

prised to learn the amount of information we have received on this matter," said a source from the Congress' Select Intelligence Committee. The information, said the source, involves "people very close to the previous Presidency."

**D. Murders:** *EIR* has insisted all along that the three high-profile murders that shook Mexico during the last two years of the Salinas de Gortari administration—Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, May 1993; PRI Presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, March 1994; PRI Secretary General José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, September 1994—were committed by forces controlled by British intelligence as part of its irregular warfare against the Mexican nation. Whether British financial interests used the Salinas brothers and their respective political allies and machinery to commit these crimes—as they have done in the areas of economic policy and terrorism—is still an open question, but there are many reasons to consider this a fruitful path of investigation.

In the case of Cardinal Posadas Ocampo, current Attorney General Antonio Lozano Gracia has stated that the case is now closed and that the official position taken by then Attorney General Jorge Carpizo—that it was a matter of the cardinal having been caught in a cross-fire by two warring groups of drug traffickers—still holds.

Just weeks before his murder, Cardinal Posadas Ocampo had made strong criticisms of NAFTA, Pronasol, and the malthusian policies of the United Nations and of the Salinas government. He was also a key obstacle, within the Catholic Church, to the hegemonic aspirations of the "Red Bishop" from San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, Zapatista protector Samuel Ruiz.

The case of Luis Donaldo Colosio grows increasingly more tangled, although Attorney General Lozano Gracia maintains that it was a "concerted action." A letter from Ernesto Zedillo, Colosio's campaign manager, to Colosio, published recently by the daily *Reforma*, indicates that within the highest levels of the group around Colosio, it was feared that Salinas de Gortari was considering ridding himself of Colosio, who had given indications that he was breaking from Salinas's control.

Regarding the murder of José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, Lozano Gracia considers the case officially resolved as far as intellectual authorship is concerned. It is for this crime that Raúl is today in jail.

Unequivocal evidence has been provided of the close friendship between Raúl Salinas and federal Congressman Manuel Muñoz Rocha, who disappeared shortly after the crime was committed and who has been named by his own accomplices as Raúl's front man in carrying out the crime. Although various of the accomplices, such as Fernando Rodríguez González, have declared that the order to assassinate Ruiz Massieu came because "he was an obstacle to the Salinista project," no official explanation for Raúl's motives have been offered, although most plausible is that, as a former Salinas brother-in-law, he simply "knew too much."

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## The Philippines

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# Is Manila heading 'down Mexico way'?

by Gail G. Billington

*EIR* Ibero-American Intelligence Editor Dennis Small hit the ground running in Manila, the Philippines, during his Nov. 21-25 visit, giving several radio and TV interviews, four press conferences, several private meetings, and appearing as guest speaker at the founding convention of a new political movement, which is taking shape in opposition to the high cost of "free trade" liberalization and privatization which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is demanding of President Fidel Ramos.

Small, a longtime associate of Lyndon LaRouche and author of *EIR*'s 1995 report, "How LaRouche Knew the Mexico Debt Bomb Would Explode," addressed the founding conference of the Kilusang Tangkilikan ng mga Pilipinong Tunay (Katapat)—roughly translated, the Movement of Mutual Support of True Filipinos. Katapat brings together small and medium-sized business in retail trade, agriculture and industry, labor and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), hard hit from the effects of ratification of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) by the Filipino Senate in January 1995.

From the moment he landed in Manila until his departure four days later, Small told his audiences "what they have been afraid to hear, but keep hearing anyway, and only half-believing half of that they hear," reported a well-known TV talk show hostess in her Nov. 27 *Manila Standard* newspaper column.

Can a Mexico-style crash happen in Manila? "The signs are all there," Small confirmed, and then proceeded to present how *EIR* successfully forecast the Mexico crisis two years before it happened. But, Small added, "The reason for the Mexico crash had little to do with Mexico. The true cause of the explosion of the debt problem was the international speculative crisis . . . which will bring down the entire world economy."

"When the economy is built on casinos, lotto, speculation, real estate, cancer is strengthened without the healthy part of the economy being shored up. To feed people and build infrastructure—what is known as the physical economy—you need to produce grain and steel. But the physical economy has stagnated," Small said, the IMF's financial cancer "invaded" Mexico, and dominates the entire global economy. The policies of the Mexican government only

whetted the cancer's appetite.

