

## LaRouche in Lima supports President García

by Robyn Quijano

“President Alan García and I are in agreement on the essentials,” Lyndon LaRouche told a packed press conference at the Hotel Crillon in Lima on April 7. We have to have a new economic system that facilitates economic growth. We have to reorganize the present debt structure, completely writing off a part of the debt, and rescheduling the rest over 30 years at one or two percent interest, he said.

LaRouche, “the first presidential candidate in the U.S. for the 1988 race,” backs Peru and Brazil “as examples of good management of their foreign debts,” the official daily, *El Peruano*, reported that day. LaRouche promised that, as President, his policy would guarantee the growth of the developing nations, and would bring economic accords between North and South, *El Peruano* stressed.

During the first days of LaRouche’s visit to Lima, sandbags and armored cars were hurriedly placed around the Presidential Palace, as the Peruvian Air Force rebelled against President Alan García’s rule. By April 7, García had successfully faced down the most serious attempt against his government since he came to power and threw the International Monetary Fund out of Peru in July 1985.

That evening, LaRouche’s support for President García’s economic policy, and his insistence that the greatest financial collapse in history is in progress, were reported on national TV and radio. “The inti [Peru’s currency] is more stable than the dollar now,” smiled the candidate. He blasted the IMF policy of forcing devaluations of Ibero-American currency, making usury-bloated debt payments even more onerous in the devalued currency. As President or as policymaker, I will be negotiating the new monetary system based on moral principles, which must be created to replace the current bankrupted system, LaRouche promised.

The following morning, the daily *El Comercio* reported on LaRouche’s economic program under the headline, “Renowned U.S. Economist Is in Lima.” Other media featured LaRouche’s declarations that evil forces in the United States wish to get rid of García. “Dracula bankers” are out to overthrow García, LaRouche said, slamming the drug-linked Socialist International (naming W.R. Grace Co., the League for Industrial Democracy, Jeane Kirkpatrick) as the appa-



The Schiller Institute and the St. Augustine School in Lima commemorate the 20th anniversary of the papal encyclical *Populorum Progressio*, and debate its relevance for launching an economic recovery. Shown here are (left to right): Sara Vásquez, president of the Schiller Institute in Peru; Helga Zepp-LaRouche; Lyndon LaRouche; Peruvian senator Jasmell Muñoz; Peruvian parliamentarian Wilbert Bendezu; German retired general Friedrich Gruenewald; Bolivian retired general Lucio Añez.

ratus carrying out the bankers' bidding. "I am very glad to have been in Lima, because in the United States, I will make a lot of noise against those who want a coup in Peru," LaRouche said.

### Addresses military studies center

The press conference culminated the six-day visit of LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, in which the couple met informally with congressmen, senators, leaders of various political parties, and other national institutions. LaRouche also addressed 80 military officials and civilians at the Center for Superior Military Studies (CAEM), and over 400 attending the international conference celebrating the 20th anniversary of Pope Paul VI's encyclical *Populorum Progressio*.

The conference, sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the St. Augustine School, was addressed by a special envoy of Peruvian Cardinal Landazuri, two APRA congressmen, the ex-prior of the Augustinian order, and representatives of Zaire, India, Bolivia, and West Germany, with Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche as the featured speakers. Officials from the justice and foreign ministries attended, along with businessmen, students, APRA party members, and supporters of the Schiller Institute and the Peruvian Labor Party.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche told over 450 Peruvians who attended the inaugural session of the conference that Peru is a courageous example for the rest of the developing sector. (See page 30.) Her speech provoked a long, exciting debate on the question of morality and economics, and man's responsibility to fight against the satanic evil of malthusian genocidalists. When one guest commented that we must love our enemies, and not attack them, or wish them destruction,

Father Barrera, ex-prior of the Augustinian order for Ibero-America, reminded him of the harsh words that Jesus used against evil. Mrs. LaRouche cited Pope John Paul II's declarations on the existence of Satan, and his just-released encyclical on the Virgin, in which he stresses Mary's role as the symbol of the victory of good over evil, as she is depicted crushing the serpent's head.

### Dangers and opportunities

The following afternoon, LaRouche underlined the dangers and opportunities of the present moment in history to the hundreds gathered at the conference. "It was 41 years ago, in India, that I first committed myself to economic justice for what we today call the 'developing nations.' Since I first became an international political figure, more than a dozen years ago, I have shared the hopes and defeats of my collaborators among the Non-Aligned nations and others, in our common struggle for this just cause. The most recent developments allow me to hope, that if I live, I shall see the victory at last, during the next year or two ahead," said LaRouche.

"There is no guarantee that we shall succeed, but the correlation of forces and circumstances favoring success today is vastly better than has existed at any time during the past 40 years.

