break diplomatic relations with the Salvadorean junta, and to support the guerrilla insurrection in that country.

When a tribunal official was asked if the idea of having Mexico host the tribunal's meeting was aimed at manipulating López Portillo into endorsing this Castañeda line, she replied, "I believe that when things get so critical as they are in El Salvador, where actual bloodshed is going on, manipulation becomes necessary."

The depth of discrediting the tribunal was evident in the final press conference Feb. 13. Immediately after Méndez Arceo opened the conference, a reporter asked if his support for Salvadorean guerrillas was linked to his history of sheltering guerrillas in Mexico as revealed in that week's press. After a rapid whispered conversation with journalist Luis Suarez, the official biographer of Lucio Cabañas, the Red Bishop paused for a number of seconds in the completely quiet room and then answered "No comment."

## The case of the bishop's cellar

The following account of Méndez Arceo's links to terrorism is excerpted from the Feb. 11 edition of the widely read Mexico City evening newspaper, Ultimas Noticias.

Manuel Rodríguez Iturbide, 103 years old, asserted that he will fight like he did during the Mexican Revolution . . . to ensure that Bishop Sergio Méndez Arceo, a protector of guerrillas and subversives and a well-known Cristero fighter, pays him the severance pay he owes him for 37 years of service. . . .

Rodríguez Iturbide used to earn 300 pesos [\$13 U.S.] per month, serving as a sexton, gardener, doorman, and messenger for the Cuernavaca bishop. "All I want now is to receive the compensation I am entitled to according to Mexican federal labor law, for having been unjustly fired. . . . Besides, I saw with my own eyes that Méndez Arceo used Church grounds to hide Genaro Vásquez for 15 days. He also hid him in a house the bishop owns on Humboldt Street in Cuernavaca. He equally helped out Lucio Cabañas and other guerrillas, and he continues to do so for activists and agitators," Rodríguez added.

Juvencio Esparza Maldonado, Rodríguez's attorney, stated that his client has now been offered a salary of 2,000 pesos [\$90] per month for the rest of his life, if he will just forget the whole incident.

## Riot potential built up in United States

by Jeffrey Steinberg

A spokesman for Reverend Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH told an *EIR* staffer this week that "Chicago will burn" by the early spring months of this year. "Chicago is the most racist city in the country. . . . A lot of people will be surprised at the new allies that PUSH has made; I mean outside of the black and Hispanic community."

This open call to arms by the Chicago-based militant organization parallels developments in Atlanta and Washington, D.C., and adds new evidence that the Institute for Policy Studies allies of the former Carter administration are moving ahead with plans to present the Reagan administration with a crisis of urban riots.

## Washington war room

In Washington, D.C., plans have already been locked in place for a riot, possibly through a municipal strike led by sections of the American Federation of Government Employees. AFGE is run top down by Institute for Policy Studies operatives working closely with Socialist International agent William Winpisinger of the International Association of Machinists.

Sources in Washington report that AFGE officials accompanied Winpisinger late last year on a private trip to Cuba, where several meetings took place with Cuban defense minister Raúl Castro. Those same AFGE officials, the sources report, have set up a Washington, D.C. war room inside the union offices. They have also charted out a net of safehouses in which to house outside agitators from the Anti-Klan Network, who would be brought into the city for anti-Reagan demonstrations.

## Danger heightened in Atlanta

The danger of riots in this southern city—tense over the last 18 months' pattern of kidnapping and murders of black children—was heightened this week with the arrival on the scene of a team from the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, otherwise known as the "Community Riot Service."

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Communist Workers Party rally in Greensboro, N.C. in August 1980.

The CRS has been exposed by EIR as one of the primary agencies responsible for fueling racial tensions to riot proportions. During July 1980, agents of the CRS were caught red-handed in fomenting the Liberty City riots in Miami.

Now the Community Relations Service has deployed to Atlanta to "study the situation," that is, play the same provocatory role there.

At the same time, police commissioner Lee Brown, along with the Atlanta Constitution, has suppressed any leads indicating that the murders of black children are not being carried out by whites. Instead the Atlanta Constitution and certain black organizations are loudly linking the murders to white hate groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party.

This week—with the CRS in the city—when police uncovered the body of the 17th victim of kidnap-murder in the last year, the militants in Atlanta's black community responded with new threats of "retaliation" against whites.

The Chicago, Washington, D.C., and Atlanta situations all have one further common feature. In each case, the actions emanating from militant black groups such as PUSH have been closely linked with the American Ramallah Federation and other proterrorist Muslim Brotherhood fronts in the United States.

Sources report that Bahram Nahidian, the widely exposed head of Khomeini secret service operations on the East Coast of the United States, has resurfaced in the aftermath of the hostage agreements and has once again begun to gather together a collection of Iranian and American black radicals in the Washington, D.C. area.

Nahidian's bodyguard, David Belfield, is the suspect in the July 26, 1980 murder in Washington of an anti-Khomeini Iranian leader, Ali Tabatabai.

An immediate congressional and law enforcement investigation of this new "Muslim connection" could be one of the most effective means of short-circuiting the planned urban violence.

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