Reagan administration supports the Nazi-Communist alliance in Mexico

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following is a press release issued by Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche on Sept. 25, 1984. We reprint it here in full.

During the past week, a major diplomatic crisis has been exploded in the relations between the United States and Mexico. On the surface, the cause of this crisis is escalated open support for the Nazi Party of Mexico, the National Action Party (PAN), by U.S. Ambassador John Gavin. However, the recent sharp deterioration in relations between the two governments is not caused merely by the public statements and actions of Ambassador John Gavin; it is the factually based perception of leading political circles in Mexico that the use of the PAN to destabilize Mexico is currently the official policy of practice of the U.S. government.

The PAN, headed by the still virulently anti-Semitic former Mexican Nazi, Jose Conchello, has been in a close alliance with the Communist party of Mexico, the PSUM, and Conchello is himself an asset of the Soviet KGB and Cuban DGI, according to information received from highest levels of foreign diplomatic sources. Additionally, Mexican government agencies have proven that the centers of both drugtrafficking and deployment of terrorists into the United States by way of Mexico is conduited through border regions in northern Mexico which are under joint control of the PAN and PSUM.

Yet, the U.S. government openly supports the PAN against the government of the Republic of Mexico. Officials of the PAN were also honored guests of the recent Republican convention in Dallas, Texas, and Republican officials have declared that their Party is also supporting the PAN's efforts inside Mexico.

Mexican official reactions to these actions by the Reagan administration must be seen in the light of publicized statements made in March 1984 by Gen. Paul Gorman, the Henry A. Kissinger-linked commander of U.S. forces in the Mexico-Central America command. Gorman is typical of the Kissinger-linked circles within the U.S. government which are campaigning for a U.S. military operation in Central America following the Nov. 6, 1984 U.S. general election.

The manifest policies of the Reagan administration to-

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ward Mexico on these matters must be fairly described as "strategically, clinically insane," and must also be viewed as representing the worst instance of complete breakdown in the intelligence functions of Robert "Bud" McFarlane's National Security Council. The incompetence of the McFarlane NSC on the issues of Mexico and Central America is even far worse than the Reagan administration's wishful adoption of the myth that the "Soviet Empire" is crumbling.

Reagan falls for Soviet strategic trap

The principal among the immediate, short-term strategic objectives of the Soviet government is to bring West Germany into the Soviet sphere of political influence by early 1985. The Soviet government is working to accomplish this result through a combination of means, including the means of luring the United States into a "new Vietnam War" in the Central America region.

The combined means being employed by the Soviet government include the following:

1) Operations through the "northern European," or "Brandt-Palme" wing of the Socialist International. The instant the fumbling West Germany government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is collapsed—which could be accomplished by the Liberal coalition-partner of that government on almost any day of its choice—West Germany is taken over by the Social-Democratic coalition with the Green Party. At that point, West Germany is decoupled from the U.S.A. alliance,

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and begins to fall rapidly into the Soviet sphere of political influence.

Under those conditions, the entirety of continental Western Europe—and its agro-industrial potential—falls quickly into the Soviet sphere of strategic influence. It is the Anglo-American "empire," not the Soviet empire, which is presently crumbling from within.

2) Massive Soviet military threats against the Western portion of Central Europe, Europe and Austria most emphatically. During recent command and control exercises by the Soviet bloc's military, the Soviet command has reduced the lead-time for launching a nuclear blitzkrieg into West Germany from several days to several hours. Only the deployment of MX missiles, increased deployment of Pershing IIs, and tactical "neutron bomb" capabilities into Germany by the U.S.A. could cope militarily with such a threat.

As a result of this accelerated Soviet military threat, West German officials are walking around with the seat of their trousers filled with fear.

3) Soviet orchestration of both the "Nuclear Freeze" movement of Walter F. Mondale et al., and promotion of a U.S. withdrawal of some military forces from Europe for the purpose of conducting military actions in Central America.

