



Echeverria Moves To Break Up Rockefeller's "Invisible Government" In Mexico

July 3 (NSIPS) — The head of Mexico's Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruikshank, this week demanded the resignation and imprisonment of Mexican Interior Minister Mario Moya Palencia for crimes against the Mexican population including violations of the rights of political parties, conspiring with enemies of the democratic process who are responsible for the present "climate of terror," and opening the way for a fascist takeover of Mexico.

Cruikshank's indictment of Moya Palencia, widely picked up by the Mexican press, is the front line of a ruthless battle launched this week by the forces around Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez to clean out the entire Rockefeller-sponsored invisible government which has been in open insurrection against President Echeverria and his fight for a new world economic order.

In tandem with Cruikshank's call for action, Echeverria's Attorney General, Pedro Ojeda Paullada, ordered the arrests of key Moya-linked police officials involved in a massive tax evasion and extortion scandal. Many of the companies and real estate operations being investigated for irregularities in the scandal are linked to Moya's "god-father," former president Miguel Aleman Valdez, and the U.S.-run Monterrey Group of right-wing industrialists.

The Echeverria forces have simultaneously stepped up their crackdown on the CIA-controlled drug and gun running operations that make up a key part of the financial base of the Aleman-Monterrey conspirators. And Echeverria himself dealt a major blow against the union control of CIA agent and head of the Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM) Fidel Velasquez. On June 24 the President issued a call for the unification of the split electrical workers union in terms which gave the anti-Fidel Velasquez progressive union forces of Rafael Galvan significantly increased legitimacy.

The stakes in this battle are clear. Echeverria's successor, Jose Lopez Portillo, will be elected President in an uncontested race tomorrow and will take office December 1. The Rockefeller forces are applying as much pressure as they have at their disposal — from terrorism to economic warfare — to force Lopez Portillo to accept World Bank "labor-intensive" work policies thereby reversing Echeverria's drive for advanced technology. Such a move would clear the decks for genocidal slave labor programs designed to pay Mexico's \$22 billion foreign debt. The Echeverria forces are battling against the right-wing insurrection for continued technology-oriented growth and the establishment of a new world economic order.

What Is the Aleman-Monterrey Group?

The complex interlocking networks of the Mexican "invisible government" trace back directly to Miguel Aleman.

During his presidency in 1946-1952, the reform period of Lázaro Cardenas (1934-1940) was definitively reversed in an international climate controlled by U.S. moves to create the Cold War.

Aleman opened Mexico's doors to U.S. investment and infiltration. The three major conduits of his power as he left office were:

a refurbished latifundist class exploiting irrigated lands in the Northwest;

the Monterrey Group of industrialists in the northeast, close to the U.S. border, who vastly expanded their operations under Aleman's tutelage; and,

the completely gagged labor movement headed by Fidel Velasquez.

These three groups form the core of Aleman's power to this day and are essential to Rockefeller's efforts to destabilize the Echeverria government.

Fidel Velasquez took control of the hegemonic Mexican labor organization, the CTM, in the late 1940s under direct anti-communist union-busting orders from Miguel Aleman. Lombardo Toledano, who had forged the CTM under powerful support from Cardenas in the mid-1930s and spearheaded pro-Communist union organizing throughout Latin America, was thrown out in the purge. Fidel immediately started work with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), a CIA-controlled front founded after World War II to re-establish and impose a "social democratic" and fanatically anti-communist union structure in both Europe and Latin America. The Latin American branch of the ICFTU, the Interamerican Workers Organization (ORIT), was founded through Fidel in Mexico in 1951.

Throughout this period Fidel's closest international collaborator was the notorious Serafino Romualdi, chief agent deployed to direct the CIA takeover of Latin American unions and a personal friend of Nelson Rockefeller.

Velasquez, upon taking control of the CTM, arranged a series of "social pacts" and similar corporatist mechanisms which guaranteed that the real wages of Mexico's workers fell over an extended period in order to finance the private business expansion of the Monterrey Group and similar operations.

The peculiar structure of Mexican politics has guaranteed the perpetuation of Fidel's power for this long period. The CTM was elevated under Cardenas to be the single worker confederation included as one of the "sectors" of the official ruling party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which took its present name in the 1940s. Though other powerful union groups remain outside the CTM, the CTM's

official government recognition related patronage and liberal use of thug violence, have made it extraordinarily difficult for any insurgent group to challenge Velasquez' control.

Aleman Control of "Right"- "Left" Networks

In a "second generation" of Aleman control, Aleman has guided to power in the past decade such key proteges as current Interior Minister Moya Palencia, and former governor of Mexico State, "Hank" Gonzalez, who has linked recent expansion of industry in Mexico State to the Monterrey group. Over the past 25 years, Aleman consolidated personal control of the tourism and mass media sectors, as well as major real estate speculation and latifundista landholdings.

Starting at the time of the 1968 student riots, when the Monterrey Group supported "left" countergangs in order to create a "mythos" of the New Left and simultaneously beef up and consolidate repressive capabilities, the Aleman-Monterrey Group networks proliferated under National Security Council and Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) direction. Some of these "right" networks intersected the overtly fascist connections of Opus Dei operatives in Puebla State, east of Mexico City. Their biggest public demonstration was a large Hitler-like rally on the outskirts of Mexico City in August 1975. The permission for this rally was given by then-Governor of the State, Hank Gonzalez.

Other Monterrey networks moved directly to take over "left cover" university research and join up with such agent-controlled operations as the Mexican Communist Party (PCM).

