

Chronicle of a Zapatista conspiracy

by Marivilia Carrasco and
Hugo López Ochoa

From the first moments of the “war” declared against the Mexican Army by the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) on Jan. 1, 1994, two separate views of what was going on in Chiapas emerged. One offered the image of the EZLN insurrection as a legitimate movement of romantic guerrilla fighters ready to die for the rights of the Indian. The EZLN was painted as the vanguard of a “rebellion of Mayan Indians.” This view was widely disseminated, both nationally and internationally, and primarily by the U.N.-affiliated non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and by the networks of the Theology of Liberation linked to Bishop (“Commander”) Samuel Ruiz, of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas.

The other view, presented in an *EIR* Special Report entitled *Shining Path North Surfaces in Chiapas* and published on Jan. 19, 1994, posed precisely the opposite: first, that the EZLN is part of a criminal narco-guerrilla army assembled in the São Paulo Forum; second, that the operation is controlled from outside Mexico.

EIR documented how the developments in Chiapas had nothing whatever to do with the Indians, except that they were intended as cannon fodder in a terrorist operation of British intelligence, the seeds of which were first sowed in Chiapas nearly three decades ago.

The “arms” of the operation include:

a) “Action Anthropology,” whose birthplace is the Sorbonne in Paris, and which was jointly deployed with Harvard University and its “Chiapas Project” to carry out the most ambitious anthropological project known. The indigenous of Chiapas were extensively profiled, until a non-human identity could be superimposed.

b) The systematic deployment of activists of the Theology of Liberation under the command of the schismatic Bishop Samuel Ruiz.

c) The tentacles of the narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum, and its protectors in the bankers’ lobby, the Inter-American Dialogue.

d) The massive intervention of non-governmental organizations of every sort, in particular of the “defenders” of human rights.

e) The supranational apparatus of the United Nations whose primary mission is to fragment the nation-state into fratricidal ethnic gangs. London’s Tavistock Institute plays

a decisive role in this.

f) More recently, *EIR* has uncovered the involvement of British Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in the conflict.

EIR has maintained since the beginning that this global operation of British intelligence is designed to cause the political and territorial disintegration of Mexico, imposing separatist “autonomous Indian regions” as part of the plot to annihilate the armed forces and nations of Ibero-America. This was confirmed in October 1994, when the EZLN and its electoral arm, the PRD, began to declare entire regions of Chiapas “autonomous.”

President Ernesto Zedillo’s decision on Feb. 9 of this year to unmask the heads of the so-called EZLN by issuing arrest warrants for Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente (a.k.a. “Marcos”) as well as for the lesser known but equally important Fernando Yañez Muñoz (a.k.a. “Commander Germán”), and 14 other guerrilla leaders, plus the arrest of three subcommanders of the terrorist group, overthrow the carefully cultivated image of the “romantic guerrilla” and the “Mayan Indians.”

It also confirmed what *EIR* had published. The Mexican President stated that the EZLN’s “origin, composition of leadership, and goals are neither popular, nor indigenist nor Chiapan.”

At the same time, the investigations of the Mexican Attorney General’s office and the confessions of those arrested leave no doubt that *EIR* was right all along, and that the EZLN is nothing but a foreign aggression against Mexico. Among the new evidence uncovered is:

1) Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente, “Subcommander Marcos,” is a graduate in philosophy from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), a partisan of the deconstructionist current of Althusser, Foucault, Derrida, etc. He was granted a scholarship to study at the Sorbonne in Paris, in the same classrooms from which the butcher of Cambodia, Pol Pot, and other genocidalists emerged (see p. 27).

It is currently being investigated whether “Marcos” was in Peru for several months in 1993, undergoing military training with the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), which in its time trained in North Korea and which is, like the EZLN, a member of the São Paulo Forum.

2) Faced with the advance of the Mexican Armed Forces, the Zapatistas withdrew to “Montes Azules,” the Biosphere Reserve which is also home to various organizations financed by the World Wide Fund for Nature. “Montes Azules” was identified in an *EIR Special Report* published on Oct. 28, 1994, as a training center of the EZLN (see map, p. 22).

3) On Feb. 8, the Attorney General’s office discovered two clandestine safehouses of the EZLN (one in the Federal District and another in Veracruz), with an arsenal of high-powered weapons, hand grenades, mortar shells, and explosives. According to those arrested at the scene, Fernando

Yañez Muñoz (“Commander Germán”), fugitive, is responsible for raising money and purchasing weapons. The EZLN’s weapons, coming from the United States, would arrive in Mexico City, be stored in Toluca, in the state of Mexico, and would then be brought to Yanga, Veracruz (known as “Almendros Base”), from which they were transferred directly to Chiapas.

