

‘A Very Special Quality of the Mexican Patriot’: LaRouche on Monterrey TV

Monterrey’s Multimedios TV on April 11 broadcast an interview of Lyndon LaRouche, by Architect Héctor Benavides. The interview had been taped on March 18 during the candidate’s three-day visit (“LaRouche Takes Battle To Defeat Synarchism to Mexico,” EIR, April 2) in which he spoke to the Monterrey Technological Institute, youth audiences, and other supporters.

Multimedios: Well, a few months after having spoken with Lyndon LaRouche, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in the city of Saltillo [Mexico], we now have him here in Monterrey. Welcome, Mr. LaRouche. What brings you to Monterrey?

LaRouche: Of course, the invitation I received to speak here [at the Institute]. And also, for me, my own motivation of what I might be able to do here. We are in the worst financial crisis, monetary crisis in over 100 years, and we are also in a great security crisis, which is spilling over now, from Spain, into Mexico. And therefore, I’m very happy to have the opportunity to express my personal solidarity with Mexico. And I hope I will do something useful.

Multimedios: You mention the Spanish events of last week, of March 11. What is your interpretation, your reading, Mr. LaRouche, of what happened in Spain?

LaRouche: We know, from my personal knowledge of the profile, and from my consultations over the past 24 hours with people in Europe at a high level: This was an attempted coup d’état against the Spanish monarchy. I understand the King of Spain refused to. It was conducted by the same organization created by the Nazis, which is represented by Blas Piñar. It includes people in Italy and France, and in South America.

Multimedios: Al-Qaeda is not connected to these events?

LaRouche: That’s rubbish, nonsense. Only idiots believe it.

Multimedios: Movie director Pedro Almodóvar yesterday made a serious denunciation that there was an attempted coup d’état. But it is an accusation against the Popular Party, the party of [Prime Minister José María] Aznar.

LaRouche: This comes from the extreme right wing in Spain, which is trying to cover this up. We know who’s behind this. This comes from an international network, which is Nazi Party-based. It’s based in the SS security apparatus, which was supported by some factions of the North Americans in

the post-war period. The best-known figure in the Americas for this, is Blas Piñar of Spain, whose son played a role in the coup in 1981.

Multimedios: The Tejero affair. . .

LaRouche: Exactly.

Multimedios: How does this affect Mexico and the countries of South America?

LaRouche: There was an attempt, as we saw with the other extreme right wing—inside the United States—to create a conflict between the Hispanic-speaking population of the Americas and United States—a “Clash of Civilizations,” analogous to the so-called Clash of Civilizations with Islam. We know where this comes from, and it is threatened in South America; it is threatened across the border. As you know, the largest so-called minority group inside the United States, whether citizens or immigrants, is the Hispanic-speaking population. And the crucial nation in this, for the United States, is Mexico. Therefore, solidarity between leading, conscious people of Mexico and the United States, is crucial for preventing this from blowing up.

Multimedios: What is the relationship between Sept. 11, 2001 and March 11, 2004?

LaRouche: Sept. 11, 2001 is the larger part of what we are now seeing in the case of Spain in March.

Perhaps I should explain this a bit, because this is a thing most people don’t understand. In 1944, a certain pro-fascist element in the U.S. command, which included Allen Dulles and others, through a fellow in Switzerland called François Genoud, was negotiating an agreement with the SS security apparatus in Germany. This is the group which, with Göring, took much of the Nazi stolen wealth, and planted it in parts of the world outside Europe. This organization exists, and it’s powerful today. This is what killed Kennedy—this crowd. This is embedded in a certain right-wing faction inside the U.S. security services. This is what you’re dealing with in the right wing in Italy. For example, Alessandra Mussolini, the granddaughter of Benito, is a key part of this.

So, in this case, what happened is that, patriotic forces used the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] as a vehicle to bring down Aznar, who was cooperating with these people.

Multimedios: So, ETA and al-Qaeda were not involved?



Candidate LaRouche's television interview in Monterrey (right, with interviewer Héctor Benavides and Dennis Small) came as a result of his invited presentation at the Monterrey Technological Institute of Higher Studies on March 20, where he spoke to 300 students and faculty (left).

