

## Dateline Mexico by Josefina Menéndez

### Attempt against the President

*Radicals linked to the Communist Liga 23 de Septiembre tried to kill de la Madrid.*

One week before the Mexican president was scheduled to visit the United States as a Latin American spokesman, and just two days after the assassination of Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and his cabinet suffered an assassination attempt by the same Kissingerites who are trying to destroy any attempt at Latin American integration, as well as any attempt at controlling the international drug traffic.

At the May 1 Labor Day Parade in Mexico City, 2 million members of the major labor unions within the Congress of Workers (the union umbrella organization) marched to demonstrate their opposition to IMF genocide conditionalities for Mexico and to reaffirm their alliance with the government. When a dissident group of the Nuclear Workers' and Teachers' independent unions entered the parade, they were followed by Workers Revolutionary Party leader Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, and a contingent from the "Popular High School" of Tacuba (a "free" school for ultra-leftists created after the 1968 student movement).

When the group of students arrived in front of the National Palace, where the President and his cabinet together with major labor leaders were reviewing the parade, the students stopped and blocked the march. Suddenly two explosions were heard, one just beneath the presidential balcony and another 25 meters away; the second explosion injured the head of the federal workers health institution, ISSTE. While flames burned out of

control at the main door of the Palace, a member of the Presidential Guard was assaulted by another group of left terrorists.

Representatives of the Workers Congress, headed by Fidel Velásquez, met with Interior Minister Manuel Bartlet shortly thereafter to demand a full investigation of the attack and stated that the workers movement will aid the government in cleaning out infiltrators. "We will not march with outsiders to the workers' movement," said Velásquez.

In response, President de la Madrid stated the day afterward in a speech to the mining union, "I should comment—because it happened and because it is a reality which we face—that in this parade, minuscule groups of agitators . . . were directed by agitational maneuvers in which we recognize foreign intervention. . . . We are not prepared to let minority groups introduce violence into the life of Mexico. . . . Mexico is a mature country. . . . We know how to identify the enemies of the republic in time . . . to preserve the nation, to preserve sovereignty. . . . We see that brother nations have become the setting for international conflicts, and that those who are plotting war in these countries, do not hesitate to destroy nations. No one will destroy Mexico! I'm sure of that because we have history, because we have national strength and institutions like the trade unions that support our government."

The hand of the Kissinger-KGB-Jesuit terror crowd is clear. Reliable sources have reported to *EIR* that the

group Los Anarcos (The Anarchists), located in the Popular High School, was responsible for the assassination attempt. This group was formed by members of the Liga Comunista 23 de Septiembre, a terrorist organization that was very active during the Luis Echeverría period, almost destroyed under former President José López Portillo, but which is now regrouping for a new terrorist wave. Los Anarcos is also linked to the terrorist network around the magazine *El Otro Porqué* (*The Other Why*, published in San Antonio, Texas), whose distribution is prohibited by the Mexican government. The head of this publication is Isaiás Rojas, a member of the Mexican Commission for the Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN), whose U.S. counterpart is the Armed Forces of Puerto Rican Liberation (FALN).

The terrorist head of the FALN, Willy Morales, was finally jailed in Mexico after seven years of failure by the FBI to apprehend him in the United States. Morales was introduced and protected in various Mexican cities by the Rojas-Popular School network, until the Mexican police discovered him in a terrorist safehouse in Puebla, where he was planning an attempt against the U.S.-Mexico parliamentary meeting to take place in that city last year.

The Anarcos organization is also part of the Workers Revolutionary Party through the Front for the Defense of Political Missing Persons led by Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, former presidential candidate of the Workers Revolutionary Party. Mrs. Ibarra just concluded a two-week visit to five U.S. cities, invited by her organization's U.S. counterpart, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Mexican and U.S. authorities are reported to be currently engaged in an investigation of that tour.