

Dateline Mexico by Carlos Méndez

Camacho demands power . . . or else

This traitor is forging an alliance with the narco-terrorists, against the Presidency of Mexico.

Sick with o'erweaning ambition, and wearing the puppet strings of Anglo-American imperialism, Mexico's frustrated Presidential aspirant Manuel Camacho Solís has just declared that if he is not given the power he craves, he will sink the country in chaos. Camacho told the *New York Times* on July 20 that "50% of the population is not required to make the country ungovernable. If only 5% took to the streets, that would be enough."

Camacho, a member of the UN's Commission for Global Governance and Mexico's former "peace commissioner" in terror-stricken Chiapas, dedicated a July 18 conference presentation in Mexico City to the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), "which has committed itself to peace and democracy, and which reminds us that the Indians, and the humblest men and women, also have something to say to the nation."

Camacho may speak a great deal about democracy, but what he proposes is quite the contrary. Ever since he failed to be named Presidential candidate following the 1994 assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, the Presidential candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Camacho has wanted to take power by less democratic means. In his conference talk, Camacho painted a "black" picture for Mexico, no matter who wins the 1997 congressional elections—unless Camacho is elected.

According to Camacho, if the PRI takes the majority of the House of Representatives in 1997, the current Zedillo government "will lose political stability and whatever credibility remains to it." Camacho argues that nei-

ther the PAN nor the PRD opposition party has the forces to win and rule, and so he proposes the formation of an "opposition coalition" which would include "political, social, and civic forces," presumably the EZLN, "Zapatista" gangs like El Barzón, and the non-governmental organizations which have served as a support network for the EZLN and as a transmission belt for foreign interests.

It came as no surprise on July 22, when El Barzón—which proposes selling non-performing debt on the secondary market as a security, as a supposed "solution" to Mexico's exploding internal debt crisis—went public with its alliance with the narco-terrorist EZLN, by signing a mutual "protection pact" with its "Subcommander Marcos."

In his July 18 presentation, and in a July 24 article published in the newspaper *Reforma*, Camacho insisted that an opposition takeover of Congress was not enough; it is also necessary to strip away the power of the Presidency, which he dubs "currently illegitimate." To do this, said Camacho, the institution of a "cabinet chief" has to be created, named by the President at election time. In the event of an opposition victory during intermediate congressional elections, the cabinet chief would be named by Congress. Thus, insists Camacho, "the centerpiece of the new arrangement would be a strong Congress," to be accomplished only through "reelection of deputies."

Camacho's proposal is precisely that of the British magazine the *Economist*, which, in its June 29 issue, proposed that Zedillo make four changes before the 1997 congressional elec-

tions: "The first is to permit the reelection of congressmen and local officials."

On July 22, the *New York Times* published an editorial insisting that President Zedillo "push through desperately needed political and judicial reforms. Specifically, Mr. Zedillo needs to distance himself from his party's corrupt and authoritarian old guard." The editorial complains that, "Instead, Mr. Zedillo seems to be moving in the opposite direction," and concludes threateningly: Zedillo "may buy a few months of political respite . . . but he greatly heightens the risk of more radical challenges to the system."

What has the *New York Times* so upset, in fact, is that President Zedillo has halted the privatization of the state oil company Pemex, and has decided to back the governor of the state of Tabasco, Roberto Madrazo, whose ouster is furiously sought by the PRD and the EZLN, as well as by Camacho's gang.

Last June, Camacho and like traitors published a manifesto which backed "globalization" of the economy and separatist "indigenist autonomies," while calling for the destruction of the Presidency and for a new Constituent Assembly, which in their hands would constitute nothing less than a coup d'état.

To support globalization is to support the doctrine of "limited sovereignty," which implies, among other things, the destruction of the national defense forces, as the EZLN is demanding. "Globalization" also means submission to the North American Free Trade Agreement and to the International Monetary Fund, as well as the privatization of the national patrimony, such as Pemex—something the *Economist* also includes in its commentary, as the third change President Zedillo must make.