Small punctuated his remarks with charts and graphs comparing the rates of growth of physical economy to the ballooning financial speculation, shocking his audiences when he showed that, since 1986, the fastest-growing item has been financial derivatives, up a whopping 59% *per annum*, followed by illegal drugs at 25% *per annum*.

The "good news," Small said, is that he couldn't say how soon Manila will go "down Mexico way," because "50 countries are now on the list" ahead of the Philippines. But he could say that, around the world, a movement is taking shape to put the bankrupt IMF system out of its misery before it disintegrates in chaos. He then distributed to his listeners copies of LaRouche's "Ninth Economic Forecast," the *EIR* 1995 study on Mexico, and the "Guadalajara Manifesto" and "Draft Emergency Legislation" adopted by the First National Forum meeting in Mexico in June 1995, under the banner "There Is Life After the Death of the IMF."

Small added that LaRouche and his associates have paid a high personal price for telling the truth about the bankruptcy of the IMF system and how to cure it, then describing how LaRouche, Small himself, and several associates were made political prisoners of the Bush administration, and the ongoing international exoneration campaign on their behalf.

### **The Philippines' vulnerability**

Asked where the Philippines is most vulnerable, Small responded, "People are thinking the way Mexico thought before December 1994. You don't realize a tidal wave is about to break over the entire Third World." To rid yourself of cancer, you must first admit you are sick, and then isolate and cut out the disease, while strengthening the healthy tissue.

The Philippines is repeating Mexico's mistakes, feeding the cancer by allowing the economy to become increasingly dependent on cheap food imports, especially of rice, increasingly dependent on highly speculative foreign "portfolio" investment, including possibly opening up to derivatives trading, and in its dependence on exporting up to 20% of its labor force, as overseas contract workers (OCWs), who are the biggest single source of foreign exchange earnings, but at increasingly declining wages and terrible social cost to the nation.

With Small in Manila was Schiller Institute Human Rights representative Gail G. Billington, who first travelled to Manila in January 1995 with *EIR* economics correspondent Richard Freeman to present LaRouche's Ninth Economic Forecast and the international campaign for the exoneration of LaRouche, Small, and her husband, Michael O. Billington, who is serving a 77-year sentence as a political prisoner in Virginia. *EIR*'s trip last January occurred as the Orange County, California, derivatives fiasco broke, and shortly after the first shockwaves of the Mexico peso crisis. Right up to Small's arrival in Manila, the IMF and its stooges in the financial press and in finance ministries around the world were heralding the Mexico bailout as the "success story" other countries must follow.

# British-sponsored movement escalates

by Claudio Celani

On Nov. 23, speaking from Palermo, Sicily, at the yearly meeting of the Italian Catholic bishops, Pope John Paul II made a passionate call for preserving the unity of the Italian nation, against the separatist drive of the Northern League and others. The next day, Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro paid a sudden visit to the city of Trent, capital of the Trentino-Alto Adige region, to give a speech against separatist tendencies and in defense of the Italian Constitution. Scalfaro's intervention was prompted by a secret service report describing a "potential army" of 25,000 which could support the plan for a secession of the Italian Tyrolean province, to form, together with the Austrian Tyrol and Trentino, a new region, called Euregio.

Thus, the two highest authorities, the political one (head of State) and the moral one (head of the Catholic Church), joined efforts in exposing a destabilizing scheme with international dimensions, which *EIR* has repeatedly documented.

### **The Northern League's plan**

The Northern League's program and the Euregio project, as well as other movements in southern Italy, are in fact the product of a strategy run from international oligarchical centers, for the destruction of the nation-state. One such scheme, called "Eurotopia," was drafted by Dutch oligarch Alfred H. Heineken, head of the famous brewery and a member of Prince Philip's 1001 Club. Heineken's projects, drafted in 1992, propose to carve up Europe into 75 mini-states, and to assign their governments to members of royal families (see *EIR*, Sept. 2, 1994, p. 50). As Heineken explains, his idea came out of discussions with British intelligence operative Cyril Northcote Parkinson, a key promoter of the idea of a "Europe of the Regions," rather than of nation-states. Not only does the Italian Northern League have its cultural origin with Euregio ideologues, such as Denis De Rougemont and Leopold Kohr, but a proposal published in 1994 by Francesco Speroni, a Northern League member and minister in the Silvio Berlusconi government, to divide Italy into autonomous "macro-regions," looks like a carbon-copy of Heineken's 1992 project.

The League, exploiting the popular reaction against the fiscal austerity policies dictated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is pushing for a constitutional reform which