

Dateline Mexico by Hugo López Ochoa

A blow to Freemasonry

The town of Gómez Farías is changing its name and demanding the removal of the Pike statue in Washington.

The town council of Gómez Farías in the state of Jalisco held an extraordinary session June 14, at which it resolved to "call upon the Honorable President of the United States William J. Clinton, to order the removal of the statue of Albert Pike, located in Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C."

This is the first Ibero-American town council to join Lyndon LaRouche's call for removing the memorial to a person who, as head of the Southern Jurisdiction of the U.S. Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from 1859 to 1891, led repeated efforts to territorially annex Mexico and the Caribbean countries as a means of extending Confederate slavery.

In four points announcing their decision, the authorities of Gómez Farías township explain the reasons for their action:

"1) Mr. Albert Pike, in his capacity as Confederate Army general, committed atrocities and war crimes.

"2) There is sufficient documentation confirming that Albert Pike was the founder of the infamous and racist Ku Klux Klan.

"3) Albert Pike's co-thinkers in Mexico are guilty for the backwardness and misery in which our country is submerged.

"4) Our regard for the sanctity of the human being, the living image of God, will not allow us to hide the truth."

The Pike resolution in Gómez Farías occurs at the same time that official explanations for the May 24 assassination of Guadalajara (Jalisco) Archbishop, Cardinal Juan Jesús Po-

sadas Ocampo are totally discredited. The government has argued that the cardinal was killed by drug traffickers who "confused" him with a rival drug lord, but the majority of Mexicans are convinced it was a "masonic crime."

Jalisco is a traditionally Catholic state. When masonic President Plutarco Elías Calles unleashed religious persecution in 1926-29, he triggered a civil war known as "The Cristero War," and Jalisco was the state where the greatest resistance was offered. Some 80,000 people demonstrated on June 6 in Guadalajara, capital of Jalisco, to demand that the "intellectual authors" of the cardinal's assassination be investigated. Signs at the rally read, "Has Calles Returned?"

The Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) distributed a leaflet at the rally reviewing the history of treason of Mexican Masonry and of Pike's colleagues, to which many responded, "This leaflet is the absolute truth."

In a second resolution linked to the Pike statue issue, the Gómez Farías council also resolved "to change the name of our town to its original, San Sebastián del Sur, given that Valentín Gómez Farías was no national hero, but shared the same line of thinking as Albert Pike. As an example, we will remove the statue of Valentín Gómez Farías that sits in the main plaza of our township."

Valentín Gómez Farías (1781-1858) was one of the masonic politicians of Mexico ideologically trained by J.R. Poinsett, the U.S. ambassador (1825-29) who founded the masonic

York Rite in Mexico for use as a fifth column of pro-slavery Confederates under Andrew Jackson. Like Poinsett, Gómez Farías was a free-trade fanatic, opposed to the American System of political economy founded by Alexander Hamilton, who had many important followers in Mexico, including the Catholic industrialist Estebán de Antuñano.

As Mexico's President in 1834, and again in 1846-47, Gómez Farías declared usury legal and took the first steps to eradicate Hispanic-Catholic culture from Mexico through a series of "reforms" against the church, using indigenist demagoguery. Gómez Farías further supported each and every effort by the Confederacy to territorially dismember Mexico, as with the separation of Texas in 1836, and of Yucatán in 1836 and 1845-46. He headed the so-called pure democrats who, during the 1846-47 U.S. invasion of Mexico, proposed the country's annexation to the United States, or its conversion into a U.S. protectorate.

Gómez Farías died in the same year that Albert Pike took over the leadership of the U.S. Scottish Rite, but his successors in the Yorkist party were on the verge of fulfilling their annexationist dream when the McLane-Ocampo treaty was signed in 1859, under President Benito Juárez. U.S. President James Buchanan viewed that military and commercial treaty as the first step toward the annexation of Mexico, according to the memoirs of Robert M. McLane, Buchanan's minister in Mexico. The leading promoters of that treaty were Pike's associates, John Slidell and Judah Benjamin.

As has been documented in *EIR*'s May 28 issue, Judah Benjamin was one of the conspirators behind Abraham Lincoln's assassination. It was the Lincoln faction in the Senate which voted against the McLane-Ocampo treaty.