school audiences, driving home the point that the fight for civil rights which she led together with Dr. Martin Luther King is the same as the fight today against the Cairo conference—both stand for fundamental human rights against an enemy that would obliterate the poor and oppressed of the world. Sheila Jones began her European tour in early May in war-torn Croatia, where she spoke before hundreds of people in Osijek at the invitation of leading institutions of that city. Mrs. Jones is now addressing meetings on Cairo '94 in Germany, France, and Scandinavia.

Life-or-death issue

The LaRouche movement in the United States has conducted a wide-ranging mobilization to reach every possible layer of the American population on this life-or-death issue. Activity has included speaking to churches, mosques, and synagogues, ministerial alliances, students, and the media.

On May 21, Schiller Institute member Matt Guice, who is also a candidate for Congress in New Jersey, addressed the congregation of the Paterson, New Jersey mosque, with about 1,000 people in attendance. The week before, he addressed a ministers meeting in Neptune, on the Jersey south shore, whose former president marched with the Schiller Institute in its 1985 march for the Inalienable Rights of Man to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. Guice told the ministers that the only two options before the world are "build, build, or kill, kill," and that the LaRouche movement represents the former and Cairo '94 the latter. In California, U.S. Senate candidate Ted Andromidas spoke on May 21 before the Baptist ministers alliance of San Francisco, urging them to endorse the call to stop the Cairo conference, which they took under official consideration.

Radio shows have also been an important medium for reaching people. Kathleen Klenetsky, U.S. Intelligence Director for *EIR*, did a two-week whistle-stop tour in May via radio interviews and radio talk shows in Mississippi, Ohio, Kansas, Texas, North Dakota, and Louisiana, urging that the Cairo conference be shut down.

Meetings on the Cairo conference are also being held throughout the nation, to build a movement to demand that the U.S. Congress stop all American participation in the genocidal conference. Many of these meetings are being held on college campuses, where the issues of abortion and population control are very hot topics. In California, forums have been held recently at San Francisco State University, Mt. San Antonio College, and Los Angeles Community College.

The LaRouche movement's campaign will continue to escalate into the summer months, with endorsement ads scheduled to appear in newspapers internationally in June and July. Whether the conference will be held in September will be entirely a question of whether the population has the will to fight for its very survival.

Mexico's enemy is also Clinton's enemy

by Carlos Méndez

The same British forces that are attacking U.S. President Bill Clinton have driven Mexico to the brink of an explosion that threatens to sink the country in bloody civil war. As one high-level analyst in the U.S. military community told the daily La Jornada on May 26, "The forces [currently active in Mexico] are much like those in the period of Porfirio Díaz. . . . At that time, when [the system] ruptured, the crisis lasted 10 years."

As the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) has charged, the ongoing assault on Mexico is part of a series of destabilizations run by the British, one of whose instruments is the Hollinger Corp., which controls nearly 200 newspapers throughout the world and on whose executive board sits the omnipresent former U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger: For example, the star reporter for Hollinger's London Sunday Telegraph, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, recently published an article entitled "The Zapatistas Win by Losing." Other British dailies, such as the Economist and the Financial Times, have been similarly helping along the "democratization" of Mexico, saying that PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio was assassinated by the "dinosaurs" of the ruling party. These same newspapers are the primary source of the "Whitewatergate" scandal now being used to force Clinton out of the White House before the end of 1994.

Institutions in crisis

The key elements of the destabilization process are the assassinations of Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, archbishop of Guadalajara, in May 1993 and Colosio in March 1994, and the Zapatista uprising on Jan. 1, 1994, directed by the heretical and schismatic Bishop Samuel Ruiz. In addition, the campaign is growing daily against the national institutions, which are either paralyzed or sunk in corruption, with two exceptions: the Armed Forces and the Catholic Church, institutions which in one way or another are defending themselves and the nation, and are therefore under

The most recent crisis of the judicial system has caused another national political earthquake. The crisis was triggered when a judge incredibly ruled that the assassination of

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Colosio was neither premeditated nor the result of a conspiracy. The new archbishop of Guadalajara, Juan Sandoval Iñiguez, responded with the charge that 40% of the personnel of the Federal Attorney General's office was "compromised" by the drug trade. That same day, May 24, Diego Valadés, who recently resigned as attorney general, told the justice commission of the Mexican Senate that not only in the Attorney General's office but in attorney generals' offices throughout the country, it is "alarming" how many agents are drug addicts. By firing them, said Valadés, "we are giving away to the great mafias" of the drug trade personnel who are knowledgeable of state strategies, who lend their services against the authorities.

