

course in his interventionist policy toward Mexico. Yet even were he not doing so, the North's stance indicated in that declaration, combined with its victories, will cause great discouragement among the invaders and traitors to Mexico, if it hasn't already done so. They will naturally have to accept the fact that even were they to subjugate the entire Republic—a very difficult, if not impossible task—they will have gained little or nothing. For they stand before a colossus which, because of its great qualities and the principles of freedom it defends, won't hesitate to take up the defense of the oppressed and make the traitors and invaders disappear in a single blow. The enemy knows this very well, as does most of our Republic, and this quells the enthusiasm they felt in the early years of the intervention. It is my judgment that the end of their decadence is at hand, and the era of the people's reaction against their oppressors has begun."

However, Roeder writes, to rush the solution, Juárez was prepared to accept the material help of the neighbor, under his own terms:

"Should that Republic soon end its Civil War, and its government, acting as a friend and not a master, wish to lend us aid in the form of money or force, without demanding humiliating conditions, without our sacrificing one inch of our territory, without undermining our national dignity, we would accept it, and we have given confidential instructions to our minister to that effect. It would appear that there is no option but to continue the struggle with what we have, with whatever we can, and as far as we can. That is our duty: Time and perseverance shall help us. Forward then! No one should lose heart!"

In late 1865, Juárez moved to Paso del Norte (today, Ciudad Juárez), where he remained until mid-1866. In the interim, Napoleon III had received warnings from the Lincoln Administration, and had decided to withdraw his troops earlier than he had promised Maximilian. Once the imperial troops were withdrawn, the republican forces, which had begun to mop up the remnants of the ultramontane army, were able to start taking back territory. On June 10, Juárez returned to Chihuahua, and shortly thereafter, the United States fully recognized the republican government and sent its ambassador. In early 1867, all foreign troops left Mexico, leaving only the force of the traitors Miguel Miramón, Leonardo Márquez, and Tomás Mejía, with the support of the business class and their pretensions of being aristocrats, and the hierarchy of the Catholic Church—whom the owners of the PAN view as heroes to the present day.

Meanwhile, Juárez made his return trip to the capital. In February 1867, he was already in San Luis Potosí. Maximilian and his generals were holed up in Querétaro, where they held out until May 15. On May 24, Maximilian and his followers Miramón and Mejía were put on trial, and sentenced to death on June 15. At 7:00 in the morning on June 19, 1867, they were executed by firing squad at Cerro de las Campanas.

LaRouche on Argentine Radio

'The Planet Requires A Moral Mobilization'

The following telephone interview with Lyndon LaRouche was broadcast live on July 19, 2006, on Radio FM Cultura, in Cordoba, Argentina, on the eve of the July 20-21 summit of Mercosur (the Common Market of the South) in that city. The interviewer was Héctor Gómez.

Gómez: We're glad to have Mr. Lyndon LaRouche with us today, and I would like to greet him. Good morning, Mr. LaRouche. You have the floor.

LaRouche: Good morning. Thank you very much.

Gómez: We'd like to ask our friend Lyndon LaRouche for his observations at this point regarding the overall direction of the meeting of Mercosur here in Cordoba, Argentina.

LaRouche: Well, it's extremely important that we have a process, hopefully, of continuing increased cooperation among the states of South America, which will give the countries of South America a way of negotiating conditions with respect to North America and other parts of the world. This is something I've been working for in this direction since the period of the Malvinas War, when I proposed what was called "Operation Juarez," which is a reorganization of the financial debts of the hemisphere, in order to promote long-term credits for infrastructure development. I very much support the success of Mercosur.

Gómez: Now we would like to ask how you see the crisis of the international financial system?

LaRouche: The international financial system, as a whole, is hopelessly bankrupt. You see a combination of hyperinflation in primary commodities and also collapses all around the economy. You see in Europe, as in the United States, you're seeing a degree of collapse of industry which is comparable to what South America experienced during the period after 1972. It will be very soon that a decision has to be made whether we go into the worst crisis since the Dark Ages in 14th-Century Europe, or whether we can take an area such as the Americas and put it into cooperation with a Eurasian development perspective. And using regional organizations of sovereign nation-states and their mutual credit for the development of the planet as a whole—some-what like what Franklin Delano Roosevelt did with the Bretton Woods System, but a more advanced situation, a more advanced crisis.

