

A spanner in the spokes of the EZLN'S urban machine

by Hugo López Ochoa and Gerardo Castillejas

The Mexican government has hurled a wrench into the works of the narco-terrorist Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) by declaring bankrupt the semi-public bus company of Mexico City known as Route 100, and by ordering the dismantling of the Route 100 union (Sutaur), which was identified by *EIR* more than a year ago as the backbone of the EZLN's urban terrorist machine.

On April 8, the government declared the bus company in bankruptcy, seized its books, and arrested six leaders of Sutaur, which ran a joint financial trust with the company. The union leaders are charged with embezzlement, with figures ranging from \$1.5 to \$4 million. The top union official arrested was its lawyer and controller, Ricardo Barco, who is also the EZLN's lawyer. Barco is described by the April 11 *Los Angeles Times* as a leader of the Independent Proletarian Movement (MPI) "which organizes near daily anti-government marches in Mexico City." Says the *Times*, Barco "has also organized numerous marches in support of the Zapatistas." Back in 1992, Barco's MPI signed an ad in the daily *La Jornada* supporting the narco-terrorist Shining Path of Peru.

Two days after the government declared Route 100 bankrupt, the transportation secretary for Mexico City, Luis Miguel Moreno Gómez, was found dead with two bullet wounds in his chest. Although the official finding of the local attorney general was "suicide," Moreno Gómez's family adamantly denies it. Moreno Gómez had been identified by the press as the key individual in charge of the Route 100 embezzlement case.

The Camacho connection

Various Mexican journalists have identified the Route 100 union as one important source of financing for the EZLN, and Barco as the "liaison" between the EZLN and former Mexico City mayor and one-time presidential contender Manuel Camacho Solís. According to the daily *Unomásuno*, Route 100 could have been placed in bankruptcy at any time since 1989, but Camacho had kept the company alive to use as his "political arm."

EIR has repeatedly documented Camacho's role as an agent of the British Crown's plot to carve up the Mexican nation, most recently in a special March 31 report entitled "Terrorist International at Work: the Chiapas Model." A crucial step toward realizing their goal is the overthrow of Presi-

dent Ernesto Zedillo, which Camacho and his fellow conspirators hope to accomplish by mid-1995, forcing the establishment of a "transition government" as the EZLN has repeatedly demanded.

Last Feb. 17, just days after President Zedillo ordered the arrest of Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente (a.k.a. "Subcommander Marcos") and deployed the Mexican Army into zones occupied by the EZLN in Chiapas, Camacho had publicly threatened "an escalation of the conflict . . . starting with Mexico City." And in a secret meeting with Henry Kissinger, according to *El Día* correspondent Pablo Hiriart on March 3, Camacho declared, "Without a doubt, I am going to be President of Mexico."

One month later, on March 7, 1995, Camacho met with a sinister group at Apostol Santiago Street, No. 15, in the San Jerónimo Lidice neighborhood of Mexico City. The place: the home of writer Carlos Fuentes.

The other guests included:

- Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, president of the EZLN's electoral arm, the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD).

- Enrique González Pedrero, former governor of the PRI ruling party for Tabasco state. He has been repeatedly identified as the money-bags behind an operation to overthrow the current PRI governor of Tabasco, Roberto Madrazo Pintado, using the PRD as the instrument.

- Raúl Padilla, former rector of the University of Guadalajara. In that post, he slowly opened the university up to EZLN "Commander" Bishop Samuel Ruiz.

- Victor Flores Olea, former Mexican ambassador to the Soviet Union.

- Hector Aguilar Camín, leader of the group Nexos, the left-wing of the faction of the PRI ruling party led by the family of ex-President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

- Federico Reyes Heróles, journalist and son of the most infamous British agent infiltrated into the PRI, Jesús Reyes Heróles.

- Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, a former adviser to ex-President Luis Echeverría and former adviser to the presidential campaign of PRD leader Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas.

- Jorge G. Castañeda, intimate friend of Sally Shelly Colby, wife of former CIA director William Colby. Castañeda is also Cárdenas's leading propagandist abroad.

In the days following their meeting, the members of this

group and Commander Samuel Ruiz launched an offensive to overturn the conditions for dialogue imposed on the EZLN by the government's mediating commission, known by its acronym Cocopa. Among those conditions were the government's insistence that the site of the talks be one of several proposed localities in Chiapas, and that the agenda be limited to state demands. The law imposed a deadline of April 10 to sit down to the negotiations, after which the suspended arrest warrants against the Zapatista leaders would be reactivated.

