

# The PAN party of Mexico: Nazi-communists on U.S. doorstep

by Timothy Rush

The alliance between the neo-Nazi National Action Party (PAN) of Mexico and the communist Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) was made official in November 1983, when top representatives of both parties linked arms and marched down the streets of Culiacán, Sinaloa to demand the destruction of the ruling PRI party. The alliance has blossomed since then. It is a paradigm of the kind of Nazi-Communist convergence threatening much broader areas of Ibero-America, Europe, and the Middle East, and it has the support of the Soviet government.

*EIR* asked the Soviet naval attaché in Mexico for his view of this surprising alliance. Frigate Captain Zajar V. Vasilchenko replied: "You know the history of my party? We made alliances with everyone. They were just tactical alliances, of course. The PSUM is acting for the good of Mexico."

The PAN-PSUM alliance would pose a serious enough threat to the Mexican government and to U.S. security if it were merely tactical. It is worse: the hook-up of the two forces is a long-prepared, principled collaboration which has roots reaching back 50 years. Many U.S. businessmen and others interested in Mexico are being told by corrupt press, State Department, and FBI circles that the PAN is a trusty conservative operation, a kind of "Republican Party" of Mexico, and that it deserves support as the alternative to the "corrupt, socialistic" Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which has ruled the country since the 1920s.

What a fraud! In the first months of this year alone, the PAN has been in the midst of countless violent incidents along 2,000 miles of the border with the United States, in collaboration not only with the PSUM but with every left-radical terrorist group that security officials on both sides of the border have been monitoring since the Mexican student uprising of 1968.

*EIR* has repeatedly exposed the PAN's real nature as a neo-Nazi formation, anti-American in ideology, intertwined with the drug and arms mafias, and increasingly turning to violence. Many of the PAN's defenders have refused to accept these documented charges, but admit that the PAN's "rightwing ideology" may bring it into contact with such unsavory forces.

We tell here the full story, never told before, of the "anti-communist" PAN's long-term collaboration with Mexico's terrorist left, including the extraordinary role that the PAN played in the 1968 student "revolution."

## In the shadow of the Hitler-Stalin Pact

The National Action Party was founded in September 1939, a month after the Hitler-Stalin pact had cleared the way for Hitler's invasion of Poland and the division of that nation between Germany and Russia.

The PAN was one of the fruits of that corrupt alliance. Founded as a Mexican asset of the Nazi International then spreading throughout the Western Hemisphere, the founding convention narrowly voted down two alternative names: "National Corporatists Union" and "Mexican Falange Party." It urged *Mexican neutrality* in the world war against Nazism *up through 1944*. Some of its leading members helped the nest of Nazis and Nazi sympathizers running the circuit from Errol Flynn's Hollywood crowd down through Acapulco and over to Europe and the Far East.

**José Angel Conchello**, president of the PAN from 1972 to 1975, is one of the party's most blatant upholders of this tradition today. In 1976 he extolled "the economic recovery program . . . of a great banker, Hjalmar Schacht, director of the German central bank during the Hitlerian empire." He insisted that Mexico must use the muscle power of its "abundant labor force" rather than machines; the model was Hitler's forced-work program, harbinger of the concentration camps, called the *Arbeitsdienst*: this would be beneficial for Mexico "not just for its economic utility but for its educational content."

A vicious anti-Semite, Conchello snarled to a political associate of Lyndon LaRouche in August 1983: "We're going to get that filthy Jew from Philadelphia."

Spawned by the Nazis, the PAN was at the same time the continuation of the work of a wave of European Jesuits who had arrived in Mexico at the turn of the century, preaching a doctrine known as "Catholic Action" or "solidarism." As current PAN president **Pablo Emilio Madero** declared in 1982: the PAN is "neither capitalist nor socialist, but solidar-

ist." The secret to the PAN's Nazi-Communist double identity is this Jesuit-molded doctrine, the "third way" between "laissez-faire capitalism" and "materialistic socialism," based on a return to virtually feudalistic hierarchical relations between church, state, capital, and labor.

