

Witchhunt against López Portillo: the Barbie connection

by Hector Apolinar in Mexico City

A U.S. businessman back from Mexico the last week of February reported that he had been told that "there will be a civil war if López Portillo is not tried for corruption."

The truth is the opposite. There will be civil war if former President José López Portillo *is* tried for corruption. But the statement reflects an important reality: a well-funded and well-orchestrated campaign to scapegoat López Portillo for Mexico's economic collapse has grown to striking proportions, and poses a grave threat to the government of President Miguel de la Madrid.

Prominent in the campaign are a constitutional lawyer named Ignacio Burgoa Orihuela, the National Action Party (PAN) and the Social Democratic Party (PSD), and a potpourri of strange groups springing up with no other visible existence than in expensive full-page advertisements in the leading national press.

EIR's investigation shows the reins being securely wielded by Mexico's oldest oligarchic families, acting in league with their European cousins, and giving orders through a conspiratorial group of unreconstructed Nazis and neo-Nazis who pride themselves on their connections to Klaus Barbie.

The plan is to "Bhuttoize" López Portillo. Just as Pakistan's president Zulfikar Ali Bhutto attempted to industrialize his nation and develop such advanced technologies as nuclear power, so López Portillo dared dream that with its oil, Mexico could become an industrialized power. Henry Kissinger, according to reliable testimony, personally arranged for Bhutto's overthrow, Bhutto's subsequent trumped-up trial on "corruption" charges by the drug-pushing dictator Zia ul-Haq, and Bhutto's execution. Now Henry Kissinger has his hand in the vendetta against López Portillo.

The campaign, the most important protection racket the International Monetary Fund has in the country, is serious

indeed. When, at the end of January, an evening tabloid ran the front-page headline "F. López Portillo Assassinated," large, agitated crowds immediately formed around the newsstands. It was a tested principle of psychological warfare: the murdered man was in fact an obscure lawyer for drug traffickers who bore no relation to the former President. But the seeds were planted for acceptance of a "hit" on López Portillo.

Economic background

In a Nov. 2, 1982 exposé, *EIR* named the names of a group of core neo-Nazi conspirators who began meeting secretly immediately after the banking nationalization of Sept. 1. They stated that their goal was to build a fascist movement of mass proportions by early in 1983, and they predicted that a dramatic further worsening of the economy in the first quarter of 1983 would provide the impetus for this upsurge, particularly among the middle class.

Those conditions are now at hand. In the first month of the current IMF accord, which began at the end of December, store prices soared between 25 and 30 percent (an official inflation figure of 10.9 percent was the laughingstock of the country). Imports under the IMF regime are running one-third below last year's catastrophic levels; the 70 percent of Mexican industry dependent on foreign-produced parts is on the verge of shutdown, about to unleash a new wave of unemployment. The peso, one of the world's most undervalued currencies at 150 to the dollar, is coming under new flight-capital pressure. IMF-coached operatives are attempting to drive it down another 25 percent, to 200 to the dollar, business sources report.

Talk of civil war is spreading, and some businessmen are reportedly stocking arms in their homes. Speculation is rife that the army may intervene by the end of the year, given the

current rate of dissolution of Mexico's republican institutions.

One of the chief neo-Nazi conspirators, Mauricio Gómez Mayorga, wrote in the magazine *Impacto* at the end of January that President de la Madrid had lost his great opportunity to establish confidence in his regime, by refusing to immediately "put all those officials who looted the country on trial . . . starting with the Great Dog [i.e., López Portillo]."

In a Feb. 3 column, Gómez Mayorga laid his insurrectionist cards on the table. "I heard the other day," he wrote, "a very interesting statement: 'Either de la Madrid breaks with the system, or the population breaks with de la Madrid.' De la Madrid is not going to break with the system; a rupture thus becomes inevitable."

De la Madrid's refusal to lay the blame for Mexico's problems on the usurious policies of the IMF and its international financier backers, opens the political ground for the anti-López Portillo campaign to take off. If de la Madrid acceded to the demands to scapegoat his predecessor, it would be his own political demise—he is too closely identified with the previous regime, in which he served as Planning and Budget Minister. The President's only chance for political survival is to make a break with the IMF now.

How the campaign is run

Mexico's "home-grown" movement to indict its former President is being guided every step of the way by the outside. The manual for the effort was written by Russell Ackoff of Britain's Tavistock Institute and the Wharton School of Philadelphia. His 300-page 1980 study on "Corruption: its Causes and Cures" is dedicated to "my Mexican friends." The most lurid "revelations" have been on the pages of *Der Spiegel* and *Stern* magazines in Europe, and in television documentaries in the United States.

