

Mexico busts British-backed assassination network

by Valerie Rush

The Feb. 28 arrest of Raúl Salinas de Gortari on charges of masterminding last September's assassination of Mexico's ruling party chief and Senate leader José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, has triggered a political earthquake in this already-convulsed nation. Raúl Salinas is the brother of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the George Bush protégé and one-time hero of the free-market ideologues—until he bankrupted his country. Brother Raúl, a notorious thug with long-standing connections to the Maoist terrorist networks in Mexico which evolved into the Zapatista narco-terrorists of Chiapas fame, had long been considered a political “untouchable.”

Only days earlier, Mexican Attorney General Antonio Lozano had announced the arrest of several individuals, including an accused second gunman, in connection with the March 1994 assassination of presidential front-runner Luis Donaldo Colosio, thus exploding the myth of the “lone assassin” that was being promulgated by the Salinas government.

With the arrest of Raúl Salinas, President Ernesto Zedillo has begun the process of unmasking the domestic side of an international apparatus, run from the top down by British intelligence, to destabilize the Mexican government and to stampede the population into the grip of the narco-terrorist Zapatista insurgency. What is becoming clearer by the day is that before this is over, “all the trees in the forest” may fall.

The assassins

At a late afternoon press conference on Feb. 28, Deputy Attorney General Pablo Chapa Bezanilla read an 11-page statement announcing the arrest of Raúl Salinas as both the “intellectual author” and paymaster for the Sept. 28, 1994 assassination of José Francisco Ruiz Massieu. Not only had

Raúl Salinas been in frequent direct contact with fugitive former Congressman Manuel Muñoz Rocha, who until now had been portrayed as the sole “intellectual author” of the murder, but Salinas had also paid him some \$80,000 and assisted his flight from the law. Prosecutor Chapa Bezanilla said that the evidence against Raúl Salinas was “absolutely conclusive.” In a radio interview the next day, he hinted at the possible complicity of former President Carlos Salinas as well, noting that Ruiz Massieu “could have gotten in the way . . . of the Salinista project. He could have gotten in the way of certain interests.” Asked if he meant both Salinas brothers, Chapa replied, “That’s right.”

Despite immediate and furious denials by the former President, the question on everyone’s lips is why Salinas’s administration, which ended on Nov. 30, 1994, had stuck to its absurd “lone assassin” theory for both murders, despite overwhelming contrary evidence. Indeed, the deputy attorney general in charge of the Ruiz Massieu investigation under President Salinas, Mario Ruiz Massieu (the brother of the murdered man), has himself just been indicted for having obstructed that investigation by deliberately diverting attention away from evidence which implicated Raúl Salinas, and for having bribed seven investigators to help in the coverup!

Ironically, Mario Ruiz Massieu had garnered international headlines last year by charging top leaders of the PRI ruling party with blocking his investigation. He had resigned both his post and his membership in the PRI in a high-profile staged protest, before going over to the PRD party, the electoral arm of the Zapatistas. The scandal his charges provoked conveniently fed into the Anglo-American media campaign at the time portraying the assassinations as the work of the so-called “anti-reform” or “dinosaur” faction of the PRI—a reference to hard-liners in the ruling party who had taken a

firm stance against any conciliation with the terrorists in Chiapas. The truth, as it is now emerging and as *EIR* stated from the outset, is that it is precisely the so-called “reform” wing—or, better stated, the “Zapatista wing”—of the ruling party, associated with former Mexico City Mayor Manuel Camacho Solís and with the likes of Raúl Salinas, who were behind the murderous intrigues now coming to light.

The conspiracy

As *EIR* has repeatedly emphasized in a series of articles, features, and Special Reports issued over the past two years, the Jan. 1, 1994 “indigenist” uprising in Chiapas, as well as the assassinations of Colosio and Ruiz Massieu, and of Roman Catholic Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo the previous year, were all orchestrated by British intelligence and the international financial oligarchy as part of a deliberate plot to shatter Mexico as a sovereign nation. The domestic side of this conspiracy includes a network of political thugs and terrorists, such as Raúl Salinas, all of whom emerged from the leftist swamp of the 1960s and 1970s, and who directly spawned the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas as part of this destabilization scenario against Mexico’s national institutions. Heading this nest of traitors is Manuel Camacho Solís, part of whose recently published *Memoirs* read suspiciously like the Zapatista manifesto.