Gómez: It's important for Argentines, and people from Cordoba in particular, at this moment prior to the meeting of the Mercosur summit, to understand what the possibilities are to achieve a unity of the Americas, from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, along the lines of John F. Kennedy's well-received proposal, the Alliance for Progress.

LaRouche: Well, this is possible. It means a change in the policy of the U.S. government. I think there are two sides to the crisis. First of all, we must get rid of the present policies of the government. They are destructive of other countries, they're destructive of the United States. We have to return to the policies of Roosevelt, as President Kennedy intended to do. Under those conditions and with a rapid increase of nuclear power and technologies generally, as in the case of Argentina, in the southern part of Argentina, which is an area of great potential expansion, which means riches for the whole continent. You have the rivers, the mineral resources, all the things necessary for a great expansion. And that would be a pivot, under the present policies of the government of Argentina, to help the entire South America to mobilize itself around the kind of cooperation which I think Mercosur represents.

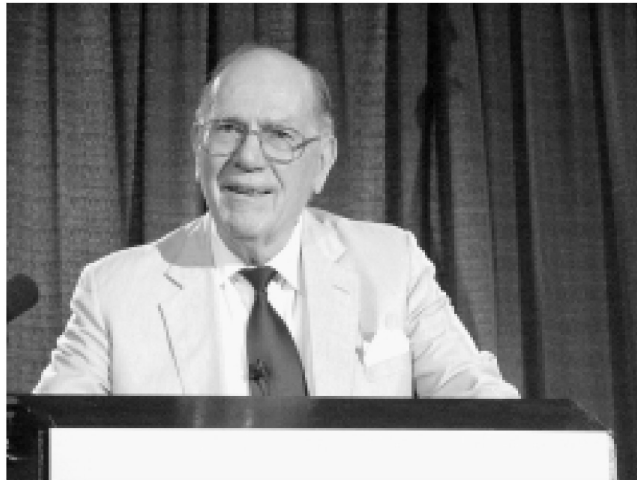
Gómez: The columnist Adrian Salbuchi is a regular participant in our daily analysis program. He is a business consultant, and in that capacity has written various books related to this discussion on the sovereign nation-state and the financial system, and I would like to invite him to dialogue with our friend Lyndon LaRouche.

LaRouche: Right.

Salbuchi: Good morning, Mr. LaRouche. I just have two questions I would like to ask you: When do you feel that we will see, on a worldwide basis, the collapse, or the possible collapse, of the United States dollar as a world currency? And what do you feel that the countries in Mercosur, who are meeting today in Cordoba, should do to prepare themselves for the shock?

LaRouche: The question is, in a sense, technical, because what this involves is a change in the principle, like constitutional principles of cooperation, for the present system, which is a very radical but necessary change. Remember that the present international financial monetary system is not only bankrupt, but it is more bankrupt than occurred during the 1920s and 1930s.

The use of financial derivatives under the former head of the U.S. Federal Reserve System has actually created a hyperinflationary growth in debt, while shrinking the actual productive level of the economy. As a result, the financial systems of both Europe and North America are hopelessly bankrupt. Which means that we have to create, by power of cooperation of sovereign governments—in a sense, the example would be, I say now the United States has to put the Federal Reserve System into government receivership for reorganization. The same is true of Western and Central



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

LaRouche: We must get rid of the present policies of the U.S. government, and return to the policies of Roosevelt, as President Kennedy intended to do.

Europe. These systems are hopelessly bankrupt. No recovery under the present conditions and lines of agreement will work.

So, the solution is that governments, sovereign governments, place the entire international monetary system into bankruptcy, and organize it under the cooperation of sovereign governments. Now this means large-scale creation of credit of 25-50 years extension. It means 1-2% interest rates, maximum. And it means long-term tariff agreements among countries.

An example of that which applies to South America, and to North America as well: You have now between Germany, Russia and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, long-term cooperation in capital formation—that is, physical capital. The tendency will be for these countries to cooperate in a natural way, because of the vast needs of populations such as China and India for raw materials, for example.

You have a somewhat similar situation in South America. There are tremendous natural resources. These have to be converted into the impetus for great growth. And Mercosur, in this case, is obviously a pilot vehicle for negotiating some of these long-term trade agreements, because if you put your eyes on the fact that most long-term investments are 25-50 years, and it's on the basis of the long-term investment in infrastructure and in developing natural resources, about 50% of the economy is going to be in that area. And economies which share the development of natural resources have a natural complementarity, which amounts to the common interests of the group of nations.

