

Dateline Mexico by Josefina Menéndez

PAN calls for insurrection

The party Wall Street's mouthpieces are promoting has called for Marxist-Leninist-style insurrection in the 1985 elections.

Senators from four of Mexico's seven registered parties, including the ruling PRI party, demanded in December that U.S. Ambassador John Gavin be declared persona non grata. They charged that Gavin was interfering in Mexican affairs, by blatantly aiding the insurrectionary activity of the National Action Party (PAN), with whose leaders Gavin has held public meetings.

Gavin's activity on behalf of the PAN is merely the projection into Mexico of a much broader international campaign, which "went public" in December in columns of Jack Anderson, the *Wall Street Journal*, and the *New York Times*. The National Action Party must be "democratically" allowed to take over Mexico if "civil war" is to be avoided, these press outlets insisted.

Not only is the PAN *not* the "Republican Party of Mexico" as its Wall Street partisans pretend: It is a party with Nazi roots and ideology which has openly embraced the "Marxist-Leninist" route to power.

On Dec. 12 and 13, PAN political bosses from the seven northern states which are the PAN strongholds, met in a luxurious private residence in Monterrey to threaten insurrection against the legally elected government. The PAN leaders issued a declaration endorsing violence as the PAN's principal weapon to guarantee "fair elections." The vote must be defended "at whatever cost," the "Proclamation of Seven States" stated, adding that the country is on the verge of revolution as it was in 1910 shortly

before Nov. 20, when the Mexican Revolution began.

The Proclamation asserts that "government arrogance" is leading the citizenry to a state of "desperation and frustration" which could provoke an outbreak as in 1910. Luís J. Prieto, a well-known flunkey of the VISA business conglomerate with a long career of election fixing in exchange for contracts and tax exemptions, struck a "Che Guevara" pose and said: "We are disposed to individual sacrifice" to guarantee democracy.

While this was going on in Monterrey, in Coahuila state the PAN leaders were testing out the subversive principles of their new doctrine of "taking the streets" and "sabotaging the bourgeois system." In Monclova, some 2,000 PAN members, all on the payroll of the PAN mayor, blocked Highway 57 between Monclova and Piedras Negras for four hours and promised that every day it would be one more hour, to claim an election they lost at the ballot box. "Tomorrow it will be six hours, and I am sure that we can do it for an indefinite length of time," said local PAN leader Rosendo Burciago, who sports an enormous Karl Marx-style beard.

This is the PAN's way to "declass," to use the fitting Marxist term, its followers, who are purely from the well-off and fearful middle class, whom they must "proletarianize by uniting them with the insurrection of 1985."

Yet, the *New York Times*, in a Dec. 2 feature article on mid-1985 elections in Sonora, extolled the PAN guber-

natorial candidate, Adalberto Rosas, as a "bold Mexican taking on the ruling party" and attempting to "bring his state out from the shadows of a powerful and ossified federal government." Never mind that it is the PAN-held cities of Hermosillo, Agua Prieta, and San Luís Colorado that are Sonora's major transshipment centers for a huge upsurge of illegal drugs headed for U.S. markets.

Moreover, this same "bold" Rosas—apparently inspired by the Marxist-Leninist principle that the party is the instrument of the masses—said after the Dec. 12 PAN conclave that if "the obstinacy of the government" forced the people to "adopt violence, we would support them."

A Jack Anderson syndicated column of Dec. 12 picked up where the *Times* left off, inadvertently identifying the State Department role in the process. "There's a good chance that, for the first time in 55 years, the Mexican people will elect a large and vocal opposition" in elections in the first half of 1985, he claimed. "If the ruling party resists this unprecedented competition by fraud or repression, civil war could break out south of the border, sending thousands of refugees fleeing north."

Anderson cited a "secret State Department report" asserting that Mexican presidents "like Soviet leaders, are heir to a political system that places retention of power above all other values."

A *Wall Street Journal* op-ed by "Americas" column editor David Asman Dec. 13 traces the PAN's roots to a "disputed 1940 presidential campaign" in which "the highly popular independent candidate, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazán, actually won the election." Asman's promotional piece does not mention that Almazán was the front man for Nazi Germany's partisans in Mexico.