

conference were none other than George Bush and Margaret Thatcher.

The 'technocrats' vs. the 'dinosaurs'

From the very beginning of his government, Salinas began to drive out of power the nationalist politicians and leaders of the PRI, and to replace them with his "technocrats." Virtually his first political act in office was the blow he dealt the leader of the oil workers union, Joaquín Hernández Galicia, "La Quina," who was jailed on false charges (and remains in jail today).

Salinas's offensive against the PRI nationalists, which the press dubbed the battle of "the technocrats vs. the dinosaurs," had its counterpart at Pronasol, which was created by Salinas as an apparatus, under his control, to replace the PRI. Endowed with huge sums of money—some of it clean, most of it not—Pronasol grew to become a monstrous national apparatus capable of mobilizing diverse sectors of society behind the Salinas agenda. For example, many of the founders of the Zapatista insurgency emerged from networks liberally sponsored by Pronasol.

Salinas himself admitted that this was his strategy, during a private presentation given at Harvard University, his *alma mater*, in May 1996, according to the Mexican magazine *Proceso* of June 24, 1996. According to eyewitnesses quoted by *Proceso*, Salinas spoke a great deal about Pronasol to the Harvard professors present: "Yes. Surprisingly, he described it as the greatest achievement of his government, even beyond NAFTA . . . or his privatization policy."

Proceso added that, "according to the source, Salinas said that Pronasol was conceived as part of a 'strategy to replace the PRI.' Did he say when he was going to carry out this plan? 'Yes, he said that it was a medium-term strategy.'" *Proceso* went on to report how Salinas had targetted the PRI "dinosaurs," which he called the "nomenclatura," for elimination, noting that "this 'nomenclatura' was rebuilding its positions and awaiting the best moment for reversing the economic strategy and the changes that he had promoted."

Proceso noted that the Harvard meeting, held May 16, 17, and 20, was private, and that it was organized by professors John Womack of the History Department and Robert M. Unger of the Law School. Womack, the international expert on Emiliano Zapata, had been Salinas's professor, and has defended both Carlos and his imprisoned brother Raúl, on numerous occasions. Manuel Camacho also acknowledges Womack as one of his mentors.

In an interview with the newspaper *El Financiero* of Sept. 26, 1996, Womack said that Salinas's social liberalism was the "self-organization of civil society," an idea which Salinas put into practice through his Pronasol program.

A few weeks after his visit to Harvard, Salinas met in Dublin, Ireland with Manuel Camacho and with political scientist Jorge Castañeda. Almost immediately afterwards, the rumor began to circulate in Mexico that President Ernesto

Zedillo would resign the Presidency. In a mid-June edition of the magazine *Impacto*, its director Juan Bustillos Orozco said that as soon as Castañeda returned to Mexico, the rumor began to spread, while Camacho and his San Angel Group spread the same rumor in Washington, D.C.

Everything indicates that Salinas continues to coordinate this plan with his old ally, George Bush. In February 1996, Mexican journalist Manú Dornberier reported in the newspaper *El Financiero* that she had accidentally run into former President Salinas in the Bahamas, where he had met with President Bush and with former U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady. According to Dornberier, Salinas, who was at that time living in Cuba, met with Bush on Feb. 3, at Brady's vacation home in Nassau on New Providence Island. Dornberier said that the newspaper *The Nassau Guardian* had published a full-color photograph of Bush. It is also reported that when she arrived in Nassau, a small 30-seater jet from Cubana de Aviación airline was in the hangar area. She gave it no thought at the time, but Cuban businessmen familiar with Salinas's presence in Cuba, commented that the Bahamas are Salinas's gateway to and from Cuba.

Camacho: Britain's 'wannabe' viceroy

by Carlos Méndez

Manuel Camacho Solís, an ambitious, unbalanced, and obsessive individual, is the ideal puppet for the British plan to destroy Mexico, because he is a puppet "with initiative," who is obsessed with becoming President—or dictator, or viceroy. Closely associated with the globalist networks of the United Nations, Camacho can be credited with first bringing the mega-speculator and drug legalizer George Soros into Mexico in the late 1980s. Since that time, Soros has built up sizeable financial and political holdings in Mexico, which are today often deployed by the Camacho machine for the goals he and Soros share.

Especially with Carlos Salinas de Gortari's forced departure from Mexico in early 1995, Salinas's long-time friend and ally, Manuel Camacho, has become the visible political figure around whom revolves Britain's plot to destroy Mexico. In the course of his long political career, he has been the secretary general of the PRI, ecology minister, mayor of Mexico City, and Special Commissioner for the Chiapas negotiations.