So I think that if you take the two situations—Eurasia and the Americas, and South America as a special part of the Americas—these are the keystones of the future civilization for the next 50 years to come. This requires understanding, it

requires fresh thinking. From my standpoint, the situation and opportunities are absolutely clear. All that is needed is the political will to do it.

Salbuchi: Thank you. Let me just ask you one further question, perhaps one last question. In view of the volatile situation which we're seeing in the Middle East right now, what are your views regarding the imminent initiation of a new petroleum, oil market based in Iran, which would not use U.S. dollars? And what would happen if China, which is potentially an ally of Iran, were to change its massive reserves into another currency, such as euros?

LaRouche: We don't really have a Middle East situation. We have a global situation, which has a special reflection in the Middle East. It is not the Israelis who are dictating the policies of the current Israeli government. This impetus, the whole global impetus, is coming from a group of financial interests who are known internationally as the Synarchist International. For example, the keystone of this is the French synarchists, the Dutch interests associated with the oil interests there, and the British interests represented by the Bank of Scotland, for whom, for example, the Bank Santander is merely an agent.

These bankers are going for a crisis. They are on top now. They are largely controlling governments, and they are causing willful chaos and potential world war, now. Obviously, a change in the ratio of the value of the Chinese currency to the dollar could be a trigger in the immediate collapse of the world financial system.

The control of the world petroleum market from the area of Iran is impossible. This is a myth. It could never work.

Salbuchi: Okay, okay. And talking about oil, what do you know—we have information here, but it's never actually been verified—that, as you know, Argentina's oil company YPF was privatized by Mr. Menem in the 90s, and is the property of Repsol, which is a Spanish oil company. However, we are all surprised, or many of us have been surprised, that Spain, not having a drop of oil, all of a sudden appears with a great huge oil company. And there's a lot of thought that, in actual fact, Repsol is sort of a facade for British Petroleum and other British oil interests, who wanted to keep Argentina's oil after we lost the Malvinas War.

LaRouche: I can answer that precisely. If you look at the Spanish banks, which are operating as predators throughout much of South America, like Bilbao and Santander, they are simply errand boys for the British Bank of Scotland. That is the bank of the British monarchy. Now, the British monarchy and the Bank of Scotland are tied to the Dutch interests. They are tied then to the Synarchist banks centered in France, which is typified by the case of Felix Rohatyn in the United States. This is the same axis which was behind Hitler—exactly the same financial apparatus. Hitler is gone. He was expended, but the monster that used him is still alive.

Their objective is what's called globalization: to denationalize all key natural resource assets, to denationalize all high-technology industries, and to create an international financial syndicate which effectively runs the world. The Malvinas War was the result of a fight by which the British were going to at least steal, or lock up the petroleum interests of what was then contested Argentine territory. But that was only a reflection of the larger policy.

So this issue about sovereign control of nations over their natural resources is a principle that must be reestablished. At the same time, we must recognize that there's a limited future for oil as a source of power for this world. It's becoming more scarce, it's more costly in physical terms, and we now have to shift into a nuclear age in power, in which petroleum will tend to be more and more a chemical feedstock.

You can see that in Mexico, for example. Mexico is producing less oil than it was under the former government of Lopez Portillo. The oil production could be brought back in about five to seven years, but that would be only a transition period. It is nuclear power upon which the future of humanity depends.

Salbuchi: One last question. I've been listening very attentively to all of what you're saying. We all agree, I think, that nation-states have power, but above nation-states, we have these financial and industrial cartels who really run the whole globalization show, or new world order show. Would we be correct in saying that they are planning organizations, you find them at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, the Trilateral Commission, and very importantly, at the Bilderberg Conference that just met in Ottawa, Canada?

LaRouche: Well, some of these organizations are only peripheral, in the sense that they represent fora for certain kinds of discussions, in which policy is discussed and through which the propaganda machine functions to put out what they recommend governments should do. The Bilderberg group is the much more significant organization. The Bilderberg organization was founded when the French Synarchists made an alliance with Deterding and company in the Royal Dutch Shell area, and this of course was tied to the Royal Bank of Scotland, which controls Santander, which raped part of South America. The Bilderberg group is not exactly a control group, but it's very important because it represented that Nazi, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Prince Philip of the British royal family.

