On May 21-26, Harley Schlanger, the U.S. Western regional spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche’s 2004 Presidential campaign, toured the cities of Guadalajara, Guanajuato, and Mexico City, where he spoke about the Bush League “energy pirates” behind the California energy crisis, and why they have targeted Mexican gas, oil, and electricity resources.

Schlanger’s visit was followed only a week later by Mississippi Democratic State Legislator Erik Fleming and Brian Lantz, another associate of LaRouche, who spent a week in the industrial border state of Nuevo Leon. Both tours were organized at the invitation of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement.

Schlanger addressed several manufacturers’ councils on the criminal collaboration between the corrupt Bush Administration and the companies of Bush’s biggest financial supporters—energy companies like Enron and Reliant, which have driven up energy costs and looted Californians blind, while the Bush Administration refuses to “interfere with the free market.” In Mexico City, Schlanger held private meetings with legislators and other political leaders, at the offices of the Chamber of Deputies, the Mexican Society of Civil Engineers, and the National Society of Economists.

Schlanger was interviewed by TV, radio, and the press—typified by an article in a Guadalajara paper, *Ocho Columnas*, which covered his tour under the headline “Warning: It Would Be Suicide To Privatize Electricity. U.S. Crisis Would Be Repeated.”

**Stockholder Values vs. General Welfare**

On June 1, Fleming and Lantz were in the City Council of Monterrey, capital of Nuevo Leon, to brief deputies from all four Mexican political parties on the lessons Mexicans must draw from the California debacle. After the meeting, 20 reporters descended on the visitors, and interviewed them on their opposition to privatization.

In his later address to 55 delegates from Mexico’s public health workers union, with 23,000 members in the state of Nuevo Leon alone, Fleming described the need to win the battle for D.C. General Hospital, so that it can serve as an “indispensable victory” to inspire citizens everywhere. He urged the union delegates to give the Mexican people the facts and figures they need, to understand what privatization would cost them, in financial terms and in human lives. “The people must be won to our side,” he insisted.

The head of the union accepted Fleming and Lantz’s invitation to send a delegation to Washington, D.C., to observe and report back on the D.C. General battle first-hand.

**U.S. National Mission**

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expand the scientific work in our universities, to build the laboratories, to get new projects and new productive technologies, the new products, in place. And, to think about rebuilding this world, to be able to tell our children, who come 25 years down the line: ‘What we’re going to do for you, is, we’re going to give you a better world. And, that’s what we’re doing now.’"

**Ibero-American Integration**

*Continued from page 71*

lack of unity in a common cause,” he warned. Our common cause must be the fight for the principle of the general welfare, the higher principle upon which the principle of national sovereignty is based.

‘If we fight to defend our nation, and do not defend that principle, we shall each and all be defeated and crushed. If we can unite around that principle which is a higher authority than any nation, that principle will then provide the means by which we may save each of our nations. Divided, even divided by our pride in our sovereignties, we shall each be destroyed. . . . United, as part of a worldwide effort on behalf of a common principle of national sovereignty, we can win back the sovereignty which has been lost, and much more besides.”