For decades, Camacho has argued the necessity of getting rid of the PRI, in order to destroy the Mexican state—although

he himself was a prominent member of the PRI for most of his political career. His argument is simple: Either hand power over quietly, or we will plunge the country into civil war—in other words, dictatorship, disguised as “democratic reforms.”

“It doesn’t take 50% of the population to make the country ungovernable. If just 5% take to the streets, that could be enough” Camacho told the *New York Times* of July 20, 1996.

Back in February 1995, he was threatening to spread the Zapatista insurgency to the rest of the country, with “an escalation of the Chiapas conflict . . . [and] many other conflicts throughout the country, beginning with Mexico City.”

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And in a Jan. 17, 1997 interview published in the daily *Reforma*, Camacho defended the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) and said that “once a war begins, nobody knows what the consequences will be. If there were to be an authoritarian coup in our country, leading to the repression of Indians or students or peasants, or to a dirty war, it would be a war of the state against society. And no one will end up winning that one. We would enter into an era of darkness and regression that could last 5, 10, or 15 years.”

Camacho has been at this same project for almost three decades. In a 1969 essay which won first prize in a national contest, “How Youth View Contemporary Mexico,” Camacho argued that the national institutions that have been the basis of the Mexican political system must be annihilated, and replaced with supranational, one worldist, malthusian institutions.

Years later, Camacho was inducted into the so-called Commission on Global Governability, of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), whose 1994 “Report on Human Security” characterizes Mexico, along with 17 other nations, as “countries which face a grave danger of disintegration.” At the beginning of 1995, Camacho became a spokesman for this commission in Ibero-America; it issued another reported entitled “Global Neighborhoods,” which asserts that the world has reached “the end of geography” and that “the concept of global security should be broadened . . . beyond the exclusive interest of the State.” The report calls for supranational institutions to intervene in the internal affairs of

nations, such as in the case of Chiapas.

On Jan. 10, 1994, President Salinas de Gortari named Camacho special commissioner for peace negotiations with the Zapatistas in Chiapas. Camacho used this post to openly support the narco-terrorist cause, and to thereby push the British project forward. When resistance from nationalist sectors of the PRI forced his resignation from this post, Camacho left the PRI—in order to promote its destruction from the outside.

On April 24, 1996, at a forum organized by the so-called San Angel Group of Mexican opposition politicians, Camacho called for a “coalition of forces and political parties” to defeat the “party of the state,” the PRI, in the upcoming federal elections in 1997, and to bring about the “institutional re-founding” which would allow for a “transition to democracy.” Camacho said that “the economic model Mexico is following has succeeded in other countries. . . . Mexico’s problem is its political mistakes.

“The issue today is to replace the current system with a new political order. . . .

“In Mexico there is the certainty that the system is finished, and the lack of clarity over how to replace it is the main source of instability.”

Camacho said that there were only four options available, among which he included “a change of regime beginning with electoral victories in 1997,” or to “empower opposition forces in order to force the departure of the current governing group.”

On June 24, 1996, Camacho and the San Angel Group published a manifesto, “Commitments to the Nation,” in which they say that “Mexican presidentialism must be limited”; “indigenist autonomy cannot be seen as an invention or as a concession, but rather as the beginning, for the first time in five centuries, of a process of institutional recognition of, and exchanges with, the Indian peoples”; and that it is necessary to “seek the broadest possible convergence of political, social, and civic forces, to make it possible to place a new majority in the congress in 1997.” The manifesto adds: “But we also hold that this transition must be based on a new majority that could take on the character of a Constituent Assembly, which would emerge from the federal elections of 1997.”

The manifesto is signed by, among others, Manuel Camacho, Jorge G. Castañeda, Adolfo Aguilar Zínser, PAN globalizer Vicente Fox, and PRD opposition party leader Porfirio Muñoz Ledo. It is also signed by the historian Lorenzo Meyer, a member of the Inter-American Dialogue.

On Jan. 6, 1997, the same Camacho-linked networks launched another manifesto under a new front, this time called “Alliance for the Republic.” This document calls for ending “the monopoly of power which goes back almost seven decades,” asserting that the two main opposition forces, the PAN and the PRD parties, are already “a new majority” who should ally in order to bring about a “change of government.” Although Camacho chose not to sign this particular manifesto, its proposals are a scarcely veiled endorsement of his campaign to take power in Mexico, as was widely recognized

by political commentators in Mexico. Furthermore, many of his political cronies did sign this call, including Vicente Fox (PAN), Porfirio Muñoz Ledo (PRD), Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, and the PRI's ex-governor of the state of Tabasco, Enrique González Pedrero, an EZLN supporter and the political controller of the current head of the PRD, Manuel López Obrador.