This is significant because it is a medium of bringing together financial institutions which are the world's most powerful and most predatory financier interests. And at this time, it is that combination which is the core of the enemies of humanity.

Gómez: Finally, we would like to ask Mr. LaRouche, the friend of the unity of the Americas, of nation states, and of

Argentina, to close with a special message, not only for those listening to this show, but also to replay this message at various meetings which will be occurring around the summit of the presidents of Mercosur.

LaRouche: Yes. We are living through the most dangerous period since the 14th Century, the New Dark Ages. Despite all the horrible things that have happened since then, nothing compares except that to what we're facing today. The intention is to put the world's population under the control of bankers, not governments—very much like the 10th through 14th Centuries, under the Venetian bankers. I'm very familiar with these problems, because these guys are my personal enemies; and I'm theirs!

Now, we are at a time where the whole system is about to go out. What is needed then are two things: Unity of patriots of various countries to assert the power of sovereign government above bankers. We're not going to eat the bankers: they're probably not good to eat. But they must take orders from government. We must create an international monetary financial system which effectively is like the old Bretton Woods System, but with more emphasis on national banking and less on so-called independent central banking.

We also require a moral mobilization of the people. The lower 80% of the population in the Americas and in Europe have been deprived of much of the sovereignty they had previously. They're treated more and more like peasants. They're not consulted. And therefore we have to strengthen the development process within and among nations, not only for physical development but to affirm the mental and moral development of the people, of their sovereignty with respect to their own government. They must see the government as their own, representing their personality, their hopes, their aspirations.

Therefore, great development projects, including development projects across national borders, must go with the sense of giving the power back to government. But giving the power over governments to their own people, not to foreign financial power. We have to have a moral reawakening of the planet.

I'm happy to say that I've seen steps in that direction in cooperation during the recent two years in South America. The process is very encouraging. You have something similar in Asia, but different, with the Shanghai Cooperation Council, and its extension through Russia into Germany.

We have to make these trends, rapidly, the trends of the planet as a whole.

Gómez: I would like to thank our good friend Lyndon LaRouche for this communication, this effort you have brought to the people of Cordoba, and our listeners across the hemisphere. I'd like to sign off with a statement which I also used in a similar dialogue, to say to our friend Lyndon LaRouche, the friend of Argentina and the friend of the Americas: May God Save the Americas.

LaRouche's Warning Circulates in Russia

As a guest on the Radio Govorit Moskva (Moscow Speaking) program, "Direct Dialogue With Yuri Krupnov," July 14, Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum presented the central idea from Lyndon LaRouche's statement on the oncoming strategic crisis, "The Strategic Significance of the Hit on India" (EIR, July 21). A transcript was posted several days later on the station's website, and further circulated by the AKS information agency and others, bringing LaRouche's warning to a wide audience in Russia.

Host Serafim Melentyev interviewed his regular guest on the call-in show, political analyst and Movement for Development leader Yuri Krupnov, together with Tennenbaum. Other highlights of their discussion included the potential improvement of Russian-American relations, as has happened in times of crisis in the past. Translated excerpts of the broadcast appear below.

Melentyev: Good evening! You are listening to Direct Dialogue with Yuri Krupnov, Chairman of the Movement for Development. Today we have an unusual format, since also in the studio is Jonathan Tennenbaum, science advisor to Lyndon LaRouche, one of the leaders of the Democratic Party of the U.S.A.

Today's topic is "The deindustrialization of the country and the world, and problems of organizing industrial development." But first I would like to ask my guests a different question. There has been a serious deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. Israel is bombing Lebanon, and now Lebanon is counterattacking. President Mahmoud Ahmadi-nejad of Iran warned in an interview yesterday, that if Israel decides to attack Syria, Iran will take Syria's side and join the war. At the UN Security Council, U.S. Ambassador John Bolton blocked a resolution, which would have called on Israel to stop. Where do you think the situation in the Middle East could lead?

Krupnov: It is quite clear that it won't lead to anything good. But, in my view, the important thing is what all this means. What it means, is that the dominant tendency in the world today is the attempt by a small segment of humanity, which is sometimes termed the "Golden Billion," to fulfill its desire to flourish at the expense of the rest of mankind. But the flourishing is not doing very well. And your question really is on-topic for our discussion today, because the problem of deindustrialization is connected precisely with this, because either we together build and carry out world development, and then other problems will come up, involving nature,