The founders of the PAN had been steeped in solidarism through the Jesuit-run Cristero Wars of 1926-29 and through the "secular solidarist" 1929 presidential campaign of **José Vasconcelos**. Vasconcelos was a particularly notable example of the Nazi-Communist: a man who, as Education Minister (1920-1924), modeled cultural policy on the work of Soviet Culture Minister Anatoly Lunacharsky, and who in the late 1930s became a fervent admirer of Hitler. The financial angel for Vasconcelos' campaign was **Manuel Gómez Morín**, the PAN's principal founder a decade later.

If World War II gave an appropriate context for the Nazi side of the PAN to assert itself, by the late 1950s the party had put in place a Christian Democratic youth apparatus which was a virtual factory of left-terrorist leaders for almost two decades and was the envy of the Communist Party itself.

The man who opened up the seeming change was **José González Torres**, PAN president from 1959 to 1962. González Torres proclaimed that his party would "create a strong link" across all Ibero-America "capable of building the New Dark Ages, the American Dark Ages."

## The 1968 student uprising

The PAN's solidarist training prepared it for its role in staging the "dress rehearsal" for today's Nazi-Communist alliance, the student uprising of 1968. The Movement of '68 was the biggest challenge to Mexico's republican institutions since the Jesuits' Cristero Rebellion in the 1920s, and was only crushed in a hail of gunfire at the Plaza de las Tres Culturas of Tlatelolco.

Although the "rightist" PAN officially did not support the "leftist" upsurge, PAN personnel were strategically placed throughout the leadership of the Movement, and even many "leftist" leaders turn out to have been trained by the PAN. **Ignacio Reynoso Obregón**, a PAN candidate for congress, a high official of the Knights of Columbus, and a leader of the Jesuit-run Christian Familiar Movement, coordinated a complete interface of PAN student formations with the National Strike Council, the supreme coordinating body of the Movement. In all, there were seven members of the National Youth Directorate of the PAN working directly on the strike committees: Marcia Gutiérrez Cárdenas; Ignacio Senties; Rubén Malpica; Manuel Farrel; Roberto Magallanes; Diego Mazaigos; and Diego Cevallos.

Three well-known PAN leaders took open support roles: **Plácido Hernández**, another PAN congressional candidate; **Alejandro Aviles**, a top PAN youth leader in the early 1960s who got the PAN to take out paid newspaper ads declaring support for the student strike of August 1968, and **Father Ramón Ertze Garamendi**, who ran an influential pro-strike

program on the basic communication channel for the would-be revolution, Radio Universidad.

As for the "left radicals" who grabbed the headlines, almost to a man they were protégés of former PAN members or prominent leaders in the Christian Democracy, including **Julio Scherer García**, editor of the leading daily, *Excelsior*; **José Alvarez e Icaza**, oligarchic director of the Jesuit "human rights" terrorist protection center, Cencos; and **Miguel Angel Granados Chapa**, "angry young man" of the leftist upsurge and later close associate of the Mexican Communist Party, who trained in the 1950s with the neo-nazi MURO youth gang, passed through touch-up courses at the Jesuit Ibero-American University, and became head of the PAN youth in the early 1960s.

The figure behind all of these "Christians turned radicals" was **Sergio Méndez Arceo**, the "Red Bishop" of Cuernavaca. A field soldier in the Cristero Rebellion of 1926-29, Méndez Arceo helped found the FAT solidarist labor movement in the late 1950s and then in 1961 joined with Jesuit brainwashing specialist Ivan Illich to found the school which would train many leaders of 1968 and would safehouse a string of Ibero-American and European "most wanted" terrorists, the **Cuernavaca International Center for Documentation (CIDOC)**.

Throughout the 1960s, as the student uprising unfolded, Méndez Arceo was on intimate terms with **Adolfo Christlieb Ibarrola**, president of the PAN from 1962 to 1968.

In November 1968, one month after the massacre of students in Tlatelolco, a select group of leftist leaders, headed by Méndez Arceo himself, met in secret in the Mexico City suburb of San Angel Inn with the rising star of the PAN party, **Efraín González Morfín**. Ten years before González Morfín had been tutored by the key theorist of Solidarism of mid-century Europe, German Jesuit **Oswald von Nell-Breuning**; two years later, after a meteoric rise in the party, he would be named the PAN's presidential candidate in the 1970 national elections.

