Lyndon LaRouche addressed economists’ conferences in Mexico, Peru, and Guatemala during the second half of 2001.

On August 2, speaking by video hookup from Germany, LaRouche addressed a seminar sponsored by Mexico’s prestigious National Institute of Public Accountants at the Service of the State (INCOPSE), and attended by political leaders from eight Mexican states, as well as from several other countries. The event was viewed across the nation as a strategic intervention by highly placed members of Mexico’s leading institutions, who rightly fear that Mexico will soon collapse into bankruptcy, as Argentina already has.

The seminar, which lasted about two and one-half hours, was entitled “New Alternatives in View of the End of Globalization.” Among those on the panel which responded to LaRouche, were Dr. Hector Luna de la Vega, executive committee president of INCOPSE; former Ambassador and former Congressman Julio Zamora Batiz; former national Cabinet member Francisco Javier Alejo; and Marivilia Carrasco, president in Mexico of LaRouche’s Ibero-American Solidarity Movement.

In the audience were political, business, military, university, and trade-union representatives on federal, state, and local levels, as well as students, professionals, and journalists from at least eight media, including radio, TV, and press. At the conclusion of his presentation, at least 65 audience members forwarded their questions to LaRouche.

LaRouche’s presentation was covered the next day by two major national dailies, El Financiero and Milenio, with extensive quotes from his presentation.

Peruvian Economic Engineers
Speaking October 2 by closed-circuit TV to a meeting of the Society of Economic Engineers in Lima, Peru, LaRouche addressed the question of what must be done in the face of the international financial crisis. In his 35-minute opening statement to the audience of more than 200, followed by an hour and a half of questions, LaRouche laid out the crucial measures which governments and leading individuals must take, in order to bring the world out of the breakdown crisis of the world financial system.

From the start, LaRouche made clear that this depth of economic disintegration is directly related to the deadly international strategic crisis, which is typified by the murderous attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon on September 11. This is a period of coups, violence, and terror, he said, where desperate men are trying to save the doomed system, and preserve their power—and when nation-states have to respond by moving to defend themselves and their people. If they are not stopped, we face a spreading world war.

Guatemalan Economic Scientists
Then, on November 13, LaRouche addressed the Guatemalan Society of Economic Scientists in a two-hour event, which held the 70 persons present rapt with attention. Notables in the audience included people from the Guatemalan government, diplomats from Cuba, Panama, and the Dominican Republic, as well as economic professionals from three universities, other professionals, and members of the Society. LaRouche concentrated on demanding that these economists take responsibility for thinking big, and engaging their governments in the kinds of discussions required for establishing a new, just world monetary system.

Guatemala’s economy is in shambles, devastated by the global collapse in the price of coffee for producers, and the demise of the U.S. as the “importer of last resort.” The audience broke into applause when LaRouche said that the foreign debt had been paid several times over, and were particularly thoughtful when he emphasized that responsibility for what the future will be, lies in their hands.