The "Nuclear Freeze" movement was launched at a Soviet KGB "international peace conference" held in Moscow during early May 1982. This was conduited into Catholic circles through aid of members of the CERN-linked Pontifical Academy of Science, by Walter Mondale's adoption of this Soviet-dictated policy during a Minneapolis conference of May 24–26, 1983, and by official adoption of this same Soviet-dictated policy by Democratic National Chairman Charles Manatt at a Washington, D.C. press conference of September 20, 1983.

The proposal that the U.S.A. proceed with a military operation to overthrow the present, Jesuit government of Nicaragua was first made publicly by the late Soviet President Yuri Andropov in a major interview given to Rudolf Augstein, the publisher of West Germany's "Time" magazine, Der Spiegel, during April 1983. The present government of Nicaragua was created by the "Liberation Theology" faction of the Society of Jesus, which controls that government topdown to the present date. During 1978, the Society of Jesus in Central America entered into a pact with Cuba's Fidel Castro. During 1980, the Soviet official press revealed the Soviet agreements reached with the Jesuit "Liberation Theologists."

Acting through Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation with the Gnostics of Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru, and the Nazi International, the Soviet KGB finances its expendable operations and agents in the Caribbean region through profits of drug-trafficking revenues ultimately collected in the streets of the United States and Western Europe, as part of the same Bulgaria-centered international guns-for-drugs traffic used to aid the deployment of the would-be Papal assassin, Ali Agca.

The function of these operations is to lure U.S. military forces into operations in the Caribbean, and away from Europe.

The most probable timing of a limited Soviet military operation against western Central Europe would be the point at which the U.S. draws forces down in Europe in support of a U.S. military operation in the Caribbean region—at almost any time after Nov. 6, 1984, if President Reagan is reelected and the present policy-outlook of "Kissinger clones" in the NSC and military continues to prevail.

Therefore, if the Reagan administration continues its



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present direction of Caribbean policy, the Soviet sphere of influence will be extended into Western continental Europe by no later than the first half of 1985. Then, it will be seen that it is the Anglo-American "empire," not the Soviet empire, which is crumbling.

The dossier on the PAN

The massive strategic-intelligence failure by the United States' National Security Council in Central and South America would not have been possible except for the destruction of U.S. intelligence capabilities in that region effected during and following World War II. The FBI's takeover of Latin American intelligence, in conjunction with British SIS's SOE, and the misdirection of U.S. intelligence by the pro-Nazi Dulles brothers during the 1950s caused the suppression of

the excellent earlier work of the United States' military-intelligence arms. U.S. military-intelligence's Latin American files from the 1920s through the World War II period are still, to the present day, a gold mine of accurate knowledge on such subjects as the Mexican PAN. If these files had not been effectively disregarded by the National Security Council, the present Reagan administration blunders in the Caribbean region would not have been possible.

Notably, since my associates and I recently began publishing the evidence from U.S. military-intelligence files in the U.S. National Archive, some of the most critical of those files have "mysteriously" disappeared! There is also positive evidence of U.S. State Department tampering with some of those files. Most of the thefts and tampering discovered recently have been consistently of a type which tends to cover up the Nazi origins and character of the Mexican National Action Party (PAN).

Our information on the PAN has been compiled by study of principally three main lines of investigations:

1) A continuing investigation of the organization which the New Orleans District Attorney's office exposed as linked to the preparation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

That organization was known as Permindex (Permanent Industrial Expositions, Inc.), headed by the Canadian former personnel consultant to the FBI's Division V, Major (ret.) Louis M. Bloomfield, of Montreal, Canada. With aid of European and other intelligence agencies, and by acquisition of holographic records of the Rome section of Permindex, we were able to prove the connections between the assassination of President Kennedy and the repeated attempted assassinations of France's President Charles de Gaulle during that same period. In other words, a connection between Jean de Menil's (of Houston, Texas) Permindex and the OAS of Georges Bidault and Jacques Soustelle. Menil and Soustelle's former teacher, Paul Rivet, were associated with Soustelle in operations in the Latin American region during the 1930s and early 1940s, including a penetration of high levels of the Free French organization.