The paid newspaper advertisements which are the hallmark of the campaign within Mexico began at the end of October, when a half-page ad appeared in *Excelsior* signed by the previously unheard-of "Republican Democratic Action of Electrical Workers." On November 18 and 23, an equally peculiar front group called the "National Women's Civic Association" took out expensive ads charging that the surge in Mexico's foreign debt to \$80 billion was the result of López Portillo's personal incompetence and corruption.

Early in January, a new phase began as lawyer Ignacio Burgoa and the PSD party filed separate, but coordinated suits with the federal courts demanding that the Attorney General begin an investigation of López Portillo's finances and his role in "illegally" running up Mexico's foreign debts. The PAN party vociferously joined the cause.

Burgoa hardly has a record which backs his claims to being a "disinterested ordinary citizen." In 1975-76, the well-heeled attorney defended the latifundists and drug runners whose illegal properties were expropriated by Echeverría in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora. In the fall of 1982, he stepped into court as the lawyer for the Mexican banking elite which was dispossessed by López Portillo on Sept. 1.

But a media blitz created a following for Burgoa in short order. Throughout late January and February, Burgoa and associates spent millions of dollars on paid advertisements—up to two full pages at a time in *Excelsior*—and circulated tens of thousands of well-printed handbills on the streets, calling for popular support for Burgoa's "crusade."

When, on Feb. 26, the attorney general's office ruled there were no grounds for an investigation, Burgoa immediately charged that a cover-up was underway. The PSD party announced the formation of a "Mexican League Against Corruption" (LIMEC), to serve as a "national registry of corruption," take "citizens' complaints," and force investigation by the attorney general's office. The leader of the "left-wing" PSD, Luis Sánchez Aguilar, had met regularly with "arch-reactionary" Burgoa during the preceding months, helping arrange the placing of anti-López Portillo material in the left weekly, *Proceso*. The "right-wing" PAN called the Attorney General's decision a "farce" and pledged a series of mass meetings of the women and youth the first weekend of March, to "adopt a new strategy against corruption."

A trail of evidence leads to the U.S. State Department as a controlling force behind the anti-López Portillo witchhunt. The PAN party, which has recently taken to using *squadristi* tactics against its enemies (see box), is notorious for its dependent relationship on U.S. consular officials, and received under-the-table encouragement from the U.S. embassy itself during last July's national elections. The PSD, a political shell which was stripped of legal registration last August, is the joint creation of Education Minister Jesús Reyes Heróles, U.S. oil interests centering on Armand Hammer, and State Department operative Charles Henry Lee.

Aristocrats and monarchists

But the State Department is only one hand stirring the pot. In an uncharacteristic lapse, the "upper crust" of Mexico's aristocracy, which traces its lineage back to the great latifundist baronies of the colonial period and of the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz at the end of the 19th century, showed its guiding hand with paid advertisements on Jan. 5-7 supporting the phantom "Republican Democratic Action of Electrical Workers" and the "National Civic Association" of Gómez Mayorga for previous attacks on López Portillo. The new ad called for "an exhaustive investigation of all ex-officials, in the management of the monies of the nation as well as illegitimate enrichment." Its signers included:

Luis Pablo Martínez del Río: Direct descendant of Pablo Martínez del Río, the representative and theoretician of the hacienda owners who lost their estates in the Mexican Revolution. The Martínez del Río family owned at the time almost the entire state of Durango. Through marriage, the family is closely connected to two other great landowning families, Redo and the Sánchez Navarro.

Teresa Creel: Descendant of the Creel family which, during the Porfirio Díaz years, controlled vast portions of the state of Chihuahua. The Creels are also intermarried with the

Sánchez Navarros.

Carlota Escandón: Descendant of the family which owned one of the most lavish haciendas on the outskirts of Mexico City, as well as vast sugar plantations in Morelos state to the south. Earlier members of the family were intimates of Porfirio Díaz.

Octavio Coulolenc: Member of the family which controls RCA of Mexico; interlocked business interests with the Legorreta family of the Banco Nacional de Mexico (Banamex).

Justo Fernández del Valle y Rincón Gallardo: Descendant of Count Pablo Rincón Gallardo and the initiator of the ad; a pillar of Porfirian society who owned large tracts of land in Morelos and the famous Real del Monte silver mine in Pachuca.

The signers are all intimates of the banking elite, centered in the Espinoza Yglesias and Legorreta interests, which so wrecked Mexico with capital flight operations during 1981-1982. Using their wealth and prestige, over the years these neo-Porfirians have corrupted vast sections of Mexico's political leadership—which they are now hanging out to dry.

