

LaRouche Returns to Mexico!

For the first time in 20 years, on Nov. 4, 2002 Lyndon LaRouche arrived in Mexico. LaRouche had visited our closest southern neighbor four times between 1979 and 1982, but when President José Lopez Portillo seized control of national credit from the hands of Wall Street in 1982, Wall Street blamed LaRouche. LaRouche had met with Lopez Portillo that May, and in July, had outlined his famous “Operation Juarez” strategy for an Ibero-American debt bomb and Common Market. Henry Kissinger vowed that LaRouche would never be allowed to visit Mexico again.

LaRouche visited Saltillo, the capital of the northern state of Coahuila, which borders Texas. During his stay, he delivered a major address at the Autonomous University of Coahuila (U.A.C.), the state’s public university, on “Alternatives in Light of the End of Globalization”; held a press conference attended by 18



Lyndon LaRouche answers questions from the press, Saltillo, Mexico, November 2002.

media; gave an exclusive half-hour interview to the leading TV newscaster of the nearby city of Monterrey, whose show is viewed throughout Northern Mexico; and was received by the state’s Gover-

nor, Enrique Martínez y Martínez.

In his meetings, both public and private, LaRouche pointed to the urgent need for large-scale development of basic economic infrastructure—power, water, and rail—in the Southwestern U.S. and Northern Mexico, as a politically practicable approach to restoring friendly U.S.-Mexican relations, as well as providing needed employment. Among LaRouche’s private meetings, was a gathering of 45-plus youth who came from several cities across Mexico to meet with him.

At the welcoming ceremony at U.A.C., both the Dean and former Dean of the University spoke on the importance of statesman/scientist LaRouche’s visit. Coahuila’s Secretary of Education was introduced, and Dr. Rafael Arguello, U.A.C.’s Director of Graduate Studies and Research, read a *curriculum vitae* of LaRouche, emphasizing his contributions to science, economics, and politics.

LaRouche’s U.A.C. presentation was the center of the trip. Not only did over 450 students, researchers, faculty, invited dignitaries, and members of the LaRouche’s Movement from the area attend the presentation; it was also broadcast simultaneously to the U.A.C.’s campuses in two other cities, and to classrooms in four other state universities (Tamaulipas, Sonora, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas), and was broadcast live on the Internet.

Robinson

Continued from page 85

San Marino’s Minister for Culture displayed the most important paintings and statues of the government palace, including a statue of Abraham Lincoln, who wrote a letter to the Republic during the Civil War. San Marino government TV ran a report about Mrs. Robinson’s visit on its prime-time news, under the headline “Angel of Rights.”

In Rome Nov. 18-19, Mrs. Robinson held a joint press conference with the “Civil Disobedients,” an organization which fights globalization and the Iraq war. Just before the press conference, she addressed a packed meeting of students at the most famous secondary school of Rome, the Liceo Giulio Cesare, with 80 enthusiastic youth 16-18 years of age.

Before leaving Italy, Mrs. Robinson was interviewed by Vatican Radio.

Budapest

Continued from page 85

Economic Sciences and Public Administration), Prof. Katalin Botos (Director of the Doctoral School of the Peter Pazmany Catholic University), Tibor Erhart (Ministry of Finance head of department), Lothar Komp (*EIR*, Germany), Prof. Gusztav Bager (Deputy General Director of the College of Szolnok), Miklos Szabo-Pelsoczi (scientific adviser of the Institute for World Economy, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Prof. Janos Plenter (former Ambassador of Hungary to Canada), and Dr. Nino Galioni of the Italian Ministry of Labor.

The topic under discussion was “The World Economy in Crisis: Need for a New Bretton Woods.” LaRouche’s presentation, “The Science of Physical Economy Today,” led off with a warning that no institution in the United States, political or economic, was prepared to deal with the dramatic economic shifts currently underway. He continued, “I can not promise that those institutions will come to their senses, but I have strong reasons to believe that remarkable improvements in thinking might occur, even rather suddenly, just as we have, recently, averted a threatened new Middle East war, if only temporarily.”