2) U.S. military-intelligence and other files on the socalled Synarchist International.

This investigation was prompted by the current activities of the terrorist organization, the "Sendero Luminoso of Jose Carlos Mariategui" in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, and Argentina. Jose Carlos Mariategui was formerly head of the Communist Party of Peru, and was a part of those Nazi-linked Communist International operations which today are coordinated by Soviet officials Primakov and Serge Mikoyan. The operations of Sendero Luminoso are integrated with the Nazi International's control of the international cocaine traffic out of Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. The creation of the Sendero Luminoso terrorists was conducted by French ethnologists associated with Paul Rivet and Jacques Soustelle, through the Paris-linked University of Huamanga in Ayachu-

cho, Peru, and the present leaders of the Sendero Luminoso terrorists are fluently French-speaking.

U.S. military-intelligence files from the 1920s through the early 1940s are of great importance in pulling together the essential background of anti-U.S.A. operations of the Soviet KGB through the Sendero Luminoso, PAN, and other channels in Ibero-America today. The key is the U.S. intelligence attention then to the phenomenon classified in those files as "Synarchist International: Nazi/Communist." With aid of those U.S. intelligence records, we are able to reach

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absolutely secure judgments on the pre-history and history of the Synarchist International and that International's links to both the Nazis and the Soviet intelligence services back to as early as approximately 1862!

We have been helped greatly in this work of investigation by our intimate knowledge of the internal life and history of Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Argentina, and our collaboration with leading patriotic circles of those nations. For example, we know the PAN, and the PAN's collaboration with the Communist party (PSUM) of Mexico, intimately and directly from on the ground inside Mexico itself; we know the drug-trafficking connections of both the PAN and PSUM, the Jesuit-Soviet collaboration in Central America, and the drug-trafficking connections of the Soviet, Bulgarian, and Cuban intelligence services to the Gnostics, the Nazi International, and the PAN-PSUM complex, also intimately from on-the-ground investigations, as we know intimately the Switzerland-based Nazi International's connections to Middle East and other terrorist and "integrist" insurgencies from on the ground in Europe.

3) Our in-depth studies, since 1977, of the international drug-trafficking "cartel," as first documented comprehensively in the 1978 book, Dope, Inc.

Synarchism (Sinarquismo) is nominally, chiefly, an outgrowth of the 19th-century Carlist insurgency in Spain. How-

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ever, like that Carlist movement, Synarchism is a creation of a complex of forces centered in the wealthy families of a Genoa which has been partner of Venice since developments in the Balkan-Russian area of the 13th through 15th centuries. The principal control point for Synarchism has been and continues to be the wealthy financier families of Frenchspeaking Switzerland and those families' influence within France itself. From Genoa, Switzerland, and Paris, the connection into Ibero-America ("Latin America") runs through the circles of the Venice royal family of Portugal (the Breganzas) into Brazil via Portugal, and into Spanish-speaking America via Brazil and the Carlist movement of Spain (including the so-called Basque separatist movement, which is actually merely a branch of the Spanish Carlist movement). The Russian intelligence connection to the Synarchist International dates from Okhrana links as early as Paris, 1862. Soviet access to the inside of Synarchism dates from Chekist takeover of the London-based London-Paris apparatus of the Okhrana networks, during the earliest 1920s.

The Russian connections operating into the Iberian peninsula and "Latin America" today, date from even much earlier times, through the long-standing connection of the Czarist Okhrana to the Venice-Genoa-Switzerland financial families during the time of Catharine II of Russia (and Potemkin and the Orlov brothers). The modern form of that Russian connection via Switzerland was established by the Venetian appointed Russia's foreign minister, Count Capodistria, during the period of the Napoleonic wars and the 1815 Congress of Vienna. Soviet policy governing Soviet intelligence operations in Spain and "Latin America" was laid down at the 1920 Baku Conference of the Communist International; it is that Soviet policy which underlies the fascist (Synarchist) connections of the founder of the Sendero Luminoso terrorists, the Peruvian Communist Party leader Mariategui, a policy continued under the direction of such present-day Soviet officials as Primakov and Mikoyan.