The social pages of the Mexican newspapers are crowded with the doings of this monarchist-leaning "inner circle," which commutes between mansions in Mexico City, modern-day haciendas in the country; Acapulco; the Cuernavaca of Princess Beatrice of Savoy; Houston; New York; and Europe.

The links to the old dynasties of Europe have been renewed generation by generation. On Feb. 18, 1983, the latest such match was celebrated: the marriage of Jaime Corcuera Acheson and the Archduchess Myriam of Hapsburg, Princess of Bar. The groom's mother is Lady Mary Acheson, a relative of the Queen of England. The bride's uncle is Otto von Hapsburg, the pretender to the Austrian throne and the guiding force of the Pan-European Union restorationist movement. Myriam is a direct descendant of the Emperor Maximilian of Hapsburg, placed by the British on the "Mexican throne" in the 1860s to obliterate the republican government of Benito Juárez and open a second front against Abraham Lincoln in the United States.

Jaime Corcuera's close relative, Pablo Corcuera, is Henry Kissinger's chief Mexican liaison. When Kissinger arrives in Acapulco for his traditional month-long February "vac-

The PAN goes on a rampage against PLM in Sonora

In an incident reminiscent of the "squadristi" attacks of the Nazi era in Germany and Italy, 150 goons from the Partido de Acción Nacional (PAN) surrounded a Mexican Labor Party (PLM) street theater group in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora on Feb. 24, and attempted to provoke a violent confrontation. The fascists were armed with stones, eggs, and tomatoes. The PLM group was performing a satire of the PAN's gubernatorial candidate in Sonora, Adalberto Rosas, before a crowd of 300 people.

Rosas was personally involved in directing the attack on the PLM. At the time of the incident, he and an entourage of supporters were on the outskirts of Ciudad Obregón, preparing to political event. Rosas's lieutenants, including the terrorist-linked Leonardo Reichel Urroz and former PAN congressional candidate Fermin Andrade, were on the scene as "observers." When the PLM dispersed the crowd to avoid violence, the PAN goons destroyed PLM signs and literature.

The real flavor of the PAN comes out in Reichel Urroz's *A Child of the Yaqui Valley*, where he confesses to having been a guerrilla, a drug addict, and a homosexual—in prolific detail. During last year's electoral campaign in Mexico, the PLM exposed the PAN's links to the oligarchie networks in Europe that coordinate international terrorism and narcotics trafficking, and denounced its plans to reduce Mexico to a "free-enterprise" paradise

where casino gambling, tourism, and labor-intensive industry are the predominant economic activities.

On Feb. 5 the PAN suffered an important political defeat when the governor of Sonora, Samuel Ocaña, expropriated the island of Huivulai, owned by the PAN's leading financier Javier Castello Parada, a Rosas intimate. Castello Parada had intended to build a tourist and casino-gambling center on the island and had built a road from the mainland to facilitate access.

According to U.S. law-enforcement sources, for several weeks before the PAN "had been spoiling to provoke violence" in the northern tier of border states where the party is strong and has traditionally been able to count on U.S. consulates for help. As documented by the Mexican Labor Party, the U.S. consulate in Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, has worked closely with the PAN in planning physical attacks on PLM members.

The PLM spokesman warned that the PAN may well be collaborating with such terrorist groups as the Cuban exile "Alpha-66," in its current turn toward violence. Mexican newspaper accounts in fall 1982 reported that the terrorist Cuban exile group, Alpha-66, had set up training camps in California to train Mexicans for missions in Mexico to combat the alleged threat of a "Communist takeover." In mid-February the Miami-based newspaper *Diario Las Américas*, closely tied to backers of Alpha-66 and other terrorist Cuban exile formations, pinpointed Sonora as the place where the "Communist menace" was strongest and had to be extirpated as a "first priority."

tion,” Pablo Corcuera arranges the meetings with the oligarchic elite to coordinate action. During this past February’s “vacation,” according to reliable sources, Kissinger helped coordinate the Bhuttoization of López Portillo, along with members of British intelligence; the British Royal Family was also on the scene as Queen Elizabeth made a Feb. 17-23 Mexican visit.

The Nazis

If the PAN party is being lined up to provide the shock-troops, and this monarchist elite is overseeing the operation from the top, it is a group of hardcore Nazis who are doing the day-to-day conspiratorial work.

Secret monthly meetings began in September and continue today, according to participants, involving the following individuals:

Mauricio Gómez Mayorga, a “race science” ideologue who says the Cristero rebellion of the 1920s “should have won” and promotes a Pinochet-style military coup today (see box with quotes). Propagandist in *Impacto*.