Others, like the magazine *Siempre!* have traced the southern route by which weapons from Nicaragua and Guatemala are moving directly into Chiapas.

4) From the confessions, it was learned that the rebel group has several bank accounts to finance itself and receives support from civil and labor organizations in Mexico, such as Independent Proletarian Movement (MPI), Route 11 Union, Desmi, and Canac-Un. MPI and the Route 100 union were mentioned in *EIR’s Special Report* as part of the support networks of “Shining Path North,” that is, of the EZLN.

Route 100’s apparent support for the EZLN became manifest when the preponderant influence over the union was exercised by then-Mexico City Mayor Manuel Camacho Solís. Camacho later gloried in his backing for the EZLN when, as President Salinas’s official commissioner for negotiating with the Zapatistas in the first half of 1994, he legitimized the insurgency and defended each of the EZLN’s key demands (see profile, p. 52).

It is admitted that part of the Zapatistas’ resources come from abroad, primarily from so-called philanthropic organizations in Germany (such as the Catholic charity Misereor, which admitted to doling out some \$7.5 million to Chiapas projects—see p. 31) and the United States, but income from kidnappings and bank robberies is also a possibility under

investigation.

5) The origin of the EZLN is the remains of a terrorist group called “National Liberation Forces,” which operated in Mexico starting in 1969. In the late 1970s, it participated in logistical supply operations for the Salvadoran, Nicaraguan, and Guatemalan guerrilla movements, and spawned a variety of guerrilla organizations itself which were trained in socialist countries, especially in North Korea. In Mexico, it formed the Revolutionary Armed Movement (MAR), the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), and several divisions of the September 23 Communist League, which operated in Mexico in the late 1960s and throughout the ’70s.

Several found refuge in academic institutions. “Subcommander Marcos,” for example, is linked to the Maoist terror group Procup through his girlfriend Silvia Fernández, (a.k.a. “Sofia” or “Gabriela”) who is active in various Procup fronts and is involved in coordination of the network of EZLN support groups internationally.

6) Samuel Ruiz, the schismatic bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas (identified in the *EIR* report as “Commander” Samuel Ruiz) called himself the “Mayan Prince”; he maintained contact with the EZLN through his catechists since 1985, and knew of the plans for the uprising at least six months in advance.

Furthermore, the guerrillas held direct talks with the bishop in order to resolve “conflicts” between the catechists and the already structured EZLN.

On March 3, the Attorney General confirmed that the role of Samuel Ruiz in the conflict was being investigated, even if no arrest warrant against him existed.

7) The Mexican prosecutor’s office is investigating a



Carlos Salinas de Gortari (r.) then President of Mexico, who rose to power in the ruling PRI as a Maoist intellectual in the 1970s, with his patron, U.S. President George Bush, in 1989. Inset: Mexico’s current President Ernesto Zedillo, who unmasked the heads of the EZLN on Feb. 9.

“Nicaraguan connection,” as already mentioned in *EIR*'s *Special Report*.

Sources point to Lenín Cerna—inspector general of the Nicaraguan Army, former chief of the Sandinistas political police, and head of the São Paulo Forum's continental narco-terrorist apparatus run by Cuba—as the link in the training of the EZLN in Nicaragua. The Sandinista daily *Barricada* confirmed, in a Feb. 10 article, that “Subcommander Marcos” lived in Nicaragua during the 1980s, where he was involved in military training and in organizing peasants in the rural areas of northern Nicaragua. Interviewed on this by the Mexican press, Lenín Cerna refused to comment, while Tomás Borge (Carlos Salinas de Gortari's official biographer) and Nicaraguan former President Daniel Ortega rushed to deny any links.

Nonetheless, Edén Pastora, Nicaragua's famous “Commander Cero,” told the Mexican magazine *Siempre!* that “Marcos” reminded him of “El Mexicano,” or Marcos Rojas, a Mexican guerrilla in the town of Ocotol who participated in the Sandinista army, then “took his leave and said he was going to fight on his own.”

8) The Spanish daily *El País* reported on Feb. 10 that “the Spanish government is aware that the separatist Basque organization ETA gave money to the Chiapas guerrillas.” Citing Spanish anti-terrorist authorities, the newspaper adds that the large ETA colony in Mexico “contributes with money, as well as with indoctrination and ideological support, to the EZLN. Nearly 200 people linked to the ETA live in Mexico, primarily in cities in Mexico state, Querétaro, and Guanajuato, of which 50 are considered active members.”