At the meeting, the radicals at first confronted González Morfín, charging that the PAN was reactionary and not a reliable ally of the student movement. González Morfín was emphatic in response: "You are wrong. I can represent your aspirations." His arguments were persuasive; the meeting agreed on a program of cooperative effort.

## Turn to terrorism

González Morfín ran his 1970 campaign on a platform which would bring cheers from the KGB-run "greenie" and "freeze" movements today. Profiling himself as the radical alternative to PRI candidate Luis Echeverría, he assailed the Mexican government as "bourgeois, conservative, and repressive." During this campaign, for the first time, the PAN advertised itself as the "peace" movement, running slogans which showed first "PAN" written in the center of a circle, and then "PAZ," or "peace."

But PAN involvement with the regroupment of 1968 went further: *The PAN played a key role in the creation and deployment of Mexico's hard-core communist terrorists of the 1970s.*

This part of the story starts in Ciudad Juárez, the Chihuahua border city across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas. The local PAN apparatus and the Christian Democratic labor auxiliary, the FAT, set up a special "community action" experiment in 1966. After perfecting techniques for recruiting and deploying terrorists for four years, the leader of the experiment, **Javier Obeso, S.J.**, traveled to Monterrey, where he joined up with fellow Jesuits **Salvador Rabago** and **Herman von Bertrand**. Their prize pupil, an ultraright mystic named **Ignacio Olivares**, turned into the machinegun-toting founder of modern Mexico's most deadly "left" terrorist grouping, the **23rd of September Communist League**.

The League's companion movement across the Sierra Madre, in the west coast state of Sinaloa, was called the "Sick Ones" ("**Enfermos**"), and held the entirety of the student population and much of the rest of the population in terror. The head of the Enfermos at the time, **Camilo Valenzuela**, today the leader of the **Corriente Socialista** radical grouplet, revealed one of the deepest secrets of the composition of the Enfermos, a secret kept under wraps for over 14 years, at the beginning of 1984. Valenzuela told the left magazine *Por Esto* that the Enfermos "included political forces from the PAN. . . to the communists and the Spartacus League." The Enfermos were known for a virulent hatred of modern, Western civilization, reminiscent of the Sendero Luminoso terrorists of Peru or Pol Pot of Kampuchea.

During the 1969-72 period in Sinaloa, when the Enfermos ruled the universities of the state, the drug-runners ruled the fields and backlands. These were the years of the explosion in poppy and marijuana cultivation which would earn Mexico's Northwest the nickname of the "Drug Corridor" into the Southwest of the United States. In the middle of it: **Manuel Clouthier**, the major power behind the PAN in Sinaloa, and former president of the Mexican Employers Association. Clouthier is a hacienda owner who, according to reliable sources, was stopped in 1969 with a station-wagon full of marijuana heading for the northern markets.

Clouthier's and Valenzuela's worlds met on the streets of Culiacán, capital of Sinaloa, on the night of Nov. 7, 1983. Clouthier joined arms with Valenzuela of the Corriente Socialista, the local leaders of the communist PSUM party, and Jorge Del Rincón, Clouthier's uncle and the PAN mayoral candidate, to march jointly for the overthrow of the Mexican republican system, immediately after elections which had seen the ruling PRI party maintain its power.

## **The PAN and the Club of Rome**

When the Echeverría and successor López Portillo governments launched a highly successful crackdown ("Operation Condor") against the drug-trafficking and put the lid on

the related terrorist threat, the PAN and the communist left began the discussions to put their alliance on an open programmatic basis.

Those who think of the PAN as a "pro-capitalist" antidote to "atheistic communism" should note that over the past decade, cooperation between the PAN and the left has been forged principally on the issues of 1) assault on industrial development and technological progress, and 2) defense of colonial-period Church prerogatives to intervene in secular and political affairs.