Target: the Presidency

Camacho is intent on destroying not only the PRI, but the institution of the Presidency as well. In a July 18, 1996 speech, Camacho argued that Mexico's authoritarian Presidency needs to be replaced by a prime minister, along the lines of European parliamentary systems. Camacho proclaimed that "the authoritarian President must be replaced by a Presidential institution that is not deformed by control of the state party. . . . We must take from the President the excessive weight of administration . . . and leave the responsibility for administration in the hands of a head of the cabinet, who would be named by the President at the time of the Presidential election, and would remain in power if the President won the majority in mid-term elections. If an opposition political force should win a majority, the head of the cabinet would be named by the Congress."

The Soros connection

Another crucial facet of Camacho can be seen in his close association with international speculator George Soros.

Named mayor of Mexico City in December 1988 by then-President Carlos Salinas, Camacho used this post to develop a close relationship with Soros. Camacho assigned this task principally to Juan Enríquez Cabot, head of Metropolitan Services of the Federal District, whom he commissioned to attract foreign investment into Mexico City real estate ventures. Enríquez Cabot's main qualification was the fact that he was the son of Marjorie Cabot Lodge, heiress of the famous U.S. family which founded the Bank of Boston, and of Antonio Enríquez Savignac, Mexico's tourism minister in the Miguel de la Madrid government, who designed "the world's most expensive" real estate projects in order to "re-urbanize" Mexico City. The investors who were attracted to Mexico City by the Camacho administration, according to the London *Financial Times*, were George Soros and Paul Reichman, of Soros Realty and Reichman International. According to the same paper, Enríquez Cabot claimed that Soros's "investments are a vote of confidence in Mexico and in its economic future."

Of those mega-projects, the "Alameda Project," in the historical center of Mexico City, is currently frozen, but the Santa Fé Project is alive and well. This is a luxury residential area on the outskirts of Mexico City.

In speaking of Soros, one must keep in mind that he is not only a speculator, but also an open promoter of drug legalization and a protector of narco-terrorists, through such non-governmental organizations as Human Rights Watch/Americas, which he finances. Human Rights Watch/Americas is

heavily involved in Mexico, defending the EZLN and granting human rights prizes to pro-terrorist Theology of Liberation priests such as the Jesuit father David Fernández, director of the Agustín Pro Human Rights Center of Mexico.

After Camacho left his post as mayor of Mexico City, Enríquez Cabot continued to work for him. When Camacho was named peace commissioner for Chiapas, Cabot became his special envoy to "negotiate" with "Sub-Commander Marcos." In March 1994, CBS's "60 Minutes" interviewed Marcos and that interview included the participation of none other than Enríquez Cabot, identified only as "Commissioner Camacho's public relations liaison . . . to the U.S. media."

Enríquez Cabot currently resides in the United States, operating out of Harvard's Center for International Affairs (see section on Castañeda).

EZLN: the British plot's military wing

by Carlos Méndez

From its first "Declaration from the Lacandón Jungle," in January 1994, the narco-terrorist Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) defined its goals as the destruction of the Mexican Army, overthrow of the President, setting up a Constituent Assembly, and imposing indigenous "autonomy"—that is, separatism. Since then, its demands have not changed one iota.

In its first "Declaration of War," issued on Jan. 2, 1994, the EZLN also attacked the Army, stating, "we issue this to the Mexican Federal Army, the basic pillar of the dictatorship under which we suffer, monopolized by the ruling party, and led by the Federal Executive whose maximum, and illegitimate, leader, is Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

"Through this Declaration of War, we urge the other branches of government to restore the Nation's legality and stability by overthrowing the dictator."

In point No. 3 of its Declaration of War, the EZLN ordered its terrorist troops to "begin summary trials of the soldiers of the Mexican Federal Army, and the political police who have taken courses, or been advised, trained, or paid by foreigners, either in our nation or abroad."

In the "Fourth Declaration from the Lacandón Jungle," issued Jan. 1, 1996 as a "New Year's Message," the goals defined are the same as those included in the first, among them, the destruction of the Mexican Army and writing of a new Constitution.

In statements published in the Mexican media on June 16, 1994, the EZLN's "Sub-Commander Marcos" called on all the country's social organizations to attend a meeting to take