The counterattack

To prevent the Mexican President's order from being carried out, the EZLN support networks launched rallies, demonstrations, declarations, threats, and dozens of articles against the government, for the purpose of internationalizing the conflict, the EZLN's goal from the beginning.

The National Mediation Commission (CONAI) created by Bishop Samuel Ruiz, asked that the “free zones” in Chiapas be restored, and that the International Red Cross “vouch for” the security of the Zapatistas.

Amnesty International mobilized in defense of those arrested and the CONAI called on the Organization of American States and others to denounce the Army's so-called violations of human rights. Spain's foreign minister, on a late February visit to Mexico, did not talk about the ETA's financing of the Mexican guerrillas, but rather he proposed that peace talks between the Mexican government and the EZLN “be held in Spain.”

The press of the international financial oligarchy did its part as well. The *Wall Street Journal* said that “the attempt to destroy the Chiapas insurrection is a great risk . . . because the Zapatista movement still inspires sympathy. . . . Investors could get frightened and withdraw their money.” *The Los*

A Zapatista network in the U.S. military?

A network of so-called “democratizers” within the U.S. national security community has taken up the Zapatista cause, arguing that 1) the EZLN does not represent any security threat to the United States, and 2) that the United States should use the Zapatista uprising as an instrument to force through radical “democratic” reforms in Mexico's political structure.

A 33-page study, published by the Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) of the U.S. Army War College on Dec. 30, 1994, exemplifies the propaganda being circulated by this crowd. “The Awakening: The Zapatista Revolt and Its Implications for Civil-Military Relations and the Future of Mexico,” was co-authored by Lt. Col. Stephen J. Wager, a professor at the U.S. Military Academy, and Donald E. Schultz, professor of National Security Affairs at the War College. Senior Army War College professor Gabriel Marcella advised the study.

In March 1994, the SSI had published another study, co-authored by Shultz and Marcella. In *Reconciling the Irreconcilable: The Troubled Outlook for U.S. Policy toward Haiti*, the duo argued that the United States should restore São Paulo Forum leader Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in Haiti, as the way to break the “Haitian power elite.” They also complained that Haitian independence 200 years ago destroyed Haiti's role as “perhaps the most profitable colony in the western world”—because it ended slavery.

Angeles Times put pressure on the human rights front, stating that “a military victory would bear a high political and diplomatic cost.”

The EZLN directly intensified its connections, using “Internet” to mobilize its international support network and issue slanders against the Mexican Army, charging it with “killing children, and beating and raping women.” They called for “stopping this genocidal war,” a “dirty war of bombings, shootings, rapes, beatings, lies and deaths.” Dozens of journalists and human rights activists tried to confirm the Zapatistas' propaganda, but no one found evidence of bombings, or was able to prove these supposed violations of human rights. One military officer described the situation as genuine psychological warfare.

Within the country, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), and other political fronts of the Zapatistas like the National Democratic Convention (CND), mobilized to stop the military actions. The CND includes prominent individuals, such as

The two SSI studies represent the thinking of a specific current within the U.S. national security community, associated with senior State Department adviser Luigi Einaudi, for over 20 years the leading theoretician for the demilitarization of Ibero-America within that community, and widely referred to as “Kissinger’s Kissinger for Ibero-America.” Marcella and Shultz work closely with Einaudi, and Einaudi advised their Haiti study.

On Dec. 5, 1994, the *Miami Herald* published a lengthy article reporting that, “from Guatemala to Brazil,” military officers are listening to Lyndon LaRouche, buying “like hot cakes” *EIR*’s book, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*. In the article, Marcella complains: “When Lyndon LaRouche has more credibility in Latin America than the Pentagon, that’s troubling.”

Studies such as the one the SSI produced on the Zapatistas, exemplify why LaRouche has gained that credibility—and why the Pentagon has lost it. The study makes no pretense at serious evaluation of Mexico’s crisis, but reads like a propaganda tract for the Zapatistas. One would think the U.S. Army War College could do better than publish a study which holds that, under the black ski mask of Subcommander Marcos, Mexico’s would-be Abimael Guzmán (the leader of the terrorist Shining Path in Peru), “one could detect his handsome features, captivating green eyes, and light complexion.”