Seek information on Ocampo killing

On May 16, Papal Nuncio Jerónimo Prigione and Cuernavaca Bishop Luis Reynoso Cervantes told the press that "there exist in Mexico groups which are interested in harming the moral authority of the [Catholic] Church, both within and outside the Mexican government." Asked for names, Monsignor Reynoso said that they were masonic groups.

The bishop emeritus of Papantla and spokesman for the Bishops Commission for Social Communications, Iglesia Genaro Alamilla, declared on May 26 that "the Catholic Church would be failing to do its duty if it remained silent in the face of injustice, crime, corruption, impunity, and the continued and systematic violation of human rights. . . . If the institutions fail in their duty, the church must call the attention of those responsible."

After waiting a full year for the Attorney General's office to present the results of its investigation into the assassination of Cardinal Posadas Ocampo, his successor in the archbishopric of Guadalajara, Msgr. Juan Sandoval Iñiquez, called on the faithful to come forth with whatever information they might have on the assassination. Monsignor Sandoval said that "Mexico cannot be a country without law," and added that the church demands that the crime be solved and the guilty punished according to the law, not out of vengeance, which is not Christian, but out of a desire that coverup and impunity "not destroy our society."

The hand of the State Department

Part of the international offensive against Mexico's institutions comes through the campaign in defense of "democracy" and "human rights." The argument here is that if Mexico does not accept the presence of international observers to monitor the August presidential elections, it will be violating international norms of democracy. But the fact remains that such foreign interference in the internal affairs of Mexico not only violates the principle of national sovereignty, but is also explicitly prohibited by Mexican law.

This matters little to the human rights lobby.

On May 9, while inaugurating the Eleventh Meeting of the Mexican-American Binational Commission, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said that the United States was confident that the Aug. 21 presidential elections would be "the freest and most just in Mexico." Christopher added that he had been assured that efforts were being made to reform electoral legislation in the Mexican Congress, to allow for the participation of international observers during the election.

In late May, Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.), one of those most insistent that Mexico accept international election monitors, travelled to Mexico and met in Chiapas with Bishop Samuel Ruiz, "to understand what has happened here." At the end of that meeting, Torricelli said that the problem in Chiapas "will not disappear because it is not a local problem, but one of the system, and its repercussions go beyond Mexico," La Jornada reported on May 28.

Against church and government

In this situation, Bishop Ruiz and the Zapatista narcoterrorists continue to play a key role in the destabilization process. The May 26 issue of *Siempre* magazine warned that peace commissioner Manuel Camacho Solís is the Zapatistas' de facto candidate. Such a candidacy, treated seriously, would represent nothing less than a coup d'état, as it would force the postponement of the elections and the formation of a transition, or interim government, just as the Zapatistas are demanding.

Mexican sources have revealed that Camacho has in fact held important meetings with every sector of the country, and has threatened all of them with three alternatives: 1) total chaos, 2) a power grab by the authoritarians, or 3) "we" (Camacho) succeed in establishing "democracy."

At the same time, Bishop Ruiz has returned to the offensive, declaring on May 30 that he was "concerned" that the Aug. 21 elections would fail to yield a national consensus for any political party, with results "chaotic and difficult to imagine." He said it would be better if the candidates sat down to discuss a plan "to put someone in government who is accepted nationally and so that there would not be continuism, which nobody wants." He insisted that in order for there to be "a transition, a government completely apart from the official party is required."

And in its May 26 editorial, Siempre magazine (No. 2136) warned that "what the candidates vying for power in the Aug. 21 elections neither see nor want to accept is that the enemy to defeat is in Chiapas," and that they should all "try to discover what kind of conspiracy is being put together in the Lacandona jungle to about the elections and to impose what the 'Subcomandante' has lost: a government of 'transition to democracy.' The only thing that remains for 'Marcos' to say is who, for him and for the bishop of San Cristóbal [Ruiz], is the man who could head that government. The mouthpieces and defenders of Manuel Camacho Solís assure us that the former mayor [of Mexico City] would have liked to be President of Mexico."

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