

## Dateline Mexico by Hugo López Ochoa

### Mexico's 'Winter Colloquium'

*Marxists of the world unite to defend liberalism and stop more Venezuela-style rebellions against usury.*

Dozens of liberal, social democratic, and Marxist intellectuals from around the world descended on Mexico City Feb. 10-21, for a ten-day "Winter Colloquium," entitled "The Great Changes of Our Time: The International, Latin American, and Mexican Situation." The gathering rallied the troops for the Anglo-American establishment's plan to set up a formal legal system and global policing powers to enforce its lunatic "ecological" dictates in Rio next June, at the planned United Nations "Earth Summit." As part of this, it targeted Ibero-America's nationalist military institutions for extinction. And although the colloquium was undoubtedly planned months before, the recent uprising against the austerity dictatorship by broad layers of the population and Army in Venezuela was very much on the minds of the socialists and free-traders who converged on Mexico City, and gave an urgency to their deliberations.

The Winter Colloquium was organized by the leftist magazine *Nexos*; the National Council for Culture and the Arts (CNCA), led by Víctor Flores Olea, former Mexican ambassador to the U.S.S.R., and an expert in the counterculture of the Frankfurt School; and the Autonomous National University of Mexico (UNAM). *Nexos* is run by the writer and "former" terrorist of the 23rd of September Communist League Héctor Aquilar Camín and by Rolando Cordera, one of the founders of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM). Not only are all these entities subsidized by the Carlos Salinas de Gortari government, but

it became obvious from the international personalities on hand that the real architects of the affair were two highly placed officials, Federal District Mayor Manuel Camacho Solís, and Joseph Marie Córdoba Montoya, a Franco-Spanish social democrat who heads the Coordinating Office of the Presidency, the "superministry" created by President Salinas.

The foreign genocidalist contingent was led by Jacques Attali, the French official who wrote a book in defense of cannibalism, and Pierre Schori, the vice president of the Foreign Relations Committee of Sweden's Parliament, both social democrats.

On Feb. 6, a newspaper column in *El Economista* by Luis Manuel Arellano suggested that the Winter Colloquium was arranged as a kind of safety valve for Mexican President Salinas de Gortari. The colloquium was conceived by Camacho Solís and others, Arellano wrote, as an "alternative economic program for what might happen," premised on "some groups of [Mexico City] analysts . . . having compared the military insurrection [in Venezuela] with the electoral insurgency that Mexico experienced on July 6, 1988." (That was when the establishment-anointed presidential candidate Carlos Salinas was challenged in the election by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, and many believe, only "won" by massive vote fraud.) The columnist wrote that this "alternative economic program" was designed to deal with the fact that the Venezuelan military rebels who sought to take power last month, were trying to "re-

verse the economic measures implemented by the Venezuelan government," which are the same as Salinas's.

Most explicit was Swedish social democrat Pierre Schori, who deplored the fact that "the militarist threat, as exemplified by Venezuela, still remains." Mexico's Pablo González Casanova demanded the elimination of "nationalist populist solutions . . . which with authoritarianism and corruption will again lead to disaster" and argued in favor of a "global democracy."

It was left to the Spaniard Fernando Savater, who writes for the Madrid daily *El País*, to make it clear who the beneficiaries of global democracy should be—the narcotics mafia and its terrorist armies. Calling for legalization of drugs, he said, "I have always maintained that encouraging a ban on drugs" increases prices and gangsterism, and "turns it into a pretext for intervention into other countries."

The second day of the colloquium, devoted to "Environment and Sustainable Growth," was dominated by the Club of Rome, the oligarchical group which explicitly identifies "sustainability" with an all-out war on human race as the main enemy of the planet. Víctor Urquidi, founder of the Mexican chapter of the Club of Rome, José Sarukhan, dean of the UNAM, and others, spoke of the urgency of implanting a "global ecological ethic." Sarukhan, an ecologist by profession, blamed an alleged plethora of ecological problems on "population growth" and "the irrational use of energy." He then offered the colloquium's answer: "a coalition between the defenders of sustainable ecological development" of the Club of Rome, and "the defenders of social and economic justice," i.e., the Marxists and free marketeers gathered at the colloquium.