

LaRouche becomes the talk of Mexico

by Gretchen Small

While a security problem arranged by networks linked to George Bush and his buddy, former Mexican President Carlos Salinas, made it impossible for Lyndon LaRouche to visit Mexico at this time, the campaign to stop LaRouche's visit has boomeranged, boosting LaRouche into a folk-hero in parts of that country. Leading Mexicans have launched a campaign to secure a visit by LaRouche in the immediate future.

LaRouche had been invited to speak at two universities, one in Guadalajara and another in Monterrey. The prospect of the visit provoked a battle from the outset. As LaRouche reported in an interview with "EIR Talks" on Sept. 16, there was "a storm wave" when it was announced that he was coming. "Many people of many different parties and tendencies, prominent public figures, sort of lined up to meet with me."

The bankers' boys within the government of Mexico set off their own storm. LaRouche was first denied a visa, on the grounds that he lacked "professional credentials," but the Government Ministry soon reversed that ridiculous decision, and the visa was granted. Then, despite the actions of the office of the Mexican Presidency, and others, to secure the logistical and security aspects of the trip, high-ranking "mice" in Mexico's bureaucracy, reputedly linked to George Bush, moved to create a security situation in which the visit could not occur.

'We now have to read LaRouche'

LaRouche had been invited to deliver the keynote at the Second "Conquering Frontiers" Congress on Foreign Trade, held at the Guadalajara campus of the Technological Institute of Advanced Studies of Monterrey, which opened on Sept. 18. With LaRouche forced to cancel his visit, Max Garza, economics dean at the main campus of Monterrey Tech, was flown in to give the keynote: a paen to Adam Smith and the "social liberalism" expounded by Salinas.

The speech that LaRouche had written for the conference, "An Alternative to Neoliberalism," was read, nonetheless, by LaRouche representative Dennis Small. Small explained to some 400 students who attended, how the LaRouche visit had been stopped, and communicated LaRouche's greetings to the conference, his regret that he could not attend, and his commitment to defend Mexico.

LaRouche is now the talk of the town in Guadalajara. Reporting the next morning that LaRouche's speech had been read at the conference, for example, commentators of the radio news program of the Autonomous University of Guada-

lajara discussed how crazy it is, that every economist in the world who pushes monetarism can come to Mexico to speak, but when someone like LaRouche, who disagrees with that policy, and has an alternative, wants to come, he cannot get in. "We are all intrigued with LaRouche now," various attendees commented.

Under the headline "Bankrupt Financial Order Maintained by Austerity: L. LaRouche. 'Current Civilization, Headed Towards a New Dark Age,'" one of Mexico's most prestigious newspapers, *Excelsior*, covered the LaRouche speech in its national edition on Sept. 19. "LaRouche could not be physically present at the II Congress . . . 'because he was not given security,' it was reported, and therefore he sent his personal representative . . . who read his 18-page speech," *Excelsior* noted.

An institution since 1982

LaRouche's own report on the battle over his trip, which he gave in his Sept. 16 interview, explains why the bankers so fear his mere presence in Mexico. "I am one of the more celebrated figures in the history of modern Mexico, partly because of my close association with President López Portillo back in 1982, and with other people there, and in the hemisphere during that period. So, my views on the IMF, my views on development, make me an institutional figure," he said.

"My policy, like that of the founders of our republic, including John Quincy Adams, who was secretary of state, a protégé of Franklin, and long-time congressman of the United States, and his protégés, which include Abraham Lincoln, always took the view that we must support the economic and political development of our neighbor, Mexico, as an integral part of the security of the United States, in opposition to those filibusterers which became, later, the Confederacy, who were trying to loot the place, or keep it down, or keep the Mexicans in oppressed conditions. . . . My policy towards Mexico, which is what partly establishes me as an important American figure there, is that I've always worked for, in Mexico especially, also in other Ibero-American countries, worked for the *idea* of John Quincy Adams, and Lincoln, that the republics of the Americas must be strong economically, must be tied to us, as part of a community of principle, in terms of the notion of 'Man as in the image of God.' . . .

"We tried to win that fight in 1982. We came close, but we got crushed. And we'll be at it again, whenever we get the opportunity. If the Mexicans want to do that, I'm always their supporter. Therefore, that makes me a hot issue, with, particularly, the IMF, and people who are associated with the IMF ideologically, and the people who are looting Mexico from abroad. They don't like me one bit, and since they have a lot of control in Mexico now, and a lot of their admirers, or protégés are in Mexico, it makes for an interesting fight, but Mexico is one of the countries I love, and a lot of Mexicans love me, apparently."