

press indicated that “supposed political protection for Juan N. Guerra was linked to construction of an industrial park in Villahermosa, Tabasco, in association with Raúl Salinas de Gortari.”

● March 5, 1993: The bulletin, *The Mexico Report*, edited in Washington, insists that Raúl Salinas is the beneficiary of profits from the smuggling of drug shipments by land, through Eagle Pass in the border desert state of Coahuila.

● June 5, 1995: According to AP, *Newsweek* magazine, and *Sol de México*, Raúl Salinas had close relations with the head of the Gulf Cartel, Juan García Abrego, during Carlos’s Presidency. One witness told *Newsweek* that Raúl and García Abrego were so close that they were seen embracing at a glamorous party that García Abrego threw in 1992 at his home near Monterrey. “When I saw them embrace, I knew then that Juan was untouchable,” said the witness.

● June 16, 1995: The *Los Angeles Times* maintains that the increase in drug trafficking in Mexico occurred in parallel with NAFTA, and that “Salinas’s free-trade policies . . . opened [Mexico] to foreign investment, including to the most powerful drug cartels in the world, especially from Cali.”

● July 4, 1995: The news agencies EFE and Notimex, as well as the daily *Reforma*, cite an article from the *Arizona Daily Star* which reports that an anonymous member of a drug-trafficking group out of Colorado, named Raúl Salinas as the Mexican connection for Colorado’s narcos, who intro-

duced tons of marijuana and cocaine into the United States in the late 1980s and early ’90s.

● July 30 and 31, 1995: The *New York Times* reported that former Bush administration officials had charged that they had been ordered by other senior Bush officials to hush up reports of drug activity under the Salinas team—such as how drug-traffickers were buying up Mexican State companies that were being privatized—in order to get NAFTA passed.

● Oct. 26, 1995: The column “*Frentes Politicos*” of the newspaper *Excelsior* cites information according to which Raúl was “an accomplice of the Arellano Félix brothers [the heads of the Pacific Cartel], because the existence of checks drawn on Conasupo’s account to one of the drug traffickers recently became known.”

● Nov. 28, 1995: Jorge Fernández Menéndez, one of Mexico’s best-informed analysts on politics and the drug trade, reports in *El Financiero* that “Raúl’s relations with the drug trade are close and very open: Humberto García Abrego made 3.4 billion pesos worth of grain and cotton sales to Conasupo, during the period Raúl Salinas controlled that State company.”

● Nov. 28, 1995: A U.S. State Department source indicated that his government assumed the existence of a close relationship between Raúl Salinas and the visible head of the Gulf Cartel, Juan García Abrego. “Mexicans would be sur-

## EIR was right about Mexico’s Salinas

While Wall Street and London hailed former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari as “their man” in Mexico, whose free trade program would usher in a new age of prosperity, *EIR*, alone among the international press, consistently denounced the “Salinas model” as a fraud. Today, Salinas’s fate proves that we were right, while the others were dead wrong:

Nov. 29, 1991, *Executive Intelligence Review*

“Salinas’s Lies Fail to Hide Mexican Economic Disaster.” In a speech on Nov. 1, “Salinas served up three whoppers, lies so transparent that his own government’s figures easily refute them: to wit, that employment is increasing; that the balance of foreign trade is healthy; and that agriculture is improving.”

Aug. 7, 1992, *Forbes* magazine

Editor-in-Chief Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr. writes: “The Mexican government is performing a miracle rivaling those of Germany and Japan after World War II, and of Korea and other so-called Asian Tigers in recent years. . . . Congress should take a crash course in economics from Carlos Salinas.”

Nov. 9, 1994, *Journal of Commerce*

“Carlos Salinas, Mexico’s President, leaves office later this month with a record most other leaders would envy. . . . The turnaround in Mexico’s public finances offers a good lesson for most other countries.”

**Nov. 30, 1995:** The Mexican Senate approves a resolution calling for a political trial of Carlos Salinas, on corruption charges. Suspected of embezzling millions from his nation, and collaborating with drug-traffickers and assassins, Salinas is now believed to be in hiding in Cuba. His brother Raúl is in prison on charges of masterminding the murder of a political opponent, and on Nov. 15, Raúl’s wife and brother-in-law were arrested in Switzerland, attempting to withdraw an estimated \$84 million from bank accounts using forged documents.

