

Dateline Mexico by Carlos Méndez

Will Cárdenas be the Kabila of Mexico?

If Cárdenas wins the governorship of Mexico City, the whole country could go the way of Zaire.

Now that genocidal mercenary Laurent Kabila has seized power in Zaire, with the overt backing of the international bankers and great mining consortia, the danger that Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas could win the governorship of Mexico City has to be taken seriously, because he could easily become the Kabila of Mexico.

The comparison of Cárdenas to Kabila is no mere rhetoric, as is demonstrated by the fact that Cárdenas's close collaborator, Jorge G. Castañeda, has just endorsed Kabila, knowing full well who and what Kabila represents. The comparison also holds up in view of the old ties between Kabila and Fidel Castro's Cuba. Castro is the creator and controller of the narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum, of which Cárdenas is a leading member. Behind both Cárdenas and Kabila are the same British sponsors; not surprisingly, their programs are also the same.

Thus, those such as the Anglophile bankers' lobby, the Inter-American Dialogue, which backs Cárdenas by saying, explicitly, that what is most important is to defeat (and dismantle) the ruling PRI party, are in fact helping to install a Kabila in Mexico.

In mid-July, first-ever elections will be held to choose the next governor of Mexico City. The four main contenders are: Alfredo del Mazo (PRI), Cárdenas (PRD), Carlos Castillo Pereza (PAN), and Baltazar I. Valadez Montoya, of the Mexican Democratic Party (PDM). On April 30, Valadez Montoya sent U.S. President Bill Clinton an open letter, urging him to "convoke a world monetary conference, to create a new Bretton Woods agreement that would replace the cur-

rent bankrupt monetary system with a new one favoring the establishment of a fixed parity and trade agreements based on genuine economic development of the nations of the world."

According to the media and the polls, Cárdenas currently has the lead. If this is true, it is very serious indeed. In an article printed in several publications, among them the Peruvian magazine *Caretas* of April 10, Mexican "political analyst" and Cárdenas collaborator Castañeda lauded Kabila, saying that he "has spent more than three decades fighting the pro-Western and corrupt dictatorship of the man with the leopard cap," Mobutu Sese Seko.

Castañeda quoted extensively from the diary of Che Guevara during his 1965 stay in Africa, in which Guevara harshly criticized Kabila for his absence from the battle fronts, his political indecisiveness, his addiction to alcohol and women, his lack of revolutionary seriousness, and concluding that Guevara had "very serious doubts that he could overcome his defects."

Despite all this, Castañeda states, "But [Che] made no mistake in choosing the Congo as a beachhead in Africa, nor in choosing Kabila as a partner."

This is not the first time that Castañeda has supported terrorists. Recently, he attacked Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori for ordering a military rescue of the 72 hostages being held by the terrorist MRTA in Lima. And, in an article in the Mexican magazine *Proceso* of April 20, 1992, Castañeda defended Peru's Shining Path narco-terrorists, and attacked Fujimori for shutting down the Peruvian

Congress as part of his war plan against narco-terrorism.

Cárdenas's program is ultimately identical to that of Kabila: a) destroy the institutions of the nation-state; b) support the International Monetary Fund (IMF); and c) surrender the national patrimony.

First, Cárdenas supports "indigenous autonomies," that is, separatism, and, as such, is a formal ally of the Zapatistas, who are demanding that Zedillo resign and be replaced by a Federal provisional government, and that a Constituent Assembly be convoked. Ever since their Jan. 1, 1994 appearance on the scene, the Zapatistas have claimed that one of their goals is the *disappearance* of the Mexican Army. They have even ordered holding "summary trials against soldiers of the Mexican Federal Army and political police who have taken courses, who have been advised, trained, or paid by foreigners, whether within our nation or outside."

Second, on May 6, during a visit to New York, Cárdenas told a group of businessmen: "We believe in the free market; we don't want to control the economy or introduce government intervention into economic life. What the PRD is proposing is closer to the Chilean model than any other." As is well known, the Chilean model *is* the IMF model.

On Jan. 10, 1997, in presenting the PRD's economic platform, PRD president Andrés Manuel López Obrador stated, "The PRD program . . . assumes that globalization and trade blocs [are] a reality of our time, and [we will] participate in them in accordance with our reality." And, in statements on Jan. 16 to *El Sol de México*, López Obrador said that the PRD's proposal "doesn't mean radicalism on the foreign debt. . . . We aren't talking about putting the neo-liberal model aside."