

Gavin and the U.S. State Department mobilize the PAN against Mexico

by Héctor Apolinar

The Sept. 11 issue of *EIR* reported on the grave diplomatic incident which occurred between the Mexican government and the U.S. government over the most un-diplomatic meeting that U.S. Ambassador John Gavin held with Carlos Amaya Rivera and Casimiro Navarro Valenzuela, leaders of the Nazi-affiliated National Action Party (PAN), as well as with the "black bishop" Carlos Quintero Arce.

The meeting flabbergasted the national political news media and foreign embassies in Mexico since it was obvious that Ambassador Gavin violated diplomatic standards accepted all over the globe. But that is the least of the matter. Some Mexican officials have commented that the problem that the U.S. ambassador has created comes from his carrying out "political activism" in favor of the PAN, which calls into question the ambassador's role. But according to the official position of the U.S. State Department, given out by spokesman Alan Romberg, the criticisms of Mexico's ruling PRI party that he "exceeded" his role "are unfounded." The Mexican officials say that if this is indeed his role, he should say so.

The flaunting of Gavin's meeting with the PAN leaders in the state of Sonora occurred in the midst of an electoral process Mexicans considered one of the most difficult they have ever faced. Official observers attribute much of the political force that the PAN is picking up to Gavin's proselytizing, since he is whitewashing the Nazi face the PAN got from its origins in the Sinarquist movement with a cosmetic pro-Americanism—a pro-Americanism it was far from proclaiming during World War II, when it worked for German foreign intelligence!

As Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. stated in the analysis published last week by *EIR*, "The Reagan administration is supporting the Nazi-Communist alliance in Mexico," the ambassador's meeting with the PAN is due to the erroneous evaluation pushed by U.S. national security adviser Robert McFarlane, that the PAN is the "Republican Party" of Mexico. Such an evaluation is seen in Mexico as the official policy of the administration, including Reagan personally, thanks to the strong ties of friendship between the President and Gavin.

This impression is playing into the Soviet KGB-dominated left wing in Mexico, which is fishing in troubled waters and exploiting U.S. blunders to the hilt.

In late September, a heavyweight Soviet delegation of the U.S.S.R.'s Supreme Soviet arrived in Mexico, headed

by no less a personage than Ivan Vasilievich, secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Vasilievich gave a speech before the Interior Minister Manuel Bartlet, in which he went out of his way to assert that relations between Mexico and the U.S.S.R. "are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-intervention into internal affairs," an obvious reference to Mr. Gavin's activities. The Soviet offensive is not just words. It was announced during the same period that the Comecon countries will hold a huge industrial exposition in Mexico to increase trade with Mexico. This event will not be next year, but on Nov. 8 of 1984.

Paradoxes of U.S. policy

A sounding among political circles around the ruling party in Mexico indicates that the "nationalist line" of the PRI, headed by the CTM labor confederation, will take greater control of running the electoral process as a consequence of the PAN's extremist line. This was recently demonstrated when on Sept. 27, the state legislature of Nuevo León kicked out PAN deputy Mario Aguirre Villafaña, on charges that he had denigrated the legislative power. Apart from the fact that these charges were factual and proven, the action was seen as a political reprisal by state governor Alfonso Martínez Dominquín, a nationally influential politician who some years ago was president of the PRI. The PAN immediately orchestrated a press campaign against the governor, whom they accused of being a "thug and a repressor," in the hopes that the federal government and national PRI leadership would distance themselves from the governor's action. This has not happened.

On Sept. 15, in the state of Chihuahua, state police arrested several local leaders of the PAN who were hiding bludgeons and clubs in a safehouse for provocateurs who planned to wreck the parade of Sept. 16, national Independence Day—a holiday the PAN refuses to recognize.

There is therefore a lot of truth to the rumor that President Miguel de la Madrid, in the face of the PAN's attitude, is not merely worried but downright furious. A number of state governors loyal to the President have reportedly sworn that in 1985 "not one election will be lost" to the hands of the PAN.