The chief ideological spokesman for the PAN's "Small is Beautiful" anti-technology outlook is **José Angel Conchello**, the party's most open neo-Nazi. In 1974, in the middle of his three-year term as PAN president, this lawyer from Monterrey extolled the Club of Rome's "limits to growth" doctrine and World Federalist program, dedicated to the elimination of republican nation-states. He wrote: "The Club of Rome forces us to understand that we are nearing a cardinal moment of history, and that we must accept individual sacrifices and political changes."

Indistinguishable from Conchello's thinking was that of pro-terrorist bishop **Méndez Arceo**, who said he agreed with everything in Marx except Marx's belief in industrial progress. "Although it is probable that Marx let himself be fooled by the optimism of progress," he wrote, "we Christians can see more clearly how the expansion of capital and advanced industrial techniques have damaged the natural base of well-being." Another theoretician in Conchello's mold is **Raúl Olmedo**, the prize Mexican pupil of the Marxist high priest of the Sorbonne, Althusser, who returned to Mexico after the French student movement of 1968 to become economics page editor of *Excelsior* with the motto "productivity is the enemy of the working population."

The PAN's Club of Rome ideology provided ample basis for a link-up with the countercultural swamp which Mexico's left had become by the late 1970s. The first institutional alliance of this type was struck between the PAN and the proto-terrorist, environmentalist, Fourth International sect in Mexico, the **Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT)**. In April, 1981, PRT ecologist leader **Octavio Rodríguez Araujo** and the González Morfín group jointly sponsored the trip of German ecologist/terrorist guru **Rudolf Bahro**, to Mexico. Bahro, advocate of a return to pre-industrial society, is a leader of the Green Party in West Germany, dedicated to splitting the United States from Europe and destroying NATO.

A year later, **Raúl González Schmoll**, editor of the PAN-linked magazine *Solidarism* and brother of PAN party president from 1979-1982, **Jesús González Schmoll**, began discussions with the PRT and other left formations for joint actions around the 1982 national presidential elections. The result was a series of PAN-PRT protest actions, from hunger strikes in Monterrey to mass marches in Sonora.

If Conchello's radical "Futurist" environmentalism places him squarely with the communist left, his open anti-Semitism

and love of Hitlerian economics makes him the PAN's most important interface with Mexico's hardcore Nazis. In late 1982 and 1983, Conchello organized a series of conspiratorial meetings in Mexico City hotels to mold Mexico's most notorious Nazis into a secret strike force in coordination with the PAN. His co-conspirators in these meetings included: **Salvador Borrego**, Mexico's most rabid anti-Semite and open Hitler propagandist, former Cristero and former member of the Nazi secret services; **Celerino Salmerón**, head of the Mexican Traditionalist Falange, former Cristero commandant; **Luis Felipe Coello**, head of the fascist *Acción* magazine, former leader of the neo-Nazi paramilitary movement, the MURO; **Manuel de la Isla Paulín**, director of a national fascist coordinating group known only as "the Secret Organization"; and **Enrique Farlie Fuentes**, columnist for *El Herald* newspaper, who bragged in 1982 that he had hosted Nazi butcher **Klaus Barbie** in his home in Lima a decade before.

### 'March to the Basilica'

Similar convergence of the PAN with the left was occurring through the solidarist church networks established by the Jesuits so many years before. The PAN, since its founding in 1939, had taken up the Cristero demands that Articles 3 and 130 of the Mexican constitution, which established secular control of primary education and outlawed Church interference in politics, be overturned.

In 1980, the PAN suddenly found that its ally in the same demands was none other than the Mexican Communist Party. On April 2 of that year, the PCM led a rag-tag collection of counterculture specimens, including prominently the Mexican Homosexual League, on a march to the holiest shrine in Mexican Catholicism, the Basilica of the Virgin of Guadalupe. The party which for 50 years had excoriated the role of the "reactionary clergy" in Mexican political life knelt down and worshipped at the shrine.

What had happened? A re-heating of the crucible in which the PAN had been forged, Jesuit solidarism, produced the miracle: "Theology of Liberation."