LaRouche: Aznar spread “ETA”; it’s not true. The Spanish security forces had virtually eliminated the sting of ETA.

One thing is very important to understand about this kind of terrorism: Al-Qaeda in the Middle East is largely a generic name for many different kinds of groups. ETA is also similar, in that sense. All of these people are what we call “ideologically motivated”: It’s very important to them to build their base, through motivational approaches. No acts must contradict their ideology.

But when you’re dealing with the third generation of the Nazi SS security apparatus, there is no mission but a coup, by their methods. In other words, you have to look for the historically determined motive of the terrorists.

Multimedios: All of what you’re saying, Mr. LaRouche, we look at it as if it were some sort of fantasy, or a conspiracy theory. What do you say to those who believe that?

LaRouche: What I would say, is that people who say that this is merely a conspiracy theory, are the ones who are trying to cover up the agreements that were made with those Nazi SS organizations at the end of World War II. And there are some people who repeat that foolish phrase, “conspiracy theory,” because they’re like fools: They like to repeat whatever they are told.

Multimedios: I’m not a fool. I’m raising it because I think it’s my responsibility to ask you.

LaRouche: Absolutely! And, it’s my responsibility to answer!

Multimedios: Why don’t the newspapers, the information agencies, talk about these matters that you’re telling us about?

LaRouche: I’ll give you a case: One of the key figures, who was a member of the Nazi-allied organization, during the

World War II period, André Meyer, ran the *Washington Post*. He was tied to Felix Rohatyn, who is also tied to Lazard Frères, who was also part of this Nazi operation in France during World War II. The *Time* magazine syndicate was a pro-fascist organization. These people don’t like me!

Multimedios: I’ve noticed! Well, they are represented in Mexico by what group, by what party?

LaRouche: Well, you have a history which has two levels: You have the original PAN. It was set up through the Nazi Party organization out of Berlin, through Madrid, into Northern Mexico and into South America. I have the detailed intelligence documentation on that, from the period up through 1945. U.S. services associated with Franklin Roosevelt, and the patriots of Mexico, cleaned that mess up.

But then, at the end of the war, after 1945, through the Franco government in Spain, the Schellenberg SS operation came back into Mexico, and into Argentina, along with what was called the “rat line.” Now, these people were also tied to reactionary financier groups.

Now, this becomes complicated, because some reactionary groups tend to be more or less patriotic. Others look at their international connections as more important than their national ones.

Multimedios: What is happening in Mexico with all these attacks on the political parties: the videos—I’m sure you know about this—the corruption in the PRD; corruption in the PRI; corruption in the PAN. Today, an attempted assassination, an attack on the governor of Oaxaca, [José] Murat. What’s happening?

LaRouche: On the one hand, there is corruption which comes, principally, since 1982, from the United States. If you destroy and rape a country, as Mexico was raped in October

of 1982—and this city, which was an industrial leader in Mexico, was raped in that period—and then, you make the people very poor, it creates the environment of corruption, which people then exploit. If you weaken the patriotic institutions of a country, and their authority in their own country, you open the doors for corruption. Therefore, most of the corruption in Mexico comes from the policies of the United States.

Multimedios: Who raped Mexico in 1982, and who raped this city of Monterrey?

LaRouche: Essentially, there are people, like Henry Kissinger, who are part of this apparatus. He's only a pawn of those interests, but he is part of the apparatus. As you perhaps know, I was right in the middle of this thing: I know who did what to whom in that period, and I have some, still-living friends in Mexico whom I am very close to, emotionally, on this question. I'm determined: We're going to take our freedom back.

Multimedios: But who raped Mexico and Monterrey? Their names? Kissinger, and who else?

LaRouche: Oh, the whole crowd behind him. This was the Nixon Administration crowd, as continued with the same crowd that came in around George H.W. Bush. The international financial interests of the IMF, with the World Bank: They all participated in this rape of Mexico.

Remember, it was also done to the United States. It was done with the change, from 1964 on, the change from the world's leading producer society—which was the positive relationship between Mexico and the United States in that period—to the United States becoming like the Roman Empire, a parasite, sucking the blood of the poor of the world. The infrastructure, the industry, the agriculture of Mexico, was looted by a policy of monetary manipulation.