In terms of political results, Ambassador Gavin's meetings with the PAN have thus been counterproductive, and the PAN has begun to feel the heat. The PRI kicked off a cam-

paign accusing the PAN of "treason to the nation." This has sharpened the division in the ranks of the PAN between a more moderate grouping, also called the "loyal opposition," and the radical faction, known as the "Bolsheviks," headed up by the PAN leaders in Sonora. The split has cropped up already in the state of Mexico, where 70% of the country's industry is concentrated. In effect, the moderate group led by state PAN president Abel Vicencio Tovar blocked the candidacy to the municipal presidency of Naucalpan—the town with the highest budget in Mexico—for the PAN, even though the prospective candidate, José Armando Gordillo, was overwhelmingly elected deputy in 1982. Gordillo belongs to the Bolshevik faction of the PAN. On Sept. 20, Gordillo came out in favor of armed struggles in a statement to the Mexico City newspaper *El Universal*, where he said, "The citizenry no longer asks votes from me but arms" to defend the election results.

Of course the Bolshevik leaders of the PAN calculate that violence will break out because the government will not recognize their "electoral triumphs" in the 1985 elections, the year when the House of Deputies and the governors of seven states are up for reelection.

Some long-standing observers of the PAN think that the threats of violence are intended to pressure the de la Madrid government for major political and economic concessions. These sources indicate that the man behind the pressure campaign is Pablo Emilio Madero, the current president of the PAN and former manager of Vitro, a major company in Nuevo León headed by Rogelio Sada Zambrano. Madero has not one iota of independence. His appointed mission is to keep the de la Madrid government from abandoning the policies of the International Monetary Fund.

The PAN bosses think the only way to guarantee this is for the PAN to get more positions of power in Mexico. For this reason, they have put forward another of their flunkies as the candidate for governor of Sonora, Adalberto Rosas López. The PAN desires to obtain 200 federal deputies' seats next year. They are using the threats of social violence in an attempt to blackmail the de la Madrid government into letting the PAN win that number of positions. Although privately the PAN leaders admit that this figure is stratospheric, they project that 100 seats could definitively shift the balance of power in Mexico.

In the face of this, the PRI's strategists are no longer discussing whether the PAN gets aid from abroad. They take that for granted. Some of them say that the decisive foreign support to the PAN came from the International Monetary Fund and the creditor banks, advised by Henry Kissinger, when they refused to accept the de la Madrid government's proposal to renegotiate the foreign debt. The key aspect of that proposal was the request to not pay interest nor principal during 1985, in order to use all economic resources to reactivate economic activity, to not punish the electorate further, and thus to better situate the PRI to face the PAN.

Venezuela is hit by

by Gretchen Small

The drug war has come to Venezuela with a vengeance.

Within 24 hours of Venezuelan President Lusinchi's call to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 24 for an international war against the drug trade as a "crime against humanity," the drug mob had issued threats against his life. The same week, Venezuelan anti-drug fighters organizing support for the President's efforts were threatened by Venezuelan collaborators of the Universal Christian Gnostic Church of Colombia, a group already implicated in the abduction and brainwashing of Colombian anti-drug fighter Patricia Paredes de Londoño last July 26.

The Caracas weekly, *Elite*, reported the plot against the President in its Oct. 4 issue. "President in danger," was the first cryptic message delivered by an unidentified caller to *Elite's* journalist Rafael del Naranco on Sept. 26, one day after Lusinchi's speech. The voice was the same, however, as had advised Naranco previously of other mafia actions. A second call that night expanded the message: "What I said about the President is true. The international mafia will not let him step into the drug world. The organization has him in their sights. He put himself on top of the mountain; his bravery could cost him dearly." Describing the threats, Naranco warned that terrorists could easily hit the presidential palace in a truck-bomb operation such as that used against the U.S. embassy in Beirut.

For the past decade, Venezuela has served as both a key transshipment point for marijuana and cocaine traffic from Ibero-America to Europe and the United States and as a money-laundering center. At the point of seizing wholesale power over governments and countries in the region, the mafia has now targeted Venezuela for expansion of all phases of the trade, including production and consumption.

The Lusinchi government has become a major roadblock to the mob's plans. Initiating a domestic war on drugs within a week after Lusinchi took office in February 1984, Venezuela's Congress passed one of the continent's toughest anti-drug legislative packages. President Lusinchi directed his administration to begin active coordination with Colombia's leading drug-fighter, Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, through his counterpart, Venezuelan Justice Minister Mánzo González.

With the assassination of Justice Minister Lara Bonilla by the mafia on April 30, Venezuela recognized, like other Andean governments, the implicit threat to itself, and the focus of Venezuela's action shifted to international coordi-