In this study, Schultz and Wager:

1) praise the Zapatistas for having “done more to accelerate the process of Mexican democratization than the previous five years of dramatic economic reform under

the Salinas administration. . . . At a critical moment in Mexican history they forced reform on a reluctant President and an even more reluctant political system”;

2) argue that the EZLN is “unlike most traditional guerrilla movements,” and does “not seek to destroy the state or take power itself.” Rather, it is painted as a legitimate armed response to oppression, representing a “catharsis of collective anger” by Indians against “white domination.” Included as an example of such oppression of the Indians, is the 1970s introduction of “modern farming methods, including fertilizers and herbicides,” which, the authors allege, “had destructive side effects”;

3) reject Mexican government charges that external actors, including either Central American guerrillas or the drug trade, are involved in the uprising, and praise the role of “the non-governmental organization network” in the region for allowing “the movement to gain extensive national and international attention”; and

4) dismiss as speculation reports that a *national* terrorist infrastructure exists in Mexico, which could be activated to create “other Chiapas.” They write: “One can only speculate. . . . The numbers and viability of these groups remain very much in doubt. Where they exist at all—and some of them are probably nothing more than rumor—they appear to be small, based on local land disputes, and lacking a national political agenda.”

From those allegations, the authors conclude that the Mexican government should adopt a strategy that will “bring the Zapatistas in from the cold,” and “coopt” them by acceding to the political and economic reforms they demand.

● the former dean of UNAM Pablo González Casanova, who is a member of the editorial board of *América Libre*, magazine of the São Paulo Forum;

● Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi, member of the Inter-American Dialogue who orchestrated the national network of human rights organizations in defense of the EZLN; and

● Gustavo Esteva, British ecologist Teddy Goldsmith’s “man in Mexico.” Esteva’s book, *Fin de una época (End of an Era)*, is an apology for the indigenist separatist project of the EZLN.

Six days after the operation against the EZLN was launched, President Ernesto Zedillo ordered the Army and the Attorney General’s office to avoid any kind of confrontation with elements of the EZLN, virtually suspended the legal operation, and offered a new amnesty law whose terms would be submitted to the Congress in search of a “political solution.” Zedillo was forced to retreat by the formidable black-mail campaign both at home and abroad, as had happened one year earlier with the Salinas de Gortari government. Only

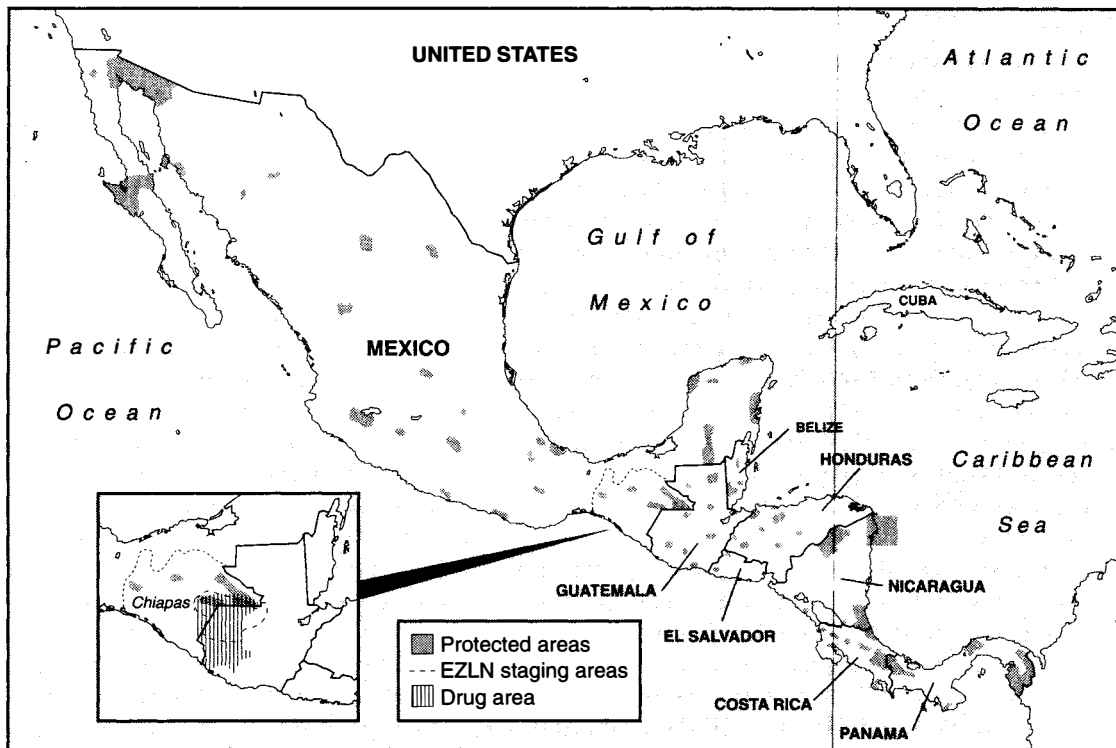
this time, the territory that the Armed Forces had successfully reintegrated under national sovereignty was not handed over to the guerrillas again. On Feb. 19, President Zedillo confirmed that “for no reason can the government, much less the President of the Republic, abdicate its responsibility to preserve the sovereignty over all the national territory.”