The most deadly of the Soviet links into these Synarchist operations in "Latin America" during the past and the present is the link of the powerful Soviet-Bulgarian Gnostic factions to the avowed Gnostics of "Latin America" and to the equally Gnostic Nazi International. It must be remembered that the Nazi Party was created by the Thule Society of Bavaria and Austria. The Thule Society of the royal Wittelsbach household of Bavaria, of the Thurn und Taxis family, and of Houston Chamberlain, Professor Karl Haushofer, Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler, Alfred Rosenberg, and Austrian Gnostic Adolf Hitler, was an avowedly Gnostic cult, which modelled its theology on that of the Sufi Templar Order's Cathar cult—as did Richard Wagner's notorious Catharist music-dramas.

Although the Mexican PAN is nominally "Cristero" (a pseudo-Christian pro-feudalist cult), the adopted political ideology of the Cristero movement was cultist and fascist from the beginning, and during the late 1930s and early 1940s avowedly pro-Nazi. Within Mexico's history, the PAN is

rooted in the wealthy land-owners allied to the Hapsburg family of Maximilian and Carlotta, the deadly opposition to both President Benito Juárez—and the United States—during the 1860s. This was also the political faction within Mexico used by German intelligence since as early as the 1890s against the United States. This element of Mexican society was behind the bandit Pancho Villa, and Villa's deployment in raids into the United States prior to the U.S. entry into World War I. (To understand the Mexican feudalist faction's use of a putative "leftist," the bandit Pancho Villa, one usefully studies the "left-right" simultaneous-deployments characteristic of the Spanish Carlists from the bowels of the 19th century up through and beyond the 1930s Civil War in Spain, including the Carlists' creation of their Basque "separatist" arm as a weapon against the efforts to bring Spain out of its feudalist past.)

The essence of the PAN, which attracts its support from the circles of Henry A. Kissinger today, is that its ideology is essentially that of the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, the Treaty organized by Venice (Capodistria), by the lunatic Alexander I of Russia, by Clement Prince Metternich, by the French-speaking Swiss families of Switzerland and France, and by Britain's Lord Castlereagh. These were all forces maliciously dedicated to destroying the spreading influence of the American Revolution into both Europe and Ibero-America, forces which Henry A. Kissinger has passionately supported publicly since the appearance of his praise of Castlereagh and Metternich in his book dedicated to his patron, McGeorge Bundy, A World Restored.

Today, the PAN continues its pro-Nazi ideology of the 1930s and 1940s, including its Gnostic's virulent anti-Semitism. Its Nazi leading spokesman, Soviet asset Jose Conchello, has publicly attacked me as "that filthy Jew from Philadelphia," for example, a sentiment echoed by the fascist Mexican journalist Perez Stuart. There is no doubt of its Nazi ideology or its Soviet affiliations today. Its public pronouncements are consistent with Nazi ideology, and it is openly allied with the Communist Party of Mexico (PSUM) in attempted destabilization of the government of the Republic of Mexico. Yet, the FBI was caught red-handed supporting the PAN in recent election campaigns, and the Reagan administration has so far increased the support for the PAN which has been administration trend in policy since approximately September 1982—at the point Henry A. Kissinger was brought into the Reagan administration (at first, covertly) to direct U.S. policy toward all of Ibero-America.

On the subject of Mexico and Central America, the policies of the Reagan administration recently are most charitably described by one word, "Nuts!"

U.S. policy toward Mexico

The vital U.S. strategic interest in Mexico was first implicitly identified in U.S. policy by the 1823 Monroe Doctrine, a doctrine savagely violated under the leadership of

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Britain's Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in the joint British-French-Spanish occupation and Nazi-like looting of Mexico during the period of the 1861–1865 war. For Abraham Lincoln and his associates, from the 1840s through the 1860s, the principal ally of the United States in Mexico was the force of nationalist *republicanos* then led by President Benito Juárez.

