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## Mexico

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# PAN party launches post-election 'movement of national insurgency'

by Timothy Rush

The affiliate of the fascist international in Mexico, the National Action Party (PAN), has declared itself in a state of insurrection against the republican constitutional order of the nation, following national elections July 4.

Alleging fraudulent voting, PAN presidential candidate Pablo Emilio Madero declared July 13 that his party was not recognizing the victory of PRI party candidate Miguel de la Madrid for president, despite an overwhelming 75 percent of the vote for the PRI, against 15 percent for the PAN. The same day Madero and the president of the Party, Jesús González Schmall, mobilized the party for a "movement of civic insurgency," contesting local races in at least eight states throughout the nation, as well as several dozen races for federal deputy and senator.

Violence erupted in the northwest agricultural state of Sonora. One thousand PAN militants swept into Caborca, a large town near the U.S.-Mexico border, on July 12, and occupied the municipal buildings. Two days later a group of PANistas burned the local office of the Federal Elections Commission to the ground, vandalized the downtown commercial district, and stoned the local police station. Sonora state security police report stashes of molotov cocktails and other weapons in PAN party offices across the state. Violence and threats of violence also characterized PAN actions in the states of Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Puebla, Yucatán, Veracruz, Hidalgo, and Tlaxcala.

The left-terrorist PRT party, which gained a 2 percent (450,000 votes) toehold in the elections, has officially joined the PAN protests in Monterrey and Sonora. A number of other small opposition parties are doing the same—though not the largest left party, the PSUM.

### What is the PAN?

The conventional description of the PAN is as a "right-wing Catholic party." Its roots and its current deployment are much more insidious. The Mexican Labor Party (PLM), the third largest electoral force in Sonora after the PRI party and the PAN, demanded July 14 that the PAN be outlawed as an explicitly fascist party, run by foreign powers, now in revolt against the constituted constitutional order. PRI Undersecretary of Information Hector Murillo Cruz used the same sort of

formulation the day before: the PAN leaders "are attempting to disorient public opinion, proclaiming victories when it is perfectly clear that they did not win. It is a Nazi-fascist attitude, in the service of anti-national oligarchic interests."

The key to the current PAN rampage is a semi-secret planning session held in Guadalajara in mid-January 1982, called "Atalaya II." (See *EIR*, Feb. 16, 1982.) The meeting brought together a top echelon of European oligarchs connected to Pan-European Union (Hapsburg) circles, with Mexican business associates. Prince Nicholas Lobkowitz, an intimate of the Hapsburgs and Franz-Joseph Strauss, directed the European input; the Mexican side was run by Agustín Legoretta of the Swiss-controlled Banamex banking conglomerate.

It was at this meeting that the final details were worked out to force through a maxi-devaluation of the Mexican peso, subsequently accomplished on Feb. 17. At the same meeting, the orders went out to consolidate a fascist "middle-class movement" in response to the deliberately triggered economic collapse.

The PAN was the ideal vehicle. It had begun the year before to experiment with "civic insurgency" on the local level, following the model of the "pots-and-pans" movement of fascist-leaning Chilean middle class elements in the 1971-73 period. The most successful Mexican test mobilization was in Coahuila state, where an escalating series of protests culminated in the complete shut-down for a day of the commercial district of Coahuila's transportation hub, Torreón.

After the Atalaya meeting, PAN presidential candidate Pablo Emilio Madero declared officially that the party's ideology was "neither capitalist nor socialist, but solidarist." That was a clear reference to the European oligarchical control over the party, solidarism being the Jesuit-shaped "third way" ideology forged at the end of the 19th century in Europe.

The *Economist* of London gloated July 10 that the operation had worked. The PAN vote in the July 4 elections is the reflection of "a middle class that matters," it proclaimed. The magazine hastened to sketch the next phase: "Mexico's capacity for violence is not to be doubted. Its revolution of 1911 left one person in 15 dead or wounded. Its present homicide rate is second to

none in the world. Will the lid blow?"

