
Press Conference

What Mexico Needs To Know About the U.S.A.

Here is Lyndon LaRouche's March 31 press conference in Monterrey, Mexico. After the press conference, LaRouche talked with some of the youth and supporters who had attended.

LaRouche: I've given a number of addresses, press interviews, as well as at the "Tec" [Monterrey Technological Institute] during my visit here, and I thought it was appropriate to have a press conference, at which I could answer questions on matters which I have not covered in these addresses.

The problem that I want to specifically focus on, is the fact that, in Mexico, even though it's next to the United States, some of the most important things that are happening inside

the United States are not much discussed. Essentially, I have a very peculiar position inside the U.S. Democratic Party and institutions, particularly since 2004, July of 2004, when a lot of the Democratic Party leadership agreed to accept my leadership in some role. And we had a very successful year in 2005, where most of us were united, especially in the Senate and some people in the House of Representatives, in defeating Bush on the attempt to eliminate Social Security. The situation now is a little more tenuous; the Democratic Party is not quite as well united, as much as it was then.

But all this is happening at the point that the biggest financial crisis in modern history is now breaking out. The next three months are likely to be among the most crucial. And since there's an election in Mexico of some importance, I think it's important that I say what I have to say about the conditions which Mexico faces.

Essentially, the situation is this: The passing of the leadership of Alan Greenspan from the Federal Reserve Board left the world economy with the worst inflationary crisis in a very long period of history. The decision was made in leading circles, including the Federal Reserve Board, to shut down the international carry-trade. The international carry-trade is the biggest factor in inflation in the world today. But that means that you're going to have a very dangerous collapse of the world financial system which is going on right now. You have the bankruptcy of Iceland, the bankruptcy of New Zealand, the threat of a similar condition in Australia. This is going to affect every financial market in the world, and could trigger a real-estate mortgage bubble inside the United States.

We're entering a period, as you see, in France, strikes in France—mass strikes; a lesser degree, mass strikes in Germany; and volcanic, earthquake-like effects in other parts of the world.

So, what the situation is today with the Mexican Presidential campaigns, and what they will be at the time of the election, may be far different. I think that Mexicans should be informed of this, so I wanted to make myself available on that question.

Q: If the next President of Mexico turns out to be Andrés Manuel López Obrador, as the polls indicate, what does that mean for the United States, that a leftist take the reins of power in Mexico?

LaRouche: That's not bad. It's not a serious problem. First of all, we have too much regime-change going on from the United States to other countries today. Especially in the Americas, we need a system of sovereign nation-states, which means the U.S. government must accept the decision of the people of Mexico in their choice of candidate, and not use pressure to try to interfere with the internal politics of Mexico. Instead of using pressure, we should use diplomacy, to try to find ways to work together with whoever the new President is. There's too much giving orders.

Q: Under current conditions you have very good relations between the United States and Mexico. What will happen when the next government comes in, in Mexico? Will relations improve?

LaRouche: We are going to have a crisis inside the United States in the meantime, and therefore, there's a certain amount of uncertainty about what the conditions will be after July.

For example, right now, the entire U.S. domestic auto industry is at the verge of collapse. The international situation is—for example, the case of Iraq-Iran: The majority of Democratic and Republican legislators and similar people is for dumping the Bush policy of confrontation with Iran.

Because the situation for the U.S. military in Iraq is worse than ever it was in Indo-China. The Iraq situation is a total military disaster. The United States troops have got to get out, nearly immediately, despite Cheney.

So, we have the majority of Republicans and Democrats around the Congress saying we have to get out. We can not walk away; we have to make an agreement with a number of governments, including Turkey and Iran, to achieve the stability of the region. And we cooperate, in withdrawing from the region.

This coincides with the worsening of the financial-monetary crisis. You look at the prices of gold, the price of precious metals, and non-precious metals: We have an *explosive, hyperinflationary collapse in process*.

My effort has been to get the U.S. government, especially the Senate—and you have people like Senator Clinton, the former President's wife—among those who are working on this. My view is, the United States government has to take the auto industry into receivership to protect it, and buy up much of the capacity of the auto industry, to build things like railroad systems, nuclear power systems, river systems, and other things that an engineering facility can do. Under these conditions, if we move in that direction, which we might, then it would not be difficult for the U.S. government to work together with a government, say, of the former mayor of Mexico City, because our great mutual interests, are cooperation on economy and human relations. The fact that the largest single minority group in the United States is of Hispanic origin, which is also a very active group in the United States. Many have come recently from Mexico, especially the poorest. Therefore, the immediate issue on the table between the U.S. government and the Mexican government, is the issue of dealing with this problem.

In my view, you take a state like Texas, the U.S. state of Texas, with about five states in northern Mexico on the U.S. border: Obviously, the challenge is going to be to establish cooperation between Mexico and the United States government on social and economic solutions to the potential crisis. For example, all of this since the time of [José] López Portillo, President López Portillo here, when conditions were not as bad as now. Our policy has always been, to fight for the docu-



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Members of the LYM in Mexico sing, during a meeting with LaRouche April 1. "You must have as much unity as possible among the nations of the Americas. And education in the Youth Movement is crucial, scientific education. Singing! You've got to have more! Very important."

mentation of the so-called illegals in the United States, and then use Mexico's representatives inside the United States, the diplomatic representatives, to maintain responsibility for this relationship. Because it's a complicated situation. You can't make a simple formula, but you can always have a humane approach to solving whatever the problems are, and it has to be dictated by both governments together.