The Zapatista strategy was to demand that Mexico City itself serve as the site for the peace talks, as a means of putting the EZLN back on the national and international agenda. All of the international allies of the Zapatistas were brought into play, to up the pressure on the government. Had Zedillo yielded, Camacho's faction within the PRI, together with Cárdenas's PRD and "independent" narco-terrorist groups like Barco's MPI, would have mobilized their Jacobin hordes to descend on the capital city to receive "Marcos" and "Commander" Ruiz.

The international support networks

The following are just a sample of the pressure tactics employed by the Zapatistas and their support apparatus outside Mexico.

- Feb. 20. The EZLN sends messages via Internet about a supposed massacre in Chiapas carried out by the Mexican Army. "The hospital in neighboring Comitán is full of casualties," lies the electronic mail message.

- March 8. The Mexican press reports on the presence in Chiapas of a delegation from the pro-terrorist Greenpeace environmentalist movement. Greenpeace's Latin American director Beatriz Heredia demands the Army's withdrawal from the state to "avoid the destructive effects on the communities and the environment." One is forced to ask how soldiers are more polluting than rampaging narco-terrorists?

- March 24. Samuel Ruiz is re-launched as a candidate for the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize at the tenth annual "Oscar Arnulfo Romero" International Meeting of Theology of Liberation advocates, in El Salvador.

- March 27. A pilgrimage to Bishop Ruiz's cathedral at San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the arrival of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas to Mexico, provides an opportunity for red bishops from throughout the world and for leaders of human rights "non-governmental organizations" to meet in praise of Ruiz. Brazilian Bishop Pedro Casaldaliga refers to Chiapas as an "ecological reserve."

- March 29. A radio message from the Zapatistas is intercepted, urgently calling for more food and supplies. "It is necessary to ask for more support from the International Red Cross and from the human rights groups so that our movement doesn't die out."

- March 31. Gilberto Schlittler, United Nations representative in Mexico, announces that the U.N. is prepared to

lend its Mexico City offices for the talks with the Zapatistas, "as long as this is formally requested by the Mexican state." During a later visit to the Mexican-Guatemalan border, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali makes the same offer, through his personal representative in Guatemala.

- April 3-4. A European Ecumenical Mission arrives in Chiapas, headed by the pastor of the Lutheran Evangelical Church and representative of the World Council of Churches Philip Anderson. Their first act is to meet with Bishop Ruiz.

- April 5. Six hundred Honduran Indians march and demonstrate in support of the EZLN in front of the Mexican embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

- April 5. "Marcos" asks for the Basilica of Guadalupe, a Mexican holy shrine, as the site for dialogue with the Zedillo government. He is refused.

- April 9. The pro-Zapatista magazine *Proceso* publishes a special report on supposed human rights and constitutional violations on the part of the Mexican Armed Forces. The report includes so-called documentary evidence from Greenpeace on the alleged low-intensity operations carried out in Chiapas by the Army.

The counterattack

In order to corner the EZLN into acceding to the government's terms for dialogue, clearly the political protectors of the narco-terrorists have to be exposed: Manuel Camacho and the Salinas de Gortari family. On April 6, the PRI congressional bloc from Chiapas, headed by Congressman Walter León, called for an investigation into the role of former President Carlos Salinas and his brother Raúl—currently in jail accused of intellectual authorship of the assassination of PRI Secretary General José Francisco Ruiz Massieu—in financing the EZLN. León charged, "Former President Salinas and his brother Raúl, along with current Senator Hugo Andrés Araujo, were the ones who launched and financed the armed movement in Chiapas, with funds channeled through Pronasol," the Salinas government poverty apparatus.

On April 7, some 50 kilos of cocaine, weapons, and ammunition were seized in the Chiapas township of Ocosingo, which is at the entrance to the Lacandón jungle where the EZLN's terrorist cadre are ensconced. That same day, with foreknowledge of the Route 100 arrests, the EZLN issued a communiqué agreeing to immediate dialogue with the government—in Ocosingo.

The ball is now in the Zedillo government's court. As an editorial in the April 12 issue of *Siempre* magazine notes, now that the EZLN has been forced to accept the talks, the question to the government is, "Who are you going to sit down with?" *Siempre's* answer is that the true leaders of the Zapatista terrorists are Manuel Camacho and Raúl Salinas, and warns that they are merely stalling for time while they "silently prepare a coup against the government of President Zedillo."