

## Dateline Mexico by Hugo López Ochoa

### Porfirio Díaz reincarnated?

*A new book intervenes in the Mexican presidential race to prevent a return to Mexico's worst era.*

A book just published by the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) contains a devastating exposé of the secret government imposed on Mexico by the Trilateral Commission, since Miguel de la Madrid's 1982 accession to the presidency.

The book, entitled "The Salinases and Manceras Reincarnate Porfirio Díaz," reflects the sentiment of the majority of the Mexican people, who have undergone five years of brutal austerity under the joint administration of Budget and Planning Minister Salinas de Gortari, and Miguel Mancera Aguayo, director of the Bank of Mexico. That austerity regimen is only comparable to that of dictator Porfirio Díaz (1880-1910), against whom the Mexican revolution was unleashed.

In the book's introduction, PLM secretary general Marivívia Carrasco observes that "the worst tragedy that could befall the country in the 1988 presidential succession would be if President Miguel de la Madrid—obsessed with not going down in history as the 'Attila' of the Mexican economy—were to insist on appointing as his successor Carlos Salinas de Gortari, one of the principal authors of the destruction of the nation's productive plant."

Carrasco goes on to accuse the "magnates of the exchange houses and the bosses of speculation," favored by the policies of Salinas and Mancera, of trying to convince the president that "continuing the current policies would, under a Salinas presidency, lead the country to the brand-new recovery so

long and wishfully awaited under this government, which supposedly would enable President de la Madrid to save his historic image."

Carrasco notes that "The great historic tragedies, so brilliantly described in the classical works of Shakespeare, Schiller, Cervantes, and Aeschylus, occur when men with the power to change the course of events, under unique circumstances, fail to identify the source of their errors, and become obsessed with supposed solutions that end up aggravating the very errors they seek to correct."

The PLM book demonstrates with an abundance of evidence that Salinas and Mancera are not merely creatures of the Trilateral Commission inside the present Mexican government, but are direct descendants of the families of the "Porfirio aristocracy," associated with the mafia of Teddy Roosevelt and the Anglo-Soviet Trust.

In 1929, these families imposed "a kind of coup d'état," carried out by Plutarco Elias Calles, President from 1924 through 1928, under whose administration the so-called "Mexican political system" was founded. The objective of that system, reveals Carrasco, was to "keep at arm's length the nationalist revolutionary forces" committed to industrializing the country.

But the key to this battle was, and remains to this day, the fight for control of credit as an instrument of national sovereignty. "With the exception of the patriotic and brilliant moment of the bank nationalization, in September of 1982, and of previous

... frustrated ... efforts, the Bank of Mexico has been a stronghold of the imperialist occupation forces."

De la Madrid's error "lies in believing that, were it not for the fall in oil prices, the international increase in interest rates, and the 'unforeseen' financial chaos abroad, Salinas's 'structural change' program would have led the country to economic recovery, at the latest by 1986. ... Salinas de Gortari has pursued since the beginning of his ministry, the principle of "controlled disintegration" of the Mexican economy, to drag the country toward fascism, with the objective of submerging Mexico. ... For Salinas and his group, the crisis triggered by the International Monetary Fund's 'conditionalities'—a veritable passage to hell—is a blessing that opens up the new phase."

Mexico's Presidents who have dared to break the rules of the "system's" game, according to Carrasco, "came face to face with the small but powerful Calles machine and its followers."

In conclusion, asserts Carrasco, "The great dramatist Friedrich Schiller defines as a 'punctum saliens' that moment of great decision, beyond which the unfolding of events which define history becomes irreversible. It would seem obvious that the 'punctum saliens' that will determine the next fifty years of Mexican history, is the selection of the PRI presidential candidate for the next period of government. [But] this will only be a decision, subsumed by the truly crucial one: a break with the economic policy of Calles-Alemanism, a break that should begin with the firing of Miguel Mancera at the Bank of Mexico.

"Such a decision will win the President no applause from the oligarchy, but there is no doubt that it will put him back on the road of historic recovery."