**Porfirio Miranda**, a Mexican Jesuit priest who had studied in Europe with solidarist theorist Nell-Breuning, set up the Mexican chapter of the Theology of Liberation. Just two years after Méndez Arceo had traveled to Havana to negotiate the full-scale integration of Cuban DGI (intelligence) assets into Theology of Liberation networks, and just a year after the Sandinista revolution brought the Theology of Liberation to power in Nicaragua, a deal was struck with the Mexican Communist Party, and the march to the Basilica was on.

With the fusion of the solidarist Theology of Liberation and the PCM (reorganized as the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, PSUM), the way was clear for wholesale channeling of "radical" church networks into the service to the National Action Party (PAN).

## An explosion of PAN violence aimed at Mexican nationalists

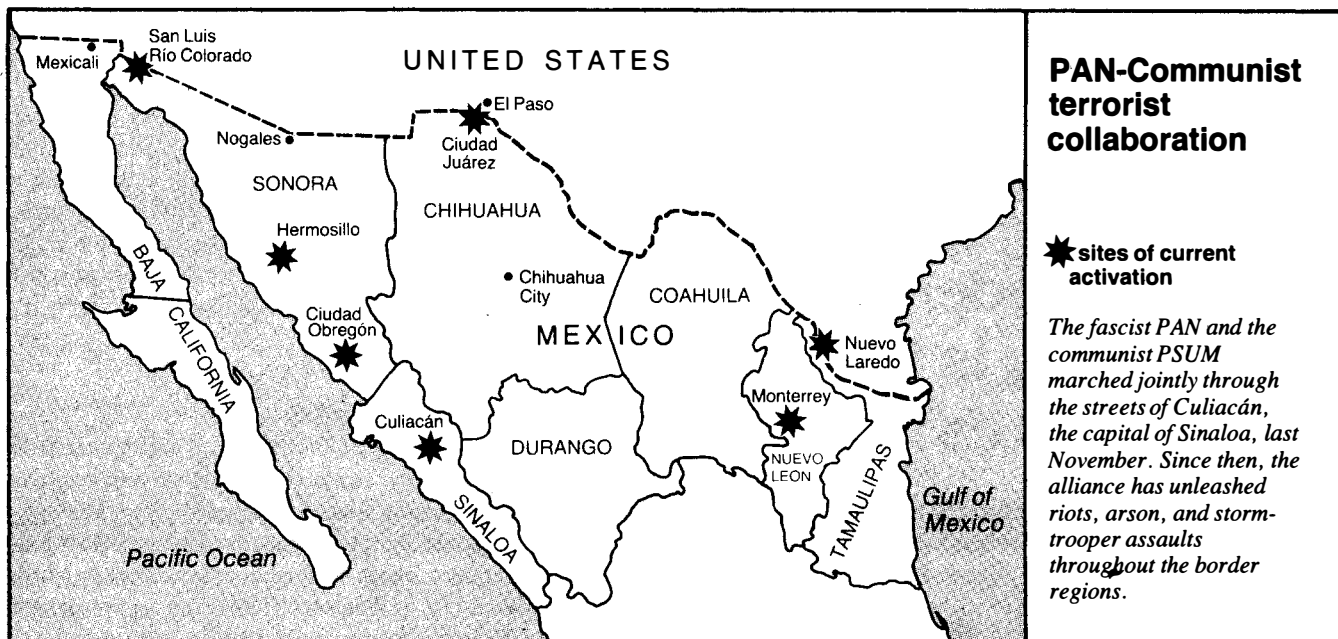
The Nazi-Communist movement headed by Mexico's National Action Party (PAN) has entrenched itself along the 2,000 mile border with the United States. We present here three case studies of the PAN's terrorist activities and alliances in this strategic region.

- **Sonora:** In the south of the state, the Sonora branch of leftist "Enfermo" leader **Camilo Valenzuela's** *Corriente Socialista* is headed by **Adolfo Orive Benguier**. Orive's maoist **Coalition of Ejidos of the Yaqui Valley** turned out the votes for the PAN in that area during the last elections. In February 1983, the PAN's "great hope" for the 1985 gubernatorial race, **Adalberto Rosas**, deployed 150 goons in the agricultural center of Ciudad Obergón to break up a rally of the Mexican Labor Party. Rosas's lieutenant in charge of the squadristi attack was **Leonardo Reichel Urroz**, a mentally erratic self-confessed homosexual and drug-runner who participated in terrorist activity in the 1970s as a member of the People's Armed Revolutionary Forces (FRAP).

