

# LaRouche human rights case breaks in Mexican press

by Valerie Rush

Efforts by Henry Kissinger and his State Department errand boys to keep the LaRouche case from breaking the blackout in Mexico failed miserably when the May 29 edition of the widely read opposition weekly *Proceso* devoted a full six pages to exposing the persecution and imprisonment of the U.S. economist and statesman.

Under the title "U.S. Executive Submits to Judiciary to Imprison an Adversary," *Proceso* tells its readers:

"It was thought that the best way [to get LaRouche] was to investigate LaRouche's finances. And the battle began. His newspaper was closed, his magazines closed, his offices raided, his files—containing more than million documents—confiscated, his companies put into receivership, his followers indicted and tried, his organizations declared in bankruptcy and, finally, LaRouche and his closest collaborators brought to trial, charged with credit-card fraud and taking loans with no intention of repaying them. They were found guilty and sentenced to various years in jail. Fifteen for LaRouche, 86 for his collaborator Rochelle Ascher, responsible for fundraising.

"This is the story of that persecution, trial, and sentencing, in which the United States government submitted to the judiciary to achieve its ends," *Proceso* explains.

The case of Lyndon H. LaRouche, who has been called "Latin America's best ally in the U.S.," had already become a center of discussion in Venezuela, a nation in the throes of an unprecedented economic and political crisis. The infamy of LaRouche's status as a political prisoner has exploded in Brazil as well, where over 70 legislators signed a petition to the U.S. Supreme Court protesting the violation of LaRouche's human rights, and demanding his freedom.

But it was in Mexico, where Lyndon LaRouche has been well known in political circles ever since his 1979 visit there, and his 1982 meeting with President José López Portillo, that the financial and political circles who fear LaRouche had hoped to keep the lid on. After all, LaRouche did name his book-length program for debt reorganization and an Ibero-American Common Market *Operation Juárez*, in dedication to the Mexican patriot and statesman Benito Juárez. LaRouche wrote *Operation Juárez* in 1982, after a Mexican friend requested that he outline a comprehensive solution to the continent's debt crisis.

The *Proceso* coverage, written by the respected journalist Enrique Maza, includes an exclusive two-page interview

granted by LaRouche from the detention center in Alexandria, Virginia, where he is currently being held pending appeal. Maza portrays the drama of his one-hour interview with LaRouche, contrasting the stark confinement of the prison with the wealth of ideas and proposals of the man he is interviewing.

Maza paraphrases LaRouche: "The world is experiencing a new version of Sparta versus Athens: force against culture, the spear against civilization. Genocide is being committed against the developing world. The foreign debt is a form of genocide. The debt is no longer a problem of profits but of usury, and usury is intolerable. We have destroyed productivity and the only thing remaining is the immorality of usury."

LaRouche, writes Maza, laments the lack of a new monetary system which is equitable. "The great injustice of our era is inequity. And it is the United States which runs that injustice in the world. Therefore, one must seek a development platform. And that is what I have tried to do. Inequity is contempt for man. Thus the importance of philosophy: love of man. That is why I am a philosopher. First one must seek *Concordantia catholica*, and nationalism afterwards. First conscience, then the law. . . .

"Every man has the right to life," continued LaRouche,



The magazine *Proceso*, devotes six pages of feature coverage to LaRouche: "U.S. Executive Submits to Judiciary to Imprison an Adversary."

“a decent life, and to have a good government. The state, therefore, is obliged to choose the best possible policies in order to give us good government. In the midst of all this, some of us have the duty and the ability to say what should be done.”

One of the tasks LaRouche undertook was the attempted unification of Ibero-America into a debtors' cartel. Maza quotes LaRouche: “I spoke with President José López Portillo, so that he would declare a moratorium. We campaigned in Latin America, and Brazil and Argentina supported Mexico. The banks wanted the opposite: Divide and conquer. Only the unity of all could have won, not each one by himself. The opportunity was lost. I have been fighting for that Latin American unity since 1974.”

### ‘The condominium of power’

In the interview with Maza, LaRouche identifies the enemies he is up against. He reviews the “condominium of power” known as the Trust, a conspiracy between the Bolsheviks and the financier/rentier interests which emerged after the Russian Revolution, and continued in a somewhat altered guise following World War II. Through this “condominium,” the two Empires sought to apportion power between them. Maza summarizes LaRouche's thoughts: “The Trust's Russian agent, the man who runs its northern route, is Henry Kissinger. Involved with him in the great conspiracy are Oliver North, William Casey, the Cheka, Moscow, London, Margaret Thatcher, Gorbachov. It is the great power condominium which has its international apparatus through the banks. The condominium of power which dictates to all nations.”

Maza then quotes LaRouche on the Trust: “They are not communists in the popular sense of the term. They are an oligarchic faction which views the Soviet Union as an integral part of a grand geopolitical design, as a chess piece to be moved when convenient. It could even be granted world domination for a time, as part of a very long process whose objective is—perhaps through a century of bloody chaos—the creation of a new kind of world order, where their families—they hope—will dominate and rule forever. The statements of the Trilateral Commission on their goal of bringing about a global society step-by-step, and the declarations and objectives of characters like Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger, are an exact reflection of the true motives of those families for whom they work.

“This great oligarchic design is the Apocalypse. It is the influence of powerful rentier and financial interests, committed to the creation of that geopolitical design as a crucial element in the decision-making and policy-planning structure, which has created the conditions for the apocalyptic danger of AIDS, for the genocide against the developing nations.”

Maza reports LaRouche's prediction that if we do not rid ourselves of that “structure,” civilization will be lost. And he cites LaRouche:

“This is the reason that the Trust views me as its enemy; because I believe in the nation-state, and because I have been effective in my battle against them.”

That is why, suggests Maza, LaRouche is in jail.

Maza describes LaRouche's attacks on the Trilateral Commission and on the “parallel government” behind the Iran-Contra scandal. Maza says that LaRouche became such a problem that Kissinger launched warfare against LaRouche and his movement.

Maza concludes his article with reference to the demand by more than 100 Ibero-American legislators for LaRouche's freedom. Writes Maza, “They did not like the way justice is carried out in the United States.”

### The bankers respond

Two days after the *Proceso* coverage of LaRouche appeared, one of Mexico's leading leftist journalists who nonetheless endorses President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's support for the International Monetary Fund's austerity policies, Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, felt obliged to answer. In a column run front-page June 1 in the daily *La Jornada* under the title, “LaRouche: Myth and Swindler; Laborites: A Danger,” Granados Chapa complains bitterly of *Proceso*'s coverage.

“On May 12, in the *New York Times*, an advertisement appeared in which Mexican deputies of the PARM party, together with other Latin American parliamentarians, demanded freedom for Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, ‘unjustly’ imprisoned in the United States, according to the congressmen. . . . *Proceso* joined this mistaken cause, and this is indeed unusual and merits the exposition of another viewpoint.”

The other “viewpoint” Granados Chapa chooses to present, comes from a brief put out by a “