Multimedios: Which of the three parties with greatest support in Mexico—the PAN, the PRI, and the PRD—could be a barrier against this type of interests?

LaRouche: For various reasons, the PRI is the party with the greatest concentration of my friends in Mexico, for obvious reasons. Now, the important thing about that, is precisely the protection of Mexico's sovereignty against the war, against the internal war. So that, even where the PRI will tend to disagree among themselves, there is a group which understands the importance of that agreement upon which modern Mexico is based. I also know people in other parties, who share that common principle. My position, as an outsider: I have my friends, but, I have to be faithful to the right of the Mexicans to choose their own political leadership. Therefore, I respect all leaders.

Multimedios: What are the risks that Mexico faces, coming up to the 2006 election, with all of this that we see: an eco-

nomic recession, a drop in employment, distrust in the institutions, lack of leadership?

LaRouche: Two issues are decisive, and the rest comes from these two. One is typified by the case of Vice President Dick Cheney. I do not give President Bush credit for knowing what he's doing. Cheney's not too intelligent, but he's like a Gila monster: his bite is poisonous.

So, we have this war policy of Cheney, which is the same policy as the fascists, like the Nazi networks involving Blas Piñar in Spain, and the fascist wing inside Israel, for example. That's number one.

But, the related question, is the world monetary-financial crisis. This is, as in the 1930s: Wherever you have a breakdown of the international monetary system, you have a struggle between political forces which say, "You have to defend the people," and those who say, "You have to defend the financier interests." And our consciousness of that problem *now*, with the historical examples in our mind, will determine the issue.

Multimedios: What's your view of Mexico? Is there more corruption now than there was in earlier years?

LaRouche: There's more poverty. Poverty is the essential corruption.

Multimedios: What are the factors that have led to this pauperization of Mexico?

LaRouche: Well, first, the peso's devaluation—again and again; the degradation of the Mexican population to a virtual slave-labor population; the pauperization of Mexico, to the point that people working as virtual slave labor in the United States; their remittances to states in Mexico are a large part of the income of that state.

Therefore, what I do, is I define the problem of corruption, largely in terms of the alternative. That the United States must cooperate with Mexico, in supporting a new credit system, in which the historic aspirations of Mexico for infrastructural development: the agro-industrial expansion, so Mexico is able to feed its own population. And also, Mexico, faced from the United States, from my faction going back to the 1820s, has always been the key nation of Central and South America, as our partner in our hemisphere. The key to U.S. relations within the hemisphere, is U.S. relations with Mexico.

Multimedios: It has lost that leadership, it is said; Brazil is now the leader of our countries of Latin America—Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva.

LaRouche: In some cases, this is a very commendable emotion, very proper. But one should not encourage its being exaggerated. The most important quality in the hemisphere is intellectual, the intellectual quality of being able to lead. Mexico has, historically, this quality. During periods of trouble in the past, before 1983, you think of all the refugees who were living in Mexico City, as guests of Mexico, from



Asked if Brazil and its President Lula (right) were not now the pre-eminent nation of Ibero-America, LaRouche said that the problem is the current dominance of the Presidency of Mexico's Fox (with Bush, left) by U.S. synarchists and their policies. "Mexico—faced from the United States, from my faction, going back to the 1820s—has always been the key nation of Central and South America, as our partner in our hemisphere."

various countries in the Americas. That is leadership. This was not—Mexico was not trying to create an empire. Mexico was concerned with the nations on its borders, the nations of South America and their stability. Mexico has been the leader.

Multimedios: Not Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva? And Fox?

LaRouche: Look, Lula is himself a "fox." Take the case of the current negotiations: Lula waited, to see what would happen with [Argentine President Néstor] Kirchner and the IMF. When Kirchner won the fight, Lula said, "Now I want to talk to you!"

I don't object to Lula doing that. But, I would respect him more if he'd stepped in before.

Multimedios: The nationalization of Pemex and the electricity sector in Mexico is an impasse, it is said, for there to be the required reform—the structural reforms of Mexico—so that its economy is reactivated. That is the thesis of President Fox and his team. And he blames the gentlemen of the Congress, the legislative branch, that they are not with it in that sense: "No" to the reform.

