

Nicaragua. The entirety of the charges in the 10-page section Abrams prepared come from Amnesty International; the National Committee in Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted, Disappeared, and Political Exiles in Mexico, a front of the Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) run by Rosario Ibarra de Piedra; and the Plan de Ayala Committee, affiliated with the Mexican communist party, PSUM.

The conditions are being prepared for the State Department to issue "protests" over a "violence-marred" election on July 7, and as in the Philippines, pronounce Mexico's elections illegitimate—the struggle to overturn them, a crusade for "human rights."

The Abrams promotion had the same significance, only more emphatic, as another promotion two years ago. On April 22, 1983, U.S. embassy second-in-command George High met secretly with the PAN gubernatorial candidate in Sonora, Adalberto Rosas López, and the PAN-allied Archbishop of Sonora, Carlos Quintero Arce, in a planning session to map out Rosas' march to the governorship. High was rewarded two months later by being named head of the Mexico Section of the State Department in Washington.

The next phase of the plot is under way. The State Department has begun quiet "leaks" of "polls" it has done in Sonora, purporting to show the PAN party as the big winners in the July 7 balloting.

This is very different from U.S. intelligence evaluations during World War II, when the then-fledgling PAN was classified under the dossier heading, "Synarchism: Nazi/communist," and treated as a U.S. security problem. The PAN

only broke with Hitler in 1944.

There has been no change. The PAN today has Nazi ideologues at the top of the party's hierarchy. The most conspicuous is José Angel Conchello, former PAN president and star of the PAN's speaking circuit, who embraced Hitler's death-camp *Arbeitsdienst* labor program in a series of newspaper articles, and currently is authorized by the party's leadership to maintain liaison with Salvador Borrego's un-reconstructed neo-Nazi cell based in Mexico City.

The collaboration with Mexico's communists has likewise never ceased. On April 19, the entirety of the PAN leadership in Nuevo León state, together with 50 PAN backers in the "Monterrey Group" of oligarchic businessmen, joined hands with the leading candidates of the communist party (PSUM), in a "solemn vow" to let "democracy" triumph and the ruling PRI party be destroyed—come what may, and in whatever way "it may be necessary."

The only change is that today's State Department-IMF apparatus has removed this Nazi-communist formation from the list of America's enemies and put it on the "approved list," to facilitate operations against America's closest, southern neighbor.

The May 1 announcement of U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragua is a crucial step toward completing the "pincer movement" on Mexico first outlined by Henry Kissinger in private Georgetown briefings three years ago. At that time, Kissinger outlined how direct U.S. intervention into Central America would knock over the remaining props to stability in Mexico, as the country exploded in polarized

## ***Economist: 'Mexico's next revolution'***

*The March 23 issue of The Economist of London, unabashedly called for a PAN victory in the July elections, as the political correlative of IMF control over the economy. The voice of The City worries that a faction in the U.S. military may not yet be sold on this strategy for eliminating Mexico's republican institutions.*

Now that Brazil has returned to democracy, Mexico is the largest country in Latin America without free elections. One party rules. . . . The PRI has maintained its power by means more foul than fair. . . . Mexico cannot go on like this.

The necessary movement towards democracy can come, slowly, only from one place: the presidency. . . . The President showed himself capable of decisive action when he brought off the tricky business of restructuring Mexico's \$70 billion debt. He should now give his 70 million people a political restructuring, by permitting two

or three of the seven important governorships that are up for "election" this summer to pass, for the first time, out of the hands of the PRI. That would require nothing more than an honest election count. It would not be instant democracy, but it would be as dramatic a reform of Mexico's politics as acceptance of the IMF's terms was of its economy. . . .

The immediate gainer from such a liberalization would be the infant middle-class National Action party, the PAN. . . . It represents the aspirations of most Latin Americans. . . .

The chief worriers about the opening-up of Mexico, apart from those Mexicans who would lose soft jobs by it, are in the United States. To some people in Washington, stability in Mexico means taking no risks with political change. The thought of their vast southern neighbor stirring to the controversies of real electioneering sends shivers across the border, and through the defense department. Calmer voices in the Reagan administration, however, recognize that in the long run the hope of an orderly Mexico depends on a transition to genuine multi-party democracy.