down CIDOC in the mid-1970s and who went after Granados Chapa and his chief, *Excelsior* newspaper publisher Julio Scherer, for covering up for terrorists. To accuse anti-communist fighters of "human rights violations" while turning a blind eye to atrocities committed by Moscow-controlled terrorists, is classic Soviet irregular warfare.

After Nassar Haro's nomination, former 23rd of September Communist League members Gustavo Hiraes, José Luis Moreno, Rigoberto Dávila Ordóñez, José Domínguez, and Mario Ramírez popped up. At a Dec. 22 press conference, they demanded that Nassar, whom they accused of being a "torturer," should resign. The day before, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, ex-presidential candidate of the Trotskyist Revolutionary Party of the Workers (PRT), did the same in the name of the Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted, Disappeared, and Political Exiles of Mexico. Said committee was one of the outfits most used by Amnesty International to bring international discredit upon the nationalist administration of Luis Echeverría (1970-76).

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Members of the notorious Nazi-communist alliance from several leftist parties and the right-wing synarchist National Action Party (PAN) paved the way for these "former guerrillas." On Dec. 18, Deputies Luis Miranda Resendiz and Manuel Marcue Pardini, of the PPS party, and Patricia Olamendi and Pablo Gómez of Mexico's communist party (PMS), questioned Mexico City mayor Manuel Camacho Solís on his selecting Nassar. PAN deputy Alberto Ling Altamirano did likewise. On Dec. 20, the interrogation continued—from the podium of the City Council led by Héctor Ramírez Cuellar of the PPS and Ramón Sosamontes of the PMS. The latter chairs the Public Security Committee. All were seconded by José Angel Conchello, PAN's supposed "anti-communist" fanatic. Conchello is City Council president.

On Dec. 26, the weekly *Proceso*, which Scherer founded with private bank money after Echeverría had thrown him out of *Excelsior*, devoted eight pages plus its front cover, to excerpts from a book by Rafael Rodríguez Castañeda, *The Dirty Years*, soon to be published by Editorial Grijalbo. It purports to show that "Nassar was an important component in the Mexican dirty war" against communism.

The article highlights that Nassar's "style was certainly set by those who were his mentors and protectors in police operations: Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios and Javier García Paniagua." The authors of this genuine dirty war, whether communists or merely what Lenin called useful fools, do not deny that their hysteria is due to the "anti-communist" convictions of those whom they attack: Nassar's "anti-communism . . . marked his trajectory inside the DFS," writes Rodríguez Castañeda.