

## Ruiz Massieu assassination shows plot against Mexico

by Carlos Cota Meza

The former governor of the state of Guerrero and the secretary general of Mexico's ruling PRI party, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, was murdered on Sept. 28, by a bullet fired by professional gunman Daniel Aguilar Trevino. This tragic act confirmed the denunciations of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) and of this publication regarding the foreign conspiracy to destroy Mexico's institutions. On the day of the crime, the MSIA issued a statement reconfirming "what we have been charging since Jan. 1: that there exists an international plot against Mexico and against its leading institutions, the Executive power, the Armed Forces, and the Catholic Church."

In a Mexico City press conference on Sept. 30, MSIA leader Marivilia Carrasco and *EIR* Ibero-American Editor Dennis Small documented both the nature and the British intelligence authorship of this foreign plot. In statements covered widely on Mexican television and radio, Carrasco explained that the murder of Ruiz Massieu was, in large measure, meant as retaliation against Mexico for the late August presidential elections in that country, where an overwhelming majority of the population voted against candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas and his movement's support for the violent Zapatista uprising in the state of Chiapas. By electing Ernesto Zedillo as the next President, Mexicans clearly voted for stability and their national institutions, Carrasco explained, and delivered a major setback to the British destabilization scenario.

Small urged Mexicans to pay heed to Lyndon LaRouche's April 1994 warning, following the murder of the PRI's presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio: "In my estimate, the greatest immediate source of danger to Mexico is fostered by the tendency to seek only the Mexico origins of the recent atrocities against Cardinal Posadas Ocampo,

against the normal people of Chiapas, and against the person of presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio." Small went on to note that the real danger facing Mexico was not so much whether there would be a peaceful inauguration of Zedillo as scheduled on Dec. 1, but whether there would even be a *nation* of Mexico in existence at that time—since the British gameplan is to annihilate the nation-state altogether.

### Foreign-steered plot

While there are undoubtedly domestic elements involved in this plot, these must be viewed as vehicles of foreign intelligence agencies who are working from a scenario to drive the country into bloody civil war.

Apart from stupid sociological analyses about "the violence in Mexico," the plot has a very specific starting point. The conflict which Mexico is facing, and which especially afflicts the political class (both those in power and in the "opposition") began in November 1993, when Luis Donaldo Colosio was nominated the presidential candidate of the Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI). His rival Manuel Camacho Solís did not accept that decision.

On Jan. 1, 1994 came the "uprising" of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) in the state of Chiapas, under the command of Bishop Samuel Ruiz García, which turned Manuel Camacho Solís into the equivalent of a parallel presidential candidate by virtue of his nomination as official "negotiator" with the insurgents. It is important to remember that Bishop Ruiz's prominent role in the affair would never have been possible if Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo had not been assassinated in May 1993. As is well known, it was Cardinal Posadas's personal commitment to have done with Bishop Ruiz and his "Theology of Liberation."

On March 23, 1994, Luis Donaldo Colosio was assassi-

nated, and in the selection process for his replacement as PRI presidential candidate, the name of Manuel Camacho Solís once again surfaced. According to the later reflections of José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, Camacho Solís was discarded as a candidate “because of his behavior toward candidate Colosio and toward the PRI since November.” Still later, Ruiz Massieu would comment to a journalist that Camacho Solís “is highly intelligent and very capable, but ambition has got him.”

As former Mexican President José López Portillo declared at Ruiz Massieu’s funeral: “There is a malignant structure which arose in the beginning of the year and which has not yet come to an end; we Mexicans . . . should eradicate that structure, which is killing Mexican values. . . .”

The magazine *Siempre*, in its edition No. 2155, declared that that “malignant structure” is “made up of politicians, businessmen, guerrillas, and priests, who in their ambition have formed a kind of partnership with elements of the drug trade.” Ruiz Massieu, continued the magazine editorial, “was chosen as a victim to send an intimidating and destabilizing signal through his martyrdom to the candidate-elect of the PRI.” “Who then was the favorite of the ‘malignant structure’?” concludes the *Siempre* editorial, stopping just short of naming Camacho.