Camacho is currently on a world tour in the company of two top British agents of influence—former Tanzania President Julius Nyerere and former Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson—to publicize a recently completed report of the so-called Committee on Global Governance, of which the three are members, which promotes the British oligarchy’s one-world order. During a mid-February stopover in the former British colony of Belize to present the report, Camacho is reported to have met with “Subcomandante Marcos,” putative leader of the Zapatistas. Camacho is also known for his intimacy with San Cristóbal, Chiapas, Red Bishop Samuel Ruiz, otherwise known as the true “comandante” of the Zapatistas. After losing his bid for the PRI presidential nomination to Colosio back in late 1993, Camacho launched a vengeful, bloody rampage of murders and destabilizations, including the Zapatista revolt of January 1994. He then used this revolt to secure an appointment as the Salinas government’s “peace negotiator” with the Zapatistas, a high-profile post which he hoped had to use as a launching pad to the Mexican presidency. On March 23, 1994, candidate Colosio was murdered at a campaign rally.

Camacho’s fury at Luis Donaldo Colosio for having beaten him out of the PRI presidential nomination was so notorious that even Henry Kissinger wrote in an April 1994 post-mortem on Colosio that Camacho, unlike the other presidential contenders, had refused to either “congratulate or endorse” Colosio. Kissinger praised Camacho, and explained how he saw his role in Chiapas as “a highly visible platform to emerge as a candidate representing one of the smaller

parties or, in the extreme case, as a replacement for Colosio if the PRI candidate should falter.”

Colosio’s cancer-stricken widow was more explicit, and directly implicated Camacho in her husband’s assassination before she died.

Camacho’s hostility to current President Ernesto Zedillo is equally well-known, and has been the subject of numerous press commentaries warning Zedillo to “watch his back.” It comes as no surprise, therefore, that numerous cogs in the assassination machine now coming to light are linked in one way or another to Camacho. For example, it is widely known that missing former Congressman Manuel Muñoz Rocha, Raúl Salinas’s apparent partner in the Ruiz Massieu killing, was an ardent supporter of Camacho’s presidential bid.

So too was Hugo Andrés Araujo, currently a senator and head of the PRI’s National Peasant Confederation. Araujo was a longtime intimate of Raúl Salinas, and reportedly helped Muñoz Rocha climb to political power as well. Araujo helped Raúl Salinas organize the radical Maoist group *Antorcha Campesina* (Peasant Torch), which was brought into the ruling PRI party in 1985, despite the fact that its crimes included assassinating political opponents, land takeovers, kidnappings, and deployment of Jacobin mobs in poor neighborhoods. In 1990, several Mexican publications commented that Raúl Salinas’s appointment to the post of technical director of his brother’s anti-poverty funding apparatus Pronasol encouraged members of Peasant Torch “to undertake more daring actions.”

Araujo was also a co-founder of the leftist “Proletarian Line” group together with Marxist Adolfo Oribe Alva, who, like the Zapatistas’ Subcommander Marcos, trained at the Sorbonne in Paris under deconstructionist Marxist Louis Althusser. The Sorbonne is a center for training British intelligence-linked “action anthropologists” and other promoters of indigenist separatism, such as that of the Zapatistas in Chiapas.

Mexican sources report that the Zapatista movement in Chiapas has its origins in the early 1970s in the so-called Torreón Group from Tamaulipas, the original Maoist group which included Raúl Salinas and Hugo Andrés Araujo and which spawned a series of Zapatista precursor groups all influenced by Oribe Alva’s Proletarian Line. Another leading figure in the Torreón Group, Jaime de la Mora Gómez, was just arrested by the Attorney General’s office for “embezzlement.” De la Mora was undersecretary of agriculture and director of the Banco Rural under the Salinas regime, and it was he, under orders from his protector Raúl Salinas, who had named Manuel Muñoz Rocha to a post in Banco Rural in the state of Tamaulipas.

President Zedillo gave an emotional address to the nation at the time of Raúl Salinas’s arrest, in which he pledged to take the investigation to “the ultimate consequences,” no matter who falls. This time, the investigation is pointing in the right direction.