The principal point of reference for the current PAN operation is the bloody insurrection of the 1920s and 1930s known as the Cristero Revolt. Cristero bands, made up largely of backward peasants manipulated by Jesuit priests and funded through U.S. and European conduits, declared war on Mexico's efforts to build a modern industrial republic. The rebellion eventually required a full campaign by the Mexican army before it was suppressed.

In the late 1930s, fascist organizers linked to Franco's Spanish Falange networks, then spreading throughout Ibero-America, pulled together the remnants of the Cristero movement as one of the core elements when the PAN was founded as the Falangist party of Mexico.

Oilman William Buckley Sr., who had lost the absolute oil rights he coveted in Mexico as a result of the Mexican Revolution, was one of the principal financiers of the Cristero rebellion. Today, Buckley's nominally Catholic offspring form a crucial U.S. triangulation point for the "PAN-European" connection. One of the most important points on the European side is the European Center for Documentation and Information in Madrid, a Hapsburg deployment center which is a regular stopping point for the current generation of Buckleys and such PAN figures as industrialist Andrés Marcelo Sada of Monterrey.

### **Terrorism, drug-running, and flight capital**

In 1976, in reply to charges from the Mexican Labor Party, top PAN ideologue José Angel Conchello admitted that in fact the party's economic thinking was Nazi. He stated publicly that his thinking followed from that of Hitler's finance minister, Hjalmar Schacht, and that he was proud of it.

The PLM declaration July 14, calling for outlawing the PAN, highlighted the following additional PAN connections:

- The party is deeply complicit with drug-running and terrorist bands along the U.S.-Mexico border, one of its centers of strength. A PAN candidate for mayor in the border town of Nogales was disbarred from the elections three weeks before the voting when it was discovered that he had a police record for running arms across the border and collaborating with the terrorist 23rd of September League.

In the same area the PAN works with the Mafia networks of Johnny Alessio, attempting to bring back legalized gambling as a cover for drug and other organized-crime activity.

- Close PAN collaboration with the so-called "Blue Army of Fatima" operations puts the PAN in the orbit of those who ran the two unsuccessful assassination attempts against the Pope in the past 14 months.

- PAN-affiliated oligarchic business circles are at the center of the flight-capital operations which felled the Mexican peso in February, and after it, the rest of the Mexican economy.

The British-born correspondent for the *New York Times*

election report July 11, that "some fresh political response" from the middle classes—which he notes turned out in record numbers to back the PAN candidate—"will be forthcoming." "Certainly, a populist approach by the incoming de la Madrid administration would aggravate middle-class nervousness and prompt a new flight of capital out of the country. The Mexican middle class has shown that when it can't make itself heard politically, it can at least make itself heard in the economy," Riding threatened.

- There are extensive PAN ties to the environmentalist movement, especially the terrorist-linked "left" PSD party. Family business interests of PAN presidential standard-bearer Madero are managed by the PSD's business consulting firm Sintemex. Madero himself, two weeks before the elections, delivered a slashing attack on Mexico's nuclear program as "the worst alternative" the country could choose for energy diversification.

### **The Sonora case**

But the PAN did not emerge as the unquestioned "second force" in the country after these elections just on the basis of "middle-class mobilization." Substantial help came from factions of the PRI party itself, factions committed to the same vision of a re-feudalized Malthusian order.

District PRI bosses working for the PRI mayor of Mexico City, Carlos Hank González, systematically took down all election posters for the PRI, the PLM, and other parties—except the PAN's, which were left intact.

The place most graphically demonstrating the obscene alliance of PRI factions with the PAN was Sonora, where the PAN has had a substantial base for years. Their goal was to undermine PRI governor Samuel Ocaña, a national leader of the PRI pro-growth faction, who has championed nuclear development, large irrigation works, and high-technology industrial development. Banking and landowning interests nominally identified with the PRI, such as the Valenzuela and Pavlovich families, poured millions of pesos into putting the PAN on top in the state. The most flagrant example: Alicia Arellano de Pavlovich, PRI mayor of the state capital, Hermosillo. It is widely acknowledged that Arellano not only voted personally for the PAN but gave orders to her local PRI machine to do likewise.

The strategy worked. On voting day, PAN "campaign workers" physically took charge of many polling booths, threatening and turning away PRI voters.