How British intelligence created the Zapatistas

The obvious way in which the British oligarchy has put in place, one by one, all the pieces of this separatist operation against Mexico might surprise some, but they are the same forces identified since the beginning by the *EIR Special Report*.

In a certain sense, British intelligence’s “Chiapas operation” began a century and a half ago. In 1821, all of Central America (which then included the area now known as Chiapas) formally joined the Mexican Republic. Two years later, Central America declared itself independent of Mexico, but Chiapas decided to stay on as part of Mexico.

Protected areas and insurgency of Mexico and Central America, as identified by EIR in October 1994



Beginning in 1847, the British promoted and armed (via British Honduras, today's Belize) an indigenist separatist movement in Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula, which led to the 50-year-long War of the Castes which nearly succeeded in fracturing Mexico. Spinoff separatism was promoted in the nearby Soconusco region of Chiapas.

The British also operated through their allies in the U.S. Confederacy, including the deployment of Texan masonic agents to promote Yucatán separatism.

The same policy continued into the twentieth century. In the 1920s and 1930s, French "action anthropologists" Paul Rivet and Jacques Soustelle used the *Société des Americanistes* (Americanist Society) and the Sorbonne in Paris to spread their ethnic separatist poison, such as the relativist bestial view that the human sacrifices of the Aztecs, also practiced by the Mayans, are comparable to the image of the sacrifice of Christ. In 1957, Harvard University set up its "Chiapas Project," and over the course of the next decades, hundreds of foreign anthropologists, trained in the school of British "radical anthropology" of David Maybury Lewis and others, were sent into Chiapas. Their task was to profile different Indian communities, and promote ethnic separatism. By 1977, they had produced 27 books, 21 doctoral dissertations, 33 undergraduate theses, two novels, and a film on the region.

During this same time period, the Theology of Liberation deployed into Chiapas. According to the confessions of the late Red Bishop of Cuernavaca Sergio Méndez Arceo to the

magazine *Proceso* (Jan. 11, 1988), Theology of Liberation arrived in Mexico with Gregorio Lemerrier, a Benedictine priest from the University of Louvain in Belgium. Lemerrier arrived in Mexico in 1944, and by 1959 had already promoted psychoanalytical group therapy for nuns with doubts about their sex. Lemerrier submitted himself to that therapy in 1961, under the direction of Santiago Ramírez and Gustavo Quevedo, promoters of the psychoanalytic "sexual liberation" theories of the Frankfurt School in Mexico, over which Lemerrier entered into conflict with the Vatican.

A theological adviser to Sergio Méndez Arceo since 1962, Lemerrier founded the Emaus Psychoanalytic Center in 1966, which was a nest of homosexuals, lesbians, and zombie products of the "New Age" narco-terrorist counterculture. In 1967, the Vatican admonished Lemerrier and ordered him to shut down his center, at which point Lemerrier resigned from the church.

The Emaus Center worked together with Ivan Illich's CIDOC (Center of Information and Documentation). Illich, another liberation theologian, deployed to Mexico in 1961 directly through Erich Fromm, a psychiatrist of the Frankfurt School who lived many years in Mexico, publishing various books profiling the peasant-macho culture of the Mexicans for his British controllers at Tavistock and the World Federation of Mental Health.

By the mid-1960s, the Lemerrier-Méndez Arceo-Illich troika had already constructed a national network of existentialist priests who distributed the radical literature of the Peru-

vian Gustavo Gutiérrez, Leonardo Boff, Reichel-Dolmatoff, etc. Samuel Ruiz García could already be found among these networks.

The environment for ethnic separatism already created, all that was lacking were the narco-guerrillas.