In the middle of the state, around Hermosillo, the *ménage à trois* of the PAN, the communist PSUM, and the drug mafia reached scandalous new heights the third week of February when PSUM member and professor at the University of Sonora, **Miguel Cárdenas Valdéz**, proposed one of the state's leading drug-runners, **Agustín "Chato" Antunez**, to be the "sponsor" of the graduating class of the University law school. In an interview with local television, Antunez admitted he had served several jail sentences for drug-running, but insisted that there had been no harm done—all the dope he produced had been for foreign consumption in the United States, and the "earnings help the country economically."

Local PAN members, who worked successfully with the PSUM to award the honor to Antunez, are now proposing that PSUM professor Cárdenas Valdéz run for office on the PAN ticket as a result of the Antunez affair.

In Sonora's north, the PAN mayor of border town San Luis Río Colorado, **Fausto Ochoa Medina**, has not only opened the town wide to the drug mafias, but, according to



several sources, looked the other way as PSUM-linked leftist networks established training camps for up to 600 Central American guerrillas in the vicinity.

- **Chihuahua:** One of the spin-offs of the PAN-sponsored 1966 "community action" project was the **Committee for Popular Defense (CDP)**, created in 1971 as a support apparatus of the **23rd of September League** of terrorists. It is viewed today by law enforcement authorities as one of the most dangerous left-radical formations anywhere on the border.

The CDP is linked to one of the prime projects of the Nazi International, the European-based **Society for Endangered Peoples**, a front for terrorist and separatist activity around the world that involves a network of more than 3,500 radical anthropologists. The Society adopted the CDP as one of its special causes in early 1982. The Society is headed by two admirers and protégés of a Swiss Nazi collaborator and post-war Nazi theorist of "universal fascism," Armin Mohler.

Through the same apparatus, the CDP is in regular contact with the **American Indian Movement (AIM)** of Dennis Banks and Russell Means, the Puerto Rican **FALN**, and the **Revolutionary Communist Party**, active in Texas as well as the U.S. East Coast, and the **Committee in Solidarity with El Salvador (CISPES)**, a guerrilla support organization active in campuses around the United States.

The PAN-CDP alliance behind the scenes is unbroken since the late '60s, though both groups arrange public spats periodically to maintain the loyalty of their bases. In 1970, during the González Morfín race against Echeverría for president, the forces which would form the CDP a year later

joined with the PAN for riots against the PRI candidate. PAN honcho **Carlos Sotelo** was among those arrested, along with the CDP radicals. The incident which triggered the formal CDP founding was the arrest of prominent 23rd of September Communist League terrorists; the CDP and the PAN organized joint support rallies to defend the terrorists, and even rubbed shoulders in funeral observances for a "Liga 23" terrorist.

The PAN mayor of Ciudad Juárez, **Javier Barrios**, was elected in July 1983 through the tacit support of the CDP, which refused to mobilize its base for any of the left candidates, and put out the word quietly that a victory of the PAN would be just the ticket.

- **Nuevo León:** The capital of this key state is the northern industrial center of Monterrey, whose "Monterrey Group" of industrialists has been the backbone of under-the-table financial support for the PAN for decades. The new national president of the PAN, **Pablo Emilio Madero**, like PAN Nazi ideologue José Angel Conchello, has only just resigned from the direct payroll of one of the top Monterrey conglomerates.

The Monterrey equivalent of the CDP operation in Ciudad Juárez is **Tierra y Libertad**; 23rd of September League co-founder **Salvador Rabago** continues to work in the outlawed zone. When Tierra y Libertad leader Anaya was arrested the first week of February, it was the local PAN apparatus, together with the arch-conservative Nuevo León Bar Association, which took the lead in mobilizing for his defense. Political observers believe the move by the PAN is preliminary to a full-scale PAN-PSUM alliance at the local level in anticipation of crucial gubernatorial elections in 1985.

