

# Mexicans Listen To LaRouche, As Fox Fumbles In Washington

by Valerie Rush

On Sept. 6, U.S. economist and 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed by one of Mexico's most prominent radio talk show hosts, Federico Lamont of Radio ABC, during which he not only discussed in depth the nature of the global financial crisis now taking place, but also emphasized the importance of U.S.-Mexican collaboration to boost Mexico's industrial development as a growing and sovereign nation. Economic and social chaos across the border would pose a serious security threat to U.S. national interest, LaRouche stressed.

The exclusive interview with LaRouche took place at the same time that Mexican President Vicente Fox was visiting President George Bush in Washington, for a high-profile but contentless state visit which not only failed to address the urgent crisis now afflicting both economies, but gave Fox precisely nothing to bring home to a nation panicked by zero-growth economic figures, collapsed industry and agriculture, and soaring unemployment rates.

Commenting on the Mexican President's failed visit to the United States, LaRouche observed that Fox's return to Mexico with empty pockets will likely trigger a policy crisis inside the country on the critical question: Will the Fox government cling to the failed free-trade, neo-liberal policy which is destroying the country, or will Mexico seek out an alternative policy to ensure its continued existence as a nation?

This was precisely the issue addressed by LaRouche in early August, during his bombshell video-conference address to a high-level audience organized by the National Institute of Public Accounts in the Service of the State, in Mexico City. In that Aug. 2 presentation, LaRouche had elaborated on the systemic crisis of the international financial system, and on his unique proposals for a bankruptcy reorganization of the world monetary system.

Coming amidst a growing awareness inside Mexico that the rapidly declining U.S. economy is taking the already-ravaged Mexican economy down with it, LaRouche's comments caused a stir in policy circles at every level, and has triggered a wave of media interest in his proposals.

In fact, the Sept. 6 radio interview was but the latest in a month filled with radio, television, and press coverage of LaRouche's views, and interviews with various of LaRouche's associates inside Mexico. For example, Mari-

via Carrasco, the president of the LaRouche-affiliated Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Mexico, has been giving nearly daily broadcasts on Radio ABC to discuss LaRouche's ideas on everything from the economy to terrorism. During Carrasco's early September broadcasts, including several originating from Washington, D.C., where she was attending the annual Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees, announcements were repeatedly included on the upcoming Sept. 6 LaRouche interview.

Radio ABC has since broadcast another exclusive live interview with LaRouche, on Sept. 13, in the aftermath of the attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C.

## LaRouche: Mexico's Economic Growth Is Vital To U.S. Security

*The following is an interview by Mexico's ABC Radio with U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, on Sept. 6, 2001.*

**Q:** Good morning to you, Mr. LaRouche. We are very pleased to have you speaking with ABC Radio. Why did you, in the early 1980s, forecast the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Soviet Union?

**LaRouche:** Well, it was February 1983 when I first made that observation, in the course of a back-channel discussion I was having with the Soviet government. It was in connection with the proposal for what became known as the SDI. At that time, there were many people in the Soviet government who were interested in the proposal. But Andropov, who had just then become the secretary of the Communist Party, had a sort of "kindergarten," a group of young advisers who included buddies of Berezovsky, the now-famous international swindler—these became known as the Russian liberals.

What I did, when I heard that Andropov was going to reject the SDI proposal when Reagan made it, I said, "Well, tell them in Moscow that if they continue with this Andropov alternative to discussing this with Reagan, under the current Andropov program, the Soviet Union will disintegrate within approximately five years." Then, in 1988, I gave a press conference, later televised, in Berlin, Germany, at which I announced the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union. And I set forth a program which I proposed they should take, to rebuild the economies which were going to be shattered by the Andropov-Gorbachov program.

Now, the reason, of course, for the problems in the Soviet system is the same as in the United States, or right here in