Much can—and will—be written in this publication about Camacho Solís. For now, suffice it to note that Henry Kissinger, in an April 5, 1994 column, had high praise for Camacho in the context of discussing the situation in Mexico after the Colosio murder, and that Camacho has received strong, continuing support from both the British and the liberal U.S. establishment media over the last months. Camacho’s roots trace back to his early career as a KGB-linked reporter on Ibero-American terrorist movements, and to his early 1980s’ role as head of the malthusian and ecologist Tepoztlán Center, sponsored by such British intelligence luminaries as Maurice Strong, secretary general of the U.N.’s Rio ’92 conference.

## The PRI splits

Within a week of the Ruiz Massieu assassination, the number of suspects reached a dozen. Federal PRI deputy from Tamaulipas Manuel Muñoz Rocha has already been identified as the intellectual author of the crime by the Attorney General’s office, which has requested that his parliamentary immunity be lifted. As can well be imagined, there is confusion, confrontation, rage, and fear within the ranks of the PRI party.

Sen. Israel Soberanis (PRI-Guerrero), responding to the claims of PRI national president Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza that the assassination was “the act of a gangster,” demanded that “the investigation of the assassination go higher than Dep. Manuel Muñoz Rocha. . . . To deny that this horrible murder had a political aspect,” continued Senator Soberanis, “only reveals a backward view of politics. . . . Stating that

the assassination is the act of a gangster . . . reflects an effort to defend the Revolutionary Institutional Party at all cost.”

This kind of confrontation, the battles being unleashed within the two houses of Congress among party members, the battles between PRI members and those of the opposition National Action Party (PAN) and Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) regarding the formalities for withdrawing parliamentary immunity from the accused Deputy Muñoz Rocha—all of this is leading to rumors that the PRI has begun to disintegrate. This is, of course, one of the principal objectives of the British gameplan.

The attack on the PRI has been fed by a furious campaign in the international news media to blame hardline stalwarts with the PRI—the so-called “dinosaurs”—for the murder of Ruiz Massieu. Deputy Muñoz Rocha has been pronounced a representative of the “dinosaurs”—without a shred of evidence to document the accusation. In fact, what evidence there is, points in the opposite direction.

For example, according to the dispatches from Tamaulipas from correspondents of the official daily *El Nacional*, Muñoz Rocha was a partisan of Manuel Camacho Solís in the presidential succession fight, and after the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio refused to give his backing to Ernesto Zedillo, to such an extent that Muñoz Rocha travelled in Chile during most of the electoral campaign period.

Moreover, Manuel Muñoz Rocha has been identified as a member of the Torreón Group (Línea de Masas), the Marxist grouping founded by Hugo Andrés Araujo de la Torre during the 1970s from which, it is suspected, some of the founders and leaders of the EZLN emerged.

Hugo Andrés Araujo is currently a federal deputy and senator-elect from Tamaulipas. He headed the PRI congressional bloc from his state until becoming the secretary general of the National Peasant Confederation (CNC). He was replaced as head of the congressional bloc by Muñoz Rocha, with whom he was reportedly intimate since they attended grade school together. Upon being reminded of these relations, Araujo de la Torre declared that “my friendship with Deputy Muñoz Rocha does not mean that an investigation is required.”

However, this is the second time since Jan. 1 that Hugo Andrés Araujo de la Torre has been named as a suspect in the destabilization of Mexico. Earlier this year, Jesuit priest Mardonio Morales charged that Hugo Andrés Araujo “sowed the seed of the Chiapas conflict.” In the 1970s, Araujo had formed an organization called “People’s Politics” (or Línea de Masas) and proposed joining forces “with the masses to make people’s politics . . . as a general political line for the transformation of Mexico.” Helping to build this organization were 12 priests from the Marxist Theology of Liberation movement. After October 1976, Bishop Samuel Ruiz García visited Torreón, Coahuila and “invited those from Línea de Masas to go to Chiapas,” according to one of Araujo’s colleagues from the CNC.