# Ernst Zuendel: 'The enemy is the United States'

Mexican intelligence sources report that the current internal destabilization of Mexico has a significant Nazi International component involving, among others, Canadian Nazi Ernst Zuendel. Zuendel's profile gives a good insight into the operations of the PAN party in Mexico, with which he is now allied.

Zuendel is best known in Europe and the United States for his assertions that the Holocaust against Jews in Nazi Germany never happened. He is a mystic and occultist who believes in UFOs and the existence of the Third Reich under the North Pole. He has been heavily funded, according to one source, by wealthy right-wing Catholic families tied into the schismatic networks of Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre. Zuendel is a partisan of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini, and advocates formation of a new Hitler-Stalin pact against the "Great Satan," America.

In a recent interview, Zuendel crowed that "1984 is the year" for the Soviet Union to drive American troops out of Europe:

"For the first time in the post-war era, nationalists and socialists are coming together, combining their efforts against the stationing of [U.S.] missiles [in Western Europe]. . . . The demonstrators are anti-American and deservedly so. . . . In the U.S. it's 'kill a Commie for Christ'; we Europeans are more sophisticated. We know that there are better elements in Eastern European governments than the West; in the East, they treasure European cultural values. America is Europe's biggest problem. The great enemy of Europe is the U.S.

"If the Russians incorporated West Germany and Austria, that would be fantastic! Within a generation the Soviet Union would be German. It was once before—every Russian aristocrat is basically German. . . . If the Soviets move massively into Western Europe, it would be the American troops blocking the ports [to flee]. . . . 1984 is the year."

Early last year, Zuendel reportedly relocated part of his Canadian operations to the Mexican border town of Tijuana, and hooked up with the PAN. According to numerous sources, Zuendel's Mexico operation involves creation of an anti-

government "Resistance" under PAN direction, including formation of death squads targeting leading political and military figures in Mexico and the United States.

A postwar leader of Sir Oswald Mosley's fascist Malmö International network in Canada, Zuendel works with the Western Guard Party, based in Toronto, one of the premier Nazi organizations in North America. He publishes a series of English- and German-language newsletters under the name "Samizdat Publications." The choice of the Russian word referring to illegal underground publishing enterprises is no coincidence.

## Zuendel and Black September

In 1972-73, the Western Guard Party (of which Zuendel's bodyguard Don Andrews is a leader), together with the Revolutionary Union in the United States (now called the Revolutionary Communist Party), was involved in an effort to pull together the terrorist Black September organization in North America, based out of Toronto. Black September, which perpetrated the terrorist murder of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics, was created under the direction of then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, according to U.S. intelligence officials who investigated the atrocity. The terrorists were deployed to heat up war tensions in the Mideast, setting the stage for a global strategic realignment. The Canadian-based network was planning to kill a number of Jewish leaders in the United States as part of this gameplan.

In 1980, the Western Guard began to develop an alliance with members of "The Vanguard of Islam," run by Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini, as well as with Palestinian terrorist networks. This contact was maintained by Western Guard leader Don Andrews. The main contact point for Andrews was the Iranian chargé d'affaires in Ottawa. Since the closing of the Iranian embassy in Washington, D.C., the Ottawa embassy has become the key control point for Iranian terrorist networks in North America.

Zuendel, according to U.S. and Canadian sources, is deployed under the direction of the Center for the Defense of the European Community (CEDADE), the headquarters of the Spanish-speaking division of the Nazi International, based in Madrid and Barcelona. Banned in Spain in 1977, CEDADE is known to be linked to the terrorist Forza Nuova, the Italy-centered group responsible for the December 1980 Bologna train station bombing that claimed over 80 lives.

Zuendel's CEDADE ties reportedly run through the second-in-command of the Nazi underground group, Antoine Rafaelo. Rafaelo has been linked to the founding of the Cuban exile terrorist groups Alpha 66 and Omega 7, both leading elements within the World Anti-Communist League. Alpha 66, according to intelligence sources on both sides of the border, has established special terrorist training camps in southern California for deployment of terrorists into Mexico to back up PAN takeover operations.