José Angel Conchello, former president and political candidate of the PAN party; self-professed admirer of Nazi finance minister Hjalmar Schacht.

Salvador Borrego, agent of the Nazi secret services in World War II, a founder of the Tecos stormtrooper apparatus based in Guadalajara, collaborator of the “Iron Guard” of Romania (the Romanian branch of the Nazi SS). A confidential 1972 memorandum circulated by European branches of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), after the Tecos hosted a WACL conference in that year, noted that Borrego “bewails the many treasonable acts to which, according to his reconstruction, Hitler fell victim.”

Agustín Navarro Vázquez, director of the Mexican branch of the Mont Pelerin “free enterprise” cult.

Luis Reed Torres, director of the magazine “Negocios y bancos.”

Felipe Lascurain, Mexican representative of Blas Piñar’s *Nueva Fuerza* of Spain.

Guadalupe Santa Cruz, writer for *Impacto* and *El Heraldo*.

According to Gómez Mayorga, the ringleader of the group is **Enrique Farlie Fuentes**. Born in Bolivia, Farlie Fuentes early hitched up to the Nazi networks transferred to the region after World War II under auspices of Henry Kissinger, the Dulles brothers, and Rockefeller’s Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (OCIAA). In 1971, under Peruvian diplomatic passport, he hosted Klaus Barbie in his home in Lima (see below). Today, a naturalized Mexican, he writes in *El Heraldo* under his own name, in *La Prensa* as “Sansón Radical,” in *Rotativo* as “Alejandro Bandera,” and in *El Universal* as “Raul Caballero Esparza.” He served as the press conduit for U.S. embassy attacks on *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche after LaRouche’s May 1982 meeting with López Portillo.

From the first, this conspiratorial network has shaped the

anti-López Portillo crusade. Its initial front group for this purpose was established in early November 1982, under the name *Desarrollo Integral Humano, A. C. (DIHAC)*. Founding members include Gómez Mayorga, Salvador Borrego, Agustín Navarro Vázquez, José Luis Pérez Stuart (anti-Semitic financial columnist for *Excelsior*), and Luis Pazos (Veracruz oligarch, ideologue for British liberal economic doctrine). In a Nov. 14 article, DIHAC president Ramón Hernández declared that the group’s purpose was to denounce cases of government corruption. DIHAC’s first national meeting in November drew 2,000 participants. On Feb. 1, it celebrated its first national regional assembly for the states of Tlaxcala and Puebla. Speeches there demanded a return to the Mexican empire attempted by Iturbide in the early 1820s.

Once Henry Kissinger had arrived in Acapulco and the general climate for the witchhunt had been prepared by the Burgoa and PAN campaigns, a new, broader front group was launched: the Frente Amplio de Defensa de la Libertades y Derechos Humanos (Broad Front for the Defense of Liberties and Human Rights). The Frente Amplio’s leading figures were the standard group: Salvador Borrego, Agustín Navarro Vázquez, Mauricio Gómez Mayorga, and Luis Reed Torres; plus Manuel Sánchez Steinpreis (member of the “Secret Organization” of the MURO paramilitary gang), José Castellanos (press director for the National Chambers of Commerce), Gustavo de Anda (columnist for *El Heraldo*), Cosme Ases (editor of the *El Heraldo* editorial page), José Antonio Llamosa (columnist for *El Heraldo*, head of the “Academy of Sciences” of the “Guillermo Prieto Civic Cultural Institute”), and Eva Velázquez (Llamosa’s wife, a writer for *El Heraldo* and member of the Institute).

According to one of the leaders of the Frente, the group “has been coordinating the campaign against López Portillo with Burgoa,” and Burgoa “could be the man to guide the masses that we want.” The group’s planning meetings take place in a quiet corner of the cafeteria of the Del Prado hotel.

The Frente is now planning the next stage: turn the apparatus built up for the attack on López Portillo on the organized labor movement, using the pretext of defending the “labor rights” of workers who can be pulled out of the Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM) of Fidel Velásquez. Frente spokesman Gustavo de Anda, declared Feb. 9 in *El Heraldo* that the “Frente Amplio must, in a short time, direct its attention to the situation of violation of rights and suppression of liberties of unionized workers. The coercive unionism which we now face must be put to an end.”

