

Dateline Mexico by Josefina Menéndez

May 1, dry run

KGB-linked "ultras" used May Day for a practice session for bigger things to come—under State Department coordination.

For those wondering what the June-July period of violence promised by the alliance of the Nazi-leaning National Action Party (PAN) and the communist PSUM party will look like, study for a moment a dry run in the art of provocation carried out on May Day.

For the second straight year, the ultra-left networks in the service of the Soviet KGB, tried to destabilize the traditional Labor Day celebrations in Mexico, May 1. On this occasion, unlike last year, when a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the presidential balcony, security kept even the slightest infiltration out of the official march.

Groups of provocateurs tried to break through the police lines, throwing themselves against the barricades and police dogs of the grenadiers and military police, who were closely guarding the demonstration. These groups included:

- The Authentic Labor Front (a Christian Democratic group patronized by the "red bishop" Sergio Méndez Arceo);
- The Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party;
- The Front Against Repression, sponsored by Mrs. Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, of the PRT—Revolutionary Party of Laborers (Trotskyist);
- The National Coordination of Education Laborers (Dissidents of the National Education Laborers Union);
- The Ayala Plan (the extremist Maoists), among other lefties.

In a round-up of the provocateurs, police discovered that some were armed. Others were carrying plans for a new attack on the presidential reviewing box.

This was enough for the real intellectual agents who are the sponsors of the Nazi-communist alliance, such as the former PAN party youth leader, former Jesuit seminarian, and current guru of KGB-left circles, Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, to write that security forces and the government had acted with "a strong paranoid tendency" in not allowing the "independents" to freely demonstrate.

Similarly, the Social-Democrat León García Soler, in the pages of *Excelsior* newspaper, labeled the arrest and detention of the extremists a "suspension of individual guarantees" of freedom.

If we recall that last year the so-called "students" of the People's High School (now closed) and the PRT Front, had the gall to throw Molotov cocktails at the president's balcony, and that in the course of investigation, it was discovered that they had strong ties with the Puerto Rican terrorist Willy Morales, whose activity in Mexico when he was arrested was to plan to bombing of the Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary meeting; and that Morales was protected by the communist rector of the University of Puebla, Vélez Pliego, one sees clearly the larger, terrorist-linked environment in which such "spontaneous"

events are prepared.

What is interesting in this case is that the KGB operatives seem to work for the U.S. State Department, and that the U.S. embassy in Mexico is a conduit for the propaganda and disinformation of these extremist networks.

The Mexico section of the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1984*, issued by the State Department in February 1985, bases its 10 pages of allegations of human rights violations in Mexico on the testimony of precisely the groups which were involved in the May 1 provocations.

The *Human Rights Report* for Mexico has two cited principal sources: Amnesty International, and the "National Committee in Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted, Disappeared, and Political Exiles in Mexico," run by the very same Rosario Ibarra de Piedra of the Revolutionary Workers Party, involved in the May 1 melee.

The members of Ibarra's committee "continue to express their concern over the fate of Mexico's 'disappeared,'" the State Department solicitously reports in its summary of findings.

To make it clear to the U.S. State Department just what Mexico's real interest is, Mexican lawmakers at this year's interparliamentary meetings with U.S. congressmen, from May 11 to 14, escorted their U.S. colleagues to the famous Cerro de las Campanas, where the traitor and usurper Maximilian of Hapsburg was executed by a firing squad at the mandate of then-President Benito Juárez.

The ceremony was intended to show the world what should be done to the enemies of self-perfecting republics. In this commemoration, the Mexican legislators proposed that the real Mexico-U.S. relationship should be modeled on that of Juárez and Abraham Lincoln.