Today, the bearers of the *republicano* tradition of President Juárez are within the institutions of the Mexican constitutional government and the ruling political party of Mexico, the PRI. Within the PRI, the most relevant bastions of republicanism are threefold: 1) The bearers of the tradition of the Mexican generals allied with the author of the present Mexican constitution, President Obregon; 2) The victors of present Mexican trade-union (CTM) leader Fidel Velasquez's factional struggle against the Synarchist faction of Lomardo Toledano, and 3) bearers of these *republicano* traditions within the institutions of the Mexican government itself.

Whatever imperfections exist within the present government of Mexico and the PRI, and those imperfections are far less odious than those which have rotted out our own government and leading political parties, these are the viable forces within Mexico. Whoever sets out to destabilize those forces plunges Mexico into chaos.

Presidents Luis Echeverria and Jose López Portillo exemplify that Mexican republicano tradition. Whatever differences in style and differentiated outlook exist between those two Presidents, or between them and President Miguel de la Madrid, all are bearers of the constitutional tradition of Mexico. The policy of the United States in Ibero-America must become a fraternal process of consultation between the President of the United States and the Presidents of the republics of Ibero-America. However, because of the proximity of Mexico to our southern borders, and the large number of Americans of Mexican extraction among our citizens and residents, the fraternal relationship between the Presidents of the United States and Mexico must be of a special intensity of friendly collaboration. The other Presidents of Ibero-America would not object to such a special relationship to Mexico; for the other Presidents, our policy toward Mexico is the bellwether of our policy toward Ibero-America as a whole.

I plead with President Reagan to change immediately U.S. policy toward Mexico, to kick Henry Kissinger and Kissinger's military clones out of making of U.S. policy toward Mexico—and all of Ibero-America besides, and to resume the policies of the American Whig patriots such as Ambassador Poinsett and General Winfield Scott, including that great Republican President Abraham Lincoln, toward President Benito Juárez. The President must be freed from control of "Palace Guard" circles to learn at last the truth about the PAN, and thus to rid the United States of a policy toward Mexico which I must describe most charitably as "Nuts!"

Moscow's political offensive in Africa

by Thierry Lalevée

While most observers have focused in recent weeks on the winds of change sweeping North Africa in the aftermath of the "union of states" between Morocco and Libya, few have considered the deeper political changes taking place throughout the continent. Though many African nations may have been disillusioned by Moscow's previous record on the fight for a new world economic order, as well as concrete economic and industrial aid, more and more countries in sub-Saharan Africa are turning to the Soviets and their allies. None of these countries can be considered either "socialist" or communist in the East European sense.

Such a turn, after the disaster brought about in Mozambique by 15 years of close cooperation with the Soviet bloc, says a lot about the willingness of the Western alliance to effectively "fight communism."

Western economic failure

At the roots of the shift is the devastating economic crisis sub-Saharan and Saharan African countries face, and the unwillingness of the advanced sector to take the problem seriously. A case in point was displayed at the recent sessions of the World Bank and the argument over adding \$2 billion to a ridiculously small \$9 billion emergency aid program, which, as we have written, is already inadequate from any standpoint. While most countries agreed to the new fund, none volunteered any contributions. Washington argued that other agencies should be involved, adding that its own \$1 billion contribution to Africa this year was an "important effort," to quote Donald Regan, Treasury Secretary.

The kind of wideranging development program which is needed was surprisingly described, for the first time outside of our magazine, in the Sept. 14 issue of the French weekly magazine *Hebdo*, which stressed that "aid to Africa can only be massive: construction of ports, roads, new canals, drying of swamps, reforestation, dams, electrification, etc. Reason calls for major investments in Africa, which it could not finance, but which the Africans could benefit from."

Faced with a continous economic disaster and no help forthcoming, many countries have begun to look eastward again. Moscow can easily display verbal opposition to IMF conditionalities and Western nation's support of them.

Africa has become a new battlefield for the proponents of

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