
MEXICO

Christian Democrats start socialist party

by Dolia Pettingell

On Dec. 14, 1980 a Mexican political group known as Acción Comunitaria announced its transformation into the Mexican Social Democratic Party (PSD). Declaring total war against Mexico's successful "mixed economy" system, the new party stated that it will move to link up with the Socialist International of Willy Brandt.

The creation of the Mexican Social Democratic Party is a perfect case study that proves what this magazine has charged repeatedly: 1) that the Socialist International movement is responsible for the creation and ongoing deployment of left-wing terrorist organizations; and 2) that the Socialist International and its left terrorist infrastructure is controlled by the same Society of Jesus networks who run the rightist Christian Democracy.

The founding declaration of the PSD itself proved the point on terrorism. There, the new party attacked the enormous concentration of power of Mexico's presidential system, and made public its commitment to continue the battle of Hidalgo, Morelos, Juárez, and Cárdenas—Mexico's founding fathers—and of Lucio Cabañas. Cabañas was the peasant guerrilla leader who founded the terrorist 23rd of September League ("Liga 23") in the 1960s, and was killed by the Mexican army in the late 1970s.

The reference to Cabañas by the PSD is not accidental: both groups were created by the same Jesuit networks.

Acción Comunitaria, the group that has now turned into the PSD, was founded in the early 1970s by three brothers, Ernesto, Edmundo, and Luis Sánchez Aguilar, and by Guajardo Suárez, the heavyweight political and financial supporter of the group. Guajardo Suárez, a leading Christian Democratic businessman, is well known in Mexico for working closely with the Christian Democratic FAT trade-union confederation, as well as founding the Jesuit Social Union of Mexican Businessmen (USEM). The USEM is the social action organization of the more "liberal" faction of the Monterrey Group, Mexico's most powerful private-sector financial and industrial conglomerate.

Luis Sánchez Aguilar, current head of the PSD and Guajardo Suárez's protégé, was trained at the presti-

gious Monterrey Institute of Technology, the Monterrey Group's cadre-training institution. Most of the professors of the Monterrey Institute are either members of the Jesuit order or have received Jesuit education.

One of the most prominent and influential Jesuits who trained Luis Sánchez Aguilar in the 1960s was a German national by the name of Herman von Bertrand. Von Bertrand, still considered by Sánchez Aguilar as the most influential person in his personal development, played a prominent role in recruiting young students into the Liga 23 support groups. These support groups at the Monterrey Institute were in turn the principal recruitment base for the Liga 23.

In the early 1970s, around the time Acción Comunitaria was formed, a sharp faction fight within the Monterrey Group surfaced. The fight was between Guajardo Suárez's liberal faction on the one hand, and the more pro-industrial group aligned with Monterrey patriarch Eugenio Garza Sada.

The fight centered around Garza Sada's attempts to throw the Jesuits out of Monterrey, something which Guajardo Suárez violently opposed. In an effort to consolidate his own support base, Guajardo Suárez at this point created the USEM.

In addition to purging the Jesuits, old man Garza Sada was engaged in key negotiations with then-President Luis Echeverría, aimed at establishing cooperation on economic development projects between the public and private sectors. The negotiations had the potential of ending the longstanding rivalry between Mexico's public and private sectors, a dispute the Jesuits and others have historically manipulated to keep the Mexican economy weak. Garza Sada's efforts were strongly opposed by Guajardo Suárez's people on this count as well.

In 1973, a terrorist commando of the Liga 23 assassinated Garza Sada in downtown Monterrey. This not only destroyed his own efforts, but sabotaged the possibility of any cooperation between the two sectors for the remainder of the Echeverría administration, since the Monterrey Group as a whole blamed Echeverría for their patriarch's death. More sophisticated analysts, however, wonder about Guajardo Suárez's more likely connection to the incident.

It was not until 1978, the second year of the López Portillo administration, that relations between the two sectors started to improve. In an exclusive interview with this magazine in March 1980, the PSD's Luis Sánchez Aguilar expressed great unhappiness at this increasing cooperation between the government of López Portillo and Monterrey businessmen.

It is this potential for a prodevelopment alliance which the new PSD is now targeting for destruction.