

# LaRouche in Mexico: A Dialogue On Economics and Statecraft

**Editors' note:** We present here the third installment of our coverage of Lyndon LaRouche's March 28-April 2 visit to Monterrey, Mexico. In our April 7 issue, we covered Mr. LaRouche's speech to the Monterrey Technological Institute, which invited him to address their 27th International Symposium on Economics. Last week, our cover feature reported on LaRouche's address to a group of political, business and trade union leaders from around the country, as well as his exciting presentation and exchange with 100 youth—members and supporters of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Mexico, Argentina, the United States, and Canada.

Here you will read the transcript of three discussions LaRouche had with Mexican media during his visit. The first is a 30-minute dialogue with Architect Héctor Benavides, the most-watched TV anchor in northern Mexico, which was broadcast in full on April 9 on the "Cambios" show of Multi-medios TV. This is followed by LaRouche's hour-long dialogue with radio and TV host René Alonso, which was broadcast on Alonso's program "Encuentro" on Radio Nuevo León on April 6. And third, we report on LaRouche's press conference on March 31, which includes an exchange he had with a group of youth present on that occasion.

The final element of the package is a call issued by the Mexico LaRouche Youth Movement following LaRouche's visit, which announced that the LYM and *EIR* will be co-sponsoring a seminar on "Oil for Nuclear Technology," to be held in Mexico City on June 7, 2006.

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## LaRouche on Mexican Television

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## U.S. and Mexico Can Jointly Solve the Crisis

*Here is the transcript of Architect Héctor Benavides's March 29 television interview with Lyndon LaRouche. The last eight minutes of that interview, starting with the question about which of the three Presidential candidates had the most support from the U.S. government, were aired on the news broadcast that night, just after coverage of President Bush's meeting in Mexico City with President Fox. The full half-hour*

*interview was aired on April 9, on "Cambios," one of Benavides's most-watched programs, which airs late on Sunday evenings. The questions and answers were translated on air by Dennis Small.*

**Q:** Welcome, Mr. LaRouche. With just 100 days to go before the election for the Presidency of Mexico, how do you see the situation in the country?

**LaRouche:** Well, I don't look so much at the candidates, as I do at the overall situation which I know very well. In former times, when I was more closely associated with the PRI, then I had inside knowledge on the candidates. I don't presently have inside knowledge on the candidates, but I do know what the global situation is which Mexico faces. Because you have to look at the international situation: The international financial system in the post-Greenspan period is being put through a collapse. The collapse was inevitable. The inflation under Greenspan was beyond belief. His successors now realize that they have to let the thing collapse.

But the financial groups have no interest in the people or the nations. You look, for example, at South America: You have a very interesting President in Argentina, Kirchner. I watched him closely—I think he's good. I know Argentina somewhat—the bad people and the good people. The partnership between the new government of Chile and Argentina is very important. It's very important for Mexico, if indirectly. Because the question here is, can we, in the Western Hemisphere deal with a crisis, the biggest crisis in modern history, in which whole countries can disappear? Therefore, what I'm concerned about, is, we have to have a return to a form of the old IMF, the original Bretton Woods system.

The fact is that most banks, most of the financial systems which today are dictating to other countries, are bankrupt themselves. There probably is no major bank in Japan, in the Americas, or in Western or Central Europe which is not bankrupt. The entire U.S. system is bankrupt—it's hopelessly bankrupt. The only solution is to go to government, and that is the only solution in any part of the world. The private financiers can not solve the problem. Only government, by going back to methods like those of Franklin Roosevelt, can deal with this crisis.

So, the question of what the policies are—not only in Mexico, but especially across the border, between the United States and Mexico—therefore is my great concern.

**Q:** If you look at what's happened in Brazil, Argentina,