So therefore, the question is, the thing that would be on the table would be the economic issues and the social issues, especially with the illegals in the United States, and arrangements under which the two governments are in systematic cooperation dealing with border problems, and dealing with humanitarian problems. With a good government, a good change in government which could occur, fine. The danger is, that the Bush Administration might go the other way. And we have some very nasty people inside the United States, even though they're a minority.

Youth Dialogue With LaRouche

LaRouche: [Addressing the youth] Okay, well, we have some more fun. The future lies with youth. So, you must have more youth. That's the future!

In politics, the question is, is how many people in politics do you have who are going to be the future leaders? Because the citizen votes for the future. The past, they don't like. The present is sometimes worse than the past. So, the people want

to see the future, you have to produce young people, who are leaders, who can be recognized by the people as being the leaders into the future. That's the only thing that's worth doing.

The Role of the Youth Will Be Vital

Q: A message from the youth of Mexico, that we're really happy and excited to have you here, organizing explosively here this whole period of time. We've created a lot of optimism over these last few weeks.

LaRouche: Well, you've got more than that. You've got also a very important development in Argentina, which is going to be more and more integrated with the same thing here. So what we're building essentially, is a nucleus of a new movement in South and Central America. The unification will come through activity of youth, like you have a very small group in Argentina, but they're very active, very effective, and very important. So you just take the whole thing, and put it together. *There is a basis of a movement of unity, for cooperation among the nation-states of South and Central America.* That's the future. And the sense that you have a sense of that organization and that kind of cooperation among nations, is going to work.

Because, if we don't do it, young people have no future, hmm? Right now, youth have no future, young adult youth—*none!* You have to create a future, which means changes in economy. And, we can do something on education, a few other things, but there has to be a change. We have to reverse

the downward trend of the past years. And the only way it's going to work, is you have to have unity among enough countries to represent power. You must have as much unity as possible among the nations of the Americas. And education in the Youth Movement is crucial, scientific education. Singing! You've got to have more, to sing! Very important.

So, that's what I think is crucial. And so therefore, [addressing older supporters present] you who have been around for a little bit longer, who pretend you're tired, who pretend you can't do anything any more, that you're too tired, you're too old, or too thick—you've got to come back into activity around these youth! You have to build a future.

And no one understands it better than an old man, like me! People who are older than I am, are generally dead, so I have to do the speaking! So, that's what we're doing.

'We're at a Breakthrough Time'

Q: In the history of the world, the youth have made the changes. It's not the other way around, that the older generations change the youth and make the program.

LaRouche: No, the older generations—first of all, you have a problem now with generations which is worse than is the usual case. As you know, you went through a change from a productive orientation. Mexico's an example, where 1982 is crucial, Summer of 1982: The orientation toward the future was destroyed throughout the Hemisphere, with what happened in Argentina, and in Mexico. The orientation toward building a future was lost.

Now, you see, this goes with the 68er phenomenon in the United States and Europe, and also the 68er phenomenon here. You have a generation who are now between 50, 55 and 65, they generally are running society. They have a cultural problem: They don't believe in the future! They believe in their retirement and comfort, but not the future. The only thing that'll activate them, is seeing youth move. But, the older generation wants to hold the youth back! "Don't try to change too much."

So, only if you have a youth movement, of young adults, 18-25 and so forth, *they have no future, except the one we make*. So therefore, this is the problem we have to overcome: The so-called Baby Boomer generation is a block against progress, because of the habits of these years. So therefore, we have to have a change, a social change, and the only way is by letting the youth have more authority. Don't try to run them; don't try to direct them. Yes, guidance, assistance. But they must have more authority. They have to *take* more authority, and more responsibility. You don't just give people authority, you give them responsibility. And they have to meet their responsibilities. It's called in Germany, *Auftragstaktik*. Once you train people intellectually, you don't give them orders every five minutes; you don't look under their beds all the time—you wouldn't want to! All those dirty socks!

What you have to do is get them to take the responsibility

for initiative. So they have to have a sense of responsibility, and freedom to exert leadership on the basis of responsibility.

The problem is, the Baby Boomers try to *run* the youth, dominate them. It's a mistake. Use good military training, of the German military training: *Auftragstaktik*. Give people responsibility, and the ability to *be* responsible. Let them do their work.

And it'll work. I think we're at a breakthrough time. The thing is, you know, there's a difference in South America, for example: Chile and Argentina are no longer at war. We got rid of the fascist, Pinochet and Co., the Nazis. We have problems through the Hemisphere, *but!* you have cooperation among dissimilar governments in South America—with problems, but nonetheless. We haven't *had* that cooperation since '82. So, now you have an environment which is favorable to going back to the kind of thinking we had in 1982.

Just come to life. Come out of the hole! Come back to life! Be optimistic. Anyway, that's what I have to say.