

## 1988 DEMOCRATIZATION, ELECTIONS, AND AFTERMATH

- 1986 Electoral Reform - expanded to 200 p.r. seats - majority party can win a share of 200, but its total cannot exceed 350 of the 500.
- Summer 1986 - faction formed within Pri called Corriente Democratica (Democratic Current--CD) - promoting democracy within, especially selection of president and other candidates.
  - Brains of C.D. was Porfirio Munoz Ledo, former Pri president.
  - Public leader was Cuauhtemoc Cardenas - son of Lazaro Cardenas - former Pri governor of Michoacan.
  - Also Carlos Tello was C.D. leader.
- March 1987 - Pri convention adopted plan for first ever primaries for choosing local candidates.
- August 1987 - Pri leadership made public list of 6 names and had each field questions from party officials at televised breakfasts and other forums.
- September 1987 - Mexican Socialist Party (Partido Mexicano Socialista, PMS - formed of 6 left-wing parties including PCM) selected Heriberto Castillo as presidential candidate in first ever primary for presidential candidate in Mexico.
- October 1987 - Carlos Salinas de Gortari chosen as PRI candidate.
  - C.D. leaves Pri and obtains electoral backing of PARM.
  - Salinas:
    - Son of prominent Mexican politician - mother is respected economist.
    - Born in D.F. in 1948 but spends many vacations in Nuevo Leon, where is family is from.
    - Student of DLM at UNAM in mid-60s - active in campus and national politics - joined Pri at age of 18.
    - After several low-level bureaucratic posts, went to Harvard for graduate work - has 2 MAs from Harvard (MPA and Pol. Econ. - 1973 and 1976) and Ph.D. from Harvard in Pol. Econ. and Government (1978).

- 1979 - became top aide to DLM in SPP (moving from asst. director of planning in Finance).
- Managed DLM's presidential campaign in 1982 - named Sect. of SPP.
- Only pre-cand. to spark labor protests - Fidel Velazquez walked out of his cand. acceptance speech in October 1989 - blamed for austerity +40% drop in real wages over 5 years - seen as pro-business.
- Will be youngest president in 50 years.
- Manuel Clouthier:
  - PAN candidate chosen at open party convention November 1987
  - Burly ag-businessman from Sinaloa with great oratorical skills.
  - Been director of several large companies and banks.
  - Headed 2 national business organizations.
  - Champion of free enterprise.
- PST changes its name to Partido del Frente Cardenista de Reconstrucion Nacional - PFCRN.
- PPS and PST joined with PARM to form FDN - National Demo. Front.
- June 1988 - Castillo quits race so that PMS can join FDN - his name remained on ballot but votes for him go to Cardenas.
- CSG traveled 125,000 km and saw 6 million Mexicans in his campaign but was asked the toughest questions of all candidates - sometimes insulted - crowds chant name of Cardenas at his rally.
- July 6, 1988 election
  - 8-9 parties on ballot—3 major parties
    - PRI--Salinas
    - PAN--Clouthier
    - FDN--Cuauhtemoc

○ RESULTS

	PRI	PAN	FDN	Others
President	50.4%	16.8%	31.1%	1.9%
Senate Seats	60	0	4 (from D.F. & Mich.)	0
C of D Seats	233 + 27 = 260	38 + 63 = 101	29 + 110 = 139	0

- Absentee rate highest ever - 51%
- July 7 - CSG claims victory but admits era of single party dominance is over.
- Results not released for a week (after promised in a day).
- Cardenas insists he won and launches national protest.
- Clouthier also refuses to recognize Pri's victory and urges civil disobedience.
- September 1, 1988 - DLM last Informe - 25 FDNers walk out - Pan deputies hold aloft ballots they claim were fraudulent.
- September 10, 1988 - FDN again walked out as C of D ratified CSG victory - Pan voted against ratification, but respected parliamentary procedure.
- November 15, 1988 - gub. election Tabasco - first since Presidential election. Strong Pri victory amid cries of fraud.
- Cardenas crates new leftist party - Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD).
- Dec. 2, 1988 - CSG inaugural speech marred by walk-out of all FDN deputies.
- Jan. 11, 1989 - Joaquin Hernandez Galicia (La Quina) oil union boss arrested in Cd. Madero (northeastern port) - bazooka used to smash down door - one police official killed - accused of smuggling and amassing illegal weapons.
- Feb. 25, 1989 - Top Mexico City police official Director of Intelligence - Miguel Nazar Harol resigns. Had been charged in connection with a U.S. car theft ring and accused of human rights violations.
- CSG pardons all political prisoners (400)
- March, 1989 - Head of Mexican stock exchange arrested for stock fraud - Eduardo

Legorreta

- April, 1989 - Head of teacher's union replaced
- No. 1 narco-trafficker, Felix Gallardo, arrested in Guadalajara. Some 600 policemen arrested in Culiacan (Gallardo's base and capital of Sinaloa).
- Economic reform program continuing - f.i. laws loosened, trade restrictions loosened, privatize phone and other companies.
- Summer, 1989 - Crackdown on Pri alquimistas (vote-fixers) in North - arrests of Pri major in Hermosillo.
- July, 1989 - Pan wins BCN gub. (first ever for opposition). PRI candidate was **Margarita Ortega Villa**. But PRD loses to Pri in Michoacan.
- February 15, 1990 - CSG makes moves to restore relations with Vatican (broken in mid-19th century) as he sends a "personal representative" there.

Balance of CSG Initiatives

Right	Center	Left
Eco. Reform	Politice Official Resigns	Pardon Pol. Prisoners
Pol. Reform in N	Gallardo Arrested	Arrest Head of Stock Market
BCN Victory		Solidaridad
Opening to Church		
Union Bosses Dumped		

Balance of CSG Cabinet

Tecnicos	Politicos
Zedillo, SPP, Yale	Gutierrez Barrios (Int.). Gov. Veracruz; headed fed. Politice in 1968
Aspe (Finance) MIT	Bartlett Diaz (Educ.)
Serra (Commerce) Yale	Alvarez del Castillo (Atty. Gen.). Gov. Jalisco

- May 3, 1990 - CSG proposes plan to return banks to private sector.
- May 7, 1990 - Pope John Paul II begins with visit to Mexico - is met at airport by CSG. Has historic meeting with CSG.

		Economic Reform	
		Yes Austerity	No Populists/Nationalists
Political Reform	Yes	PRI --Salinas Wing and PAN	PRD
	No		PRI dinosaurs (labor leaders)