The Torreón Group

In 1974, President Luis Echeverría's policy of "democratic opening" was in full swing. That "opening" encompassed within the PRI a whole network of Maoist "intellectuals," professionals in recruiting to terrorism with the theories of Louis Althusser and Michel Foucault, among whom stand out Adolfo Orive Benguier, Hugo Andrés Araujo, and the brothers Raúl and Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Orive Benguier (a graduate of the Sorbonne), and the Maoist leader Hugo Andrés Araujo built a network of "people's colonies," poor neighborhoods inhabited by urban squatters, in Durango, Nuevo León, Coahuila, Chihuahua and other states of the country which also served as safe-houses for narco-terrorist groups like the September 23 Communist League.

Orive Benguier and Hugo Andrés Araujo formed part of the so-called Torreón Group, based in the city of Torreón, Coahuila, which has been the general headquarters of Jesuit operations in the north of the country for a long time. Their strategy was named "People's Politics," "Proletarian Line," or "Mass Line," and they were known as "the Pepes."

As is documented in *EIR*'s January 1994 Special Report, "Shining Path North Emerges in Chiapas," it was the Torreón Group which, starting in 1974, created in Chiapas the various peasant organizations, such as OPEZ, Anciez, and Peasant Torch, which served to incubate the EZLN. There we documented that:

- Hugo Andrés Araujo oversaw the radical Maoist group Peasant Torch which, despite its Marxist-Leninist origins, was brought into the ruling PRI party in 1985. As *El Financiero* reported in February 1990, "with the appointment of Raúl Salinas de Gortari, the President's brother, as technical secretary of Pronasol . . . the Peasant Torch members have undertaken more daring actions." With Raúl Salinas's protection, Orive Alva was named director of Pronasol, as the National Solidarity program is known.

- An October 1990 article in *Contenido* magazine named Raúl Salinas as one of the government officials supporting Peasant Torch, whose crimes include assassination of its political opponents, land invasions, kidnapping, and mobilization of Jacobin mobs in poor neighborhoods.

Hugo Andrés Araujo was national leader of the National Peasant Federation (CNC) of the PRI during the government of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and was forced to resign in February 1995 as a result of the scandal caused by the arrest of Raúl Salinas de Gortari as intellectual author of the assassination of PRI General Secretary José Francisco Ruiz Massieu in September 1994.

Britain's 'Chiapas International'

by Joseph Brewda

What follows is a key to the flow chart on p. 24 of the network which created and sustains the Chiapas rebellion.

1) **Sorbonne.** See p. 27.

2) **Harvard Anthropology Department.** See p. 36.

3) **Cultural Survival.** Founded in 1972 as a Harvard Anthropology special operation, Cultural Survival is the main British "action anthropology" mouthpiece in the United States. Its founder and director, Prof. David Maybury-Lewis, is a British national and former chairman of the Harvard department. The group funds "indigenous projects" worldwide, and publishes a quarterly dedicated to "large victories for smaller societies." Her Majesty Queen Margrethe of Denmark, cousin of Britain's Prince Philip, is an honorary member. She is also a patron of the affiliated, German-based, Society for Endangered Peoples.

Cultural Survival was formed in part to aid Harvard's "Chiapas project"; Prof. Evon Vogt, Jr., the head of the university's project, is a member of the group's board. In 1994, it published a special report defending the insurrection (see article, p. 36). Philippa Pellizzi, a Schlumberger/de Menil family heiress, is another top board member and patron. Her family had sponsored Jacques Soustelle, the founder of the postwar Sorbonne "action anthropology" networks. The group is also active in Brazil, Botswana, and among the Kurds of Turkey, Iran, and Iraq.

4) **Survival International.** Founded in London in 1969 as the Primitive People's Fund, Survival International is dedicated to "help tribal peoples protect their lands, environment, and way of life from destructive outside interference," i.e., industrial development. It has been chaired from its inception by Sir Robin Hanbury-Tenison, the youngest son of a British landed family. The group was formed by Sir Peter Scott, a founding chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, and it remains a key WWF hit-squad. By 1989 it bragged that it held 28 governments under siege for attempting to integrate 54 isolated peoples into national life. It is closely affiliated with the Quakers' Anti-Slavery Society, a family organ of WWF Vice President Lord Buxton, a former equerry to Prince Philip.

The group has been active among the Indians of Chiapas, Colombia, and Brazil. Ibero-America has been one of its primary targets; it has also been active in Africa, and has aided tribal insurgencies in India and Indonesia.

5) **Misereor:** See p. 31.