

Dateline Mexico by Hugo López Ochoa

A Trilateraloid strike

The UNAM student protest is part of a Trilateral Commission gameplan to impose its choice for President.

A student strike that has paralyzed the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) since Jan. 27 could trigger a "huge internal explosion in Mexico," announced Zbigniew Brzezinski, former executive director of the Trilateral Commission, during January U.S. Senate hearings.

Brzezinski said that such an explosion, combined with the Central American situation, could "destroy Mexican-U.S. relations," and justify redeploying 100,000 U.S. troops from Europe, to cover "a fourth strategic front of U.S.-Soviet conflict."

The Trilateral press in the United States is linking the student strike at the UNAM, Ibero-America's largest university, with the bloody events of Oct. 2, 1968, when an unknown number of students died in a shootout between provocateurs and the Mexican army, on the eve of the Mexico City Olympics. "For now, Mexico has no choice but to brace itself, and hope for calm in the halls of academe," *Newsweek* of Feb. 2 commented on the strike.

In the worst economic crisis since before 1910, the more President de la Madrid is determined to honor the unpayable \$100 billion foreign debt, the weaker he gets. In 1986, Mexico will earmark 56% of revenue to interest payments. The first \$3 billion disbursement of the \$12 billion in new loans agreed on in 1986 has not arrived—and won't.

The promise of such loans is being used by the bankers and their Trilateral controllers to impose the next President. Top to bottom and left to right, the forces in the university conflict

dance to the Trilateral Commission's tune. The key figure is Health Minister Guillermo Soberón, who chairs the meetings of the Tepoztlán Center, set up by the Trilaterals. As UNAM dean 1976-84, Soberón forged a political machine of school directors, bureaucrats, and trade unions—which he still runs. Current UNAM dean Jorge Carpizo announced last April an "academic reform," nominally to upgrade quality, but actually responding to International Monetary Fund demands for austerity cutbacks. Numerous changes in admission requirements, higher tuition, and tighter controls over examinations sent nearly 100,000 angry students into the streets.

Those who do not meet the exam requirements or the tuition will join the army of unemployed, whom Planning and Budget Minister Salinas de Gortari last year pledged to employ in pick-and-shovel projects as part of the government's "economic recovery" program.

Soberón and his cronies at UNAM knew that the "Academic Reform" would upset the students, and acted to make sure that ultraleftists took over the protests. UNAM planning director Mario Ruiz Massieu (a Soberón man who crafted the academic reform) recognized a so-called University Student Council (CEU) as the "legitimate spokesmen" of the student body. Until last November, CEU leaders Carlos Imaz, Imanol Ordorica, and Antonio Santos were unknown to most students! Imaz and Ordorica come out of a Maoist group "Critical Point," while Santos is from the Trotskyist Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT).

In early January, the private and public television networks began to broadcast debates between tie-and-jacketed university authorities and the lice-ridden hippies, portrayed as heroes of the student masses. The key figures in the propaganda drive had all previously served as high-level UNAM officials under Soberón.

Soberón's power does not stem from his personal machine. He hobnobs at the Tepoztlán Center with Ecology Minister Manuel Camacho, and one of the Center's main patrons is Budget and Planning Minister Salinas de Gortari. Groomed by top Trilateralist Samuel Huntington (Harvard) and the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, a Soviet spy nest in Vienna, Salinas de Gortari befriends such prominent IASA communists as the Cuban Raul Roa and the Russian Dzherman Gvishiani. His uncle, Eli de Gortari, introduced systems analysis to the UNAM.

The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) (formerly Mexican Communist Party) jointly controls the UNAM workers' unions, STUNAM, with the ruling PRI party. The leftist teachers in the union "advise" the CEU. Roger Barta, one such adviser, is the ex-editor of the PSUM magazine *El Machete*, which calls for legalized marijuana and promotes the homosexual movement.

Through control of the university, the Trilateral Commission hopes to use the threat of the "internal explosion" foreseen by Brzezinski to impose whichever candidate would appear as the great "mediator" of the conflict: Carlos Salinas de Gortari; Interior Minister Manuel Bartlett Diaz; Tabasco Gov. Enrique González Pedrero, who played an important role in the 1968 upheaval; or the "dark horse" behind the whole scenario, Guillermo Soberón.