"One of the key differences now, is that the world is sliding rapidly to the brink of the greatest international banking collapse in history.

"The political importance of these facts, is that the combination of a new international banking collapse, with the deepening depression inside my country and Western Europe, means that the economic and banking policies of the past 20 years are now becoming very unpopular inside these industrialized nations. Although many governments, as well

as banking circles, are screaming that the IMF system must be saved at all costs, there is no way in which the IMF system could be saved for many more months. It is doomed to collapse sometime rather soon. When that collapse occurs, the majority of the population within most industrialized nations will be demanding a new system, with more or less as much passion as patriots of Central and South America are demanding today.

"The change to a just economic order will not come without a battle.

"During the past dozen years, my friends and I have watched governments which fought for this change overthrown, and some heads of governments assassinated for no other reason than they shared the same views as I do.

"There are bankers and their social-democratic errand-boys who are doing all that is politically possible to attempt to destroy me by one means or another, even in my own country. These bankers and their social-democratic errand-runners are the so-called 'secret government' exposed by a recent major scandal in my country; on the record, they are killers.

"These same enemies of mine are the enemies of every government and leading personality who works for a just economic order. These same enemies of mine, are presently massively deployed against Pope John Paul II, partly because they view *Populorum Progressio* and the recent document of *Justitia et Pax* as consistent with the policies of the government of Peru and the recent actions by the government of Brazil. These powerful enemies of mine would destroy entire nations in the effort to maintain the old system. We must not underestimate the wickedness or power of those who oppose the needed changes.

"Every developing nation which dares to raise the cause of just economic relations among states knows, that in fighting for justice for its own nation, it risks foreign-directed assassinations of its political leaders, and perpetual efforts to organize coups d'état against the government which has offended the combination of bankers and social-democrats typified by the name of 'Project Democracy' in the U.S. official investigations of high-level corruption today," said LaRouche.

## AIDS

To both the press and the conference audience, LaRouche stressed the danger of the AIDS epidemic. The Peruvian press has played up the recent rise in known cases of AIDS, and the vulnerability of the Lima blood bank, which has received blood from a prison which is now suffering an AIDS epidemic. "For probably 15 years or longer, there has been the silent spread of the most deadly epidemic which mankind has ever faced. . . . This is not just a single type of virus; it is a rapidly evolving disease, which is appearing in new forms, and threatens to be transmitted in new ways," LaRouche warned.

He described the holocaust in Africa, and stressed that "the entire developing sector is threatened in a similar way,

unless necessary measures are taken soon." LaRouche thus concluded that, "We must win the fight for such a just economic order, and we must win it now.

"Under the present monetary order, many governments so far have opposed spending the resources needed for public health measures against the spread of this disease. Other powerful forces, such as the malthusian population-control fanatics of the Club of Rome and World Bank, are opposing action against the disease, because they hope this disease will reduce the world's population to one-fifth or less of the present level. Without the new resources, and changes in policy which only a just economic order among nations could bring about, the very existence of the human species is now a precarious one."

## García will live to see Mars colony

LaRouche then captured the audience with the challenge of colonizing Mars, a crucial project of the new economic order. "Let us assume, for a moment, that we are going to win the fight for a just international economic order sometime during the months ahead. What will we do with that victory? What kind of a world will we build to be enjoyed by the grandchildren of the younger people in this audience today?

. . .

"If we get through the present international financial crisis, the Mars-colonization project will be implemented by the United States, with the participation of other nations. If I am the President of the United States, I pledge to your President, that Peru, as well as Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and other nations of this hemisphere, will be invited to participate. If that project is funded, it will determine the kinds of changes which will occur on every part of Earth for the next 50 and more years to come. It will determine the technological possibilities for Peru over the coming 40 to 50 years.

"I am too old to live to see the colonization of Mars, but I am confident that President Alan García will," LaRouche said. With that, the audience broke into loud applause, thinking what had been unthinkable, dreaming a new future.

Coming from a U.S. presidential candidate, the optimistic also became the possible. "Never accept the idea that some countries are rich, and other countries are poor. . . . Never think of yourself as a person from a poor country. I have asked you to turn your eyes up to the stars, to see, with pride and confidence, what your mind is capable of enabling you to accomplish. Your dreaming that dream of the stars, is your nation's potential; your nation's potential is its future reality.

"With the right policy, under a just international economic order, within 40 years you can be part of helping Peru to do anything that any other nation could do, including achieving about the same standard of living as the people of any other nation. Never accept the sight of human misery; human misery is unnecessary. Never accept the idea that the world is in danger of being overpopulated by anything except a surplus of diseases and malthusians," LaRouche said.