Gómez Mayorga: ‘race science is correct’

Mauricio Gómez Mayorga, a ringleader of the neo-Nazi movement on the upsurge in Mexico, and an intimate friend of Barbie-protector Enrique Farlie Fuentes, explained key

points of his thinking in a 1982 book, *Rescuing Mexico. In the manifesto, he combines a eugenicist's reading of Mexican history with unabashed praise for the Cristero Movement of the 1920s (which 10 years later became the pro-Nazi Sinarquista Movement) and for the 1876-1910 dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz. The means he points out to implement neo-Nazi policies today: a Pinochet-style military coup. Below are excerpts from the book, translated from the Spanish.*

On "Race and Class": . . . It happens that our society, from viceregal times up to the present, is a society of castes, no matter how much this may seem simply scandalous to some possible readers. It is not a question, of course, of turning our eyes back to those subtle but ridiculous classifications of different types of mestizos, including Negroes, which existed in New Spain. . . . Today the possible classifications would be very different: two centuries have passed. But the castes subsist, because the bio-typological and characterological differences remain operational.

The Revolutionary phenomenon [the Mexico Revolution of 1910-1917—ed.] had the virtue—if that's what one wants to call it—of inverting the social pyramid, putting those from the bottom on top, and those from the top on the bottom; all in the name of a highly disputable democracy, of demagoguery and populism whose high social cost we are paying for.

On "Church and Politics": Those of us who are not Roman Catholics—but who are also not Marxists or Masons or Jews or anything like that, and who think of ourselves culturally as Christians—would like to believe in a Catholic Church like that in which the Cristeros, without a doubt, believed—[the Cristeros] who were entirely correct in the struggle which they waged . . . and who were betrayed by their own ecclesiastical hierarchy. . . . The [Mexican] government, Ambassador [Dwight] Morrow [of the United States], and the ecclesiastical hierarchy agreed in 1929 to liquidate a genuinely popular and nationalist movement.

On "the Army": . . . the army also (supposing it to be Mexican, and not revolutionary) could have the opportunity to clear its name, [and] could, without great bloodshed, free the country, should it come to that, of something much worse than any army: communist militias, Cuban or Nicaraguan style. . . . the youngest, best-prepared, and most honorable people in the current army would have to put a definitive stop to Communist penetration, taking advantage of the conjuncture of the upcoming presidential succession (we are writing in the middle of February, 1982), so that those forces and individuals who think they can use the PRI candidate to cede key positions to the left lose their illusions. It is a beautiful opportunity, and it must not be lost. We Mexicans are standing by.

On "the Counterrevolution": The unsustainable current situation will shortly lead to outbreaks of violence, because the national temperature is rising dangerously.

What we need, in the form of a mutation, is a *counterre-*

volution [emphasis in original]: an accelerated evolutionary movement which radically pushes to the side all these revolutionary aspects which have been blocking our natural development, and which have brought us to the grave current situation.

Farlie Fuentes: 'the day I hosted Klaus Barbie'

Excerpts from a column by Enrique Farlie Fuentes which appeared in El Herald de Mexico on Nov. 8, 1982, under the headline "Klaus Altmann: Snapshots of the Life of an Historic Personality":

I knew—personally—Klaus Altmann, who was designated by Hitler as the head of the Gestapo in the city of Lyons, France.

I traditionally carried out certain diplomatic functions (a few months only) and I was visited by Altmann and his wife in the city of Lima.

I gave him asylum because he showed me an official passport, granted by the Bolivian government—almost from the time in which he arrived in Peru—[he was] fleeing from the uncontrolled butchery that was being carried out against all the National Socialists.

In reality—as Altmann explained to me—his battle name was Klaus Barbie; above all, when he held the job of chief of the Gestapo in Lyons.

But to the essential part. I got official and police protection—in Peru—for Klaus Altmann and his wife. He had obtained Bolivian citizenship almost twenty years before (these events occurred in Lima during 1970 and 1971—now he is a resident of 30 years in Bolivia).

I put Altmann up in my house. We shook off Wiesenthal and a woman Jewish Nazi-hunter, whose name was Eva (I don't remember her last name), and escorted him back to the Bolivian border.

They wanted to "hunt him down," like the infamous act which was committed against Adolf Eichmann—in Buenos Aires—in the midst of the passivity and cowardice of the Argentine government.

Altmann was accused of having had a French lawyer of the French Resistance (the Maquis) named Jules Moulin killed, because the body of the professional (who was a guerrilla, and rightly so, in favor of the liberty of his country), had been found in the basement of a street in Lyons.

Now Altmann—Barbie—naturalized Bolivian, faces (after 30 years) an accusation against him invented by the Red-inspired government [not clear whether Fuentes means Bolivia or France—ed.] They want to liquidate his life, his property, and his liberty.