One of the major such operations is the Colegio de Mexico, founded in the 1940s and run largely on Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation money since then. The Colegio, enjoying a reputation as one of Latin America's pre-eminent specialized research centers, has been massively involved in designing the population-control programs which are the hallmark of Moya Palencia's tenure as Interior Minister. The Colegio, whose president — Victor Urquidi — is the only Latin American member of the Club of Rome, has pioneered the zero-growth and Maoist anti-technology ideologies which provide the cover for implementation of Rockefeller's fascist labor policies in the Third World.

The U.S. Institute for Policy Studies has established extensive direct networks in Mexico which interface with the Colegio de Mexico operations. The Center for the Investigation of the Teaching of Economics (CIDE), for instance, a body recently founded by young economists linked to the progressive wing of the government, was taken over by the Institute for Policy Studies late in 1975. Most of the CIDE personnel, in turn, have been drawn from the Colegio.

Roberto Guajardo Suarez is exemplary of the way Monterrey-Aleman spokesmen control both the "left" and "right" networks. A Monterrey Group businessman, he cut his spurs as head of the ultra-right Mexican Employers Confederation (Coparmex) during the 1960s. In the 1970s he established an "independent social science" outfit called "Community Action," which over the past year has extensively publicized Mexico's enormous public debt — in order to stampede government and business sectors toward drastic import cutbacks and labor-intensive agricultural export programs to pay the debt. Guajardo is currently maneuvering to control Lopez Portillo's agricultural policy

under a declared commitment to eradicate land reform and institute labor-intensive methods of production.

At one and the same time, Guajardo directly meets with "his good friends" in the PCM to give them marching orders, checks in with the Institute for Policy Studies through mutual CIDE contacts, and has overseen the founding and insurrectionary deployment of a confederation of northwest latifundists (UNAN) who last month threatened Chile-style agricultural disruptions to stop the land reform measures of the Echeverria government. These are precisely the latifundists whose irrigated landholdings were created by Aleman.

The Echeverria Offensive

On April 1, Echeverria, in a nationally televised meeting, denounced the Monterrey group as U.S. led fascist conspirators plotting to bring about a Chile-style coup in Mexico. Exactly a month later he labeled the Monterrey side-operation, the PCM, as "profoundly fascist and reactionary" for its links to the terrorist "Communist 23rd of September League." Throughout the month his press forces systematically exposed the 23rd League as a right-wing operation designed to foster hysteria and repression.

These moves were the prelude to Cruikshank's open fire on the Moya-Aleman network this week. Cruikshank is a senatorial candidate backed by the left-wing of the PRI, and could have only taken such a move knowing he had influential backers behind him. Cruikshank charged Moya with representing "anti-communism, the right and Alemanism" and called for the investigation of the chiefs of other ministries for their funding of right-wing parties and their collaboration with Moya in tampering with free elections.

The same week Enrique Ramirez y Ramirez, editor of the pro-Echeverria newspaper El Dia and candidate for congress, declared firmly that "What happened to Cardenas will not happen again" — meaning that the left wing of the PRI would not allow the Aleman forces to turn back Echeverria's progressive programs the way Aleman turned back Cardenas' a generation previously.

Anti-Corruption Drive Cleans Out Right-Wingers

The extortion and tax-evasion ring uncovered by Attorney General Ojeda Paullada over the past week cuts neatly into three areas of Invisible Government operations. One of the top Moya-linked police officers arrested in the scandal was in charge of a special "anti-guerrilla" unit with extensive files on "urban terrorists," and Moya's capability of deploying terrorists is correspondingly reduced. A columnist for the Mexican daily El Universal said as much in a July 2 article charging that these "special units" have been behind the 23rd of September League all along.

At the same time Monterrey-Aleman business interests have been directly affected. Two Monterrey breweries, a key part of the Monterrey Group complex of industries, are under investigation. The mooted investigation of dozens of industries in the State of Mexico will undoubtedly lead back to Hank Gonzalez, while the similar announced scrutiny of the real estate and urban speculation rackets threatens Aleman's own personal interests.

Finally, the scandals have hit Finance Minister Mario Ramon Beteta, two of whose agents were involved in falsifying taxable income statements and whose ministry is now on the hot seat to push ahead with the investigations. Beteta is the nephew of Aleman's finance minister and the

leading implementor of Rockefeller's debt-collection austerity policies in the country.

While Echeverria thus moves directly against key links in the Aleman-Monterrey conspiracy, the battle for Lopez Portillo will ultimately be decided by the ability of Echeverria's forces to mobilize the masses in favor of debt moratoria, the new world economic order and a continuation of Echeverria's progressive domestic policies. It is here that Rafael Galvan's pro-Echeverria insurgent labor movement gains crucial significance as the force which can knock off Fidel Velasquez and his "charro" (right-wing thug) control of the labor unions.

Galvan emerged as a progressive leader with a separate union of electrical workers in the late 1960s and since then has drawn around him a mass-based group of other unions and factions. In the early 1970s he agreed to an appeal from

Echeverria to join forces in a single union with groups controlled by Fidel Velasquez in order to bring unity to the electrical workers. But Fidel expelled Galvan in April 1975 as part of a series of destabilization maneuvers launched against Echeverria at that time, and since then Galvan's forces have existed in jurisdictional limbo as an "illegal" union without the kind of government sponsorship enjoyed by Fidel through the CTM.

Echeverria's June 24 call for "dialogue" between the two factions, by recognizing the Galvan group as the legitimate opposition to the rule of decrepit Fidel Velasquez, opened up the way for further advances toward the destruction of Fidel's power. At the same time it gave Galvan room to free himself from the arms of the anti-Echeverria provocateurs of the PCM and begin the consolidation of a programmatic base of support for Lopez Portillo.