Is the reform necessary, as Mr. Fox understands it?

LaRouche: No, those reforms are unnecessary. I would hope to be able to explain to President Fox the ABC's of economics. This comes in part from the fact that the President of Mexico believes, perhaps, that the present President of the United States might be re-elected. I'm determined that that catastrophe shall not happen. Under my Presidency, or under a Presidency which I influence, we will decide to reverse that policy by the United States.

In that matter: first of all, we must have—Mexico's oil is its patrimony, as it has been referred to in the past. It's a vital asset of the nation, for which the nation must assume responsibility.

On the power thing, what I propose—as I've proposed otherwise—is, the United States and Mexico must enter into a certain special kind of cooperation, along the border, on cooperation of developing new sources of water, on the development of power generation and distribution; and do this especially in the arid area between the two sides of the Sierra Madre.

This is the great area for development of basic economic infrastructure, which can only be done under statist influence and cooperation between governments.

Multimedios: Recently, at a meeting here in Monterrey of the OAS, it was said that George Soros was going to put millions upon millions of dollars into stopping the re-election of Bush. George Soros and you agree on that.

LaRouche: He has a mission, Soros has a mission, which is different than mine. Let me be more precise, since I am an insider, and can speak exactly about what is going on.

There are presently, in terms of active political support, two leading candidates for the Presidency in the Democratic Party. I am one, and Senator Kerry is the other. All the others have been eliminated. But the problem is, the Democratic Party needs money. The big-money people hate me. So, the Democratic Party policy now, of the wiser ones—the wiser ones say, "Let's get the money. After we get the money for the campaign, *then* we'll bring in LaRouche."

Multimedios: Why has so much been said about Kerry, and so little about LaRouche?

LaRouche: What we just talked about: the money.

Multimedios: For that reason?

LaRouche: Yes.

Multimedios: André Manuel López Obrador, Roberto Ma-

drazo, Mrs. Martha Sahagún (the wife of the President), Carlos Medina Placencia, perhaps, of the PAN, Francisco Barrio Terrazas of the PAN—you have heard of them. Of the people I mentioned, who do you think has the capacity to govern a country such as ours, beginning in 2006?

LaRouche: I don't know for sure. What I do know is that the negotiations and discussions which Murat held with individuals such as Madrazo, were very important. There's a practical problem here: Mexico thinks of itself as a sovereign state, in principle, but sees itself as a temporarily occupied country in practice. The practical politician will react to these two things. If he's getting a more friendly President from the United States, you're going to find that the politicians of Mexico will show who they really are. My job is to encourage them to bring out their best side.

Multimedios: Finally, Mr. LaRouche, who is the Blas Piñar of Mexico?

LaRouche: I don't think there *is* a Blas Piñar of Mexico. Blas Piñar is an international figure. Remember, he was a former Franco official. He emerged under Franco as the leading person allied to the Nazi SS organization throughout the Americas. In Argentina, the Nazi organization is Blas Piñar. In Venezuela, the Nazi organization is Blas Piñar. And you have to look at the attempt of certain—go back to the religious wars. Blas Piñar will play two lines: Blas Piñar will play a secularist line, anti-church line; he will also try to penetrate Opus Dei.

Multimedios: What are the interests, then, which are closest to Blas Piñar in Mexico? The political groups, businessmen, intermediate organizations, communications media.

LaRouche: It's largely manipulation. They will change their costumes depending upon what the United States does. I know how to pull the chain; I just need the power to do so. Because, the Mexican people, once they're aroused to defend their sovereignty will eliminate anyone who's got this kind of characteristic. The Mexican people have lived through so many wars; so much blood has flowed because of these religious wars. For how long?

Look at the Napoleonic wars in Europe. In the last century, wars leading into the formation of what became the PRI, is an example of this. You have to understand the history: These things are deeply embedded in the Mexican people, even if they themselves do not fully understand it. I see that in my own experience in Mexico. There is a very special quality of the Mexican patriot, which is unique to Mexico. That is the greatest power in Mexico for the long term.

And let its enemies fear!

Multimedios: Thank you very much, Lyndon LaRouche. You have been very kind. I hope things go well for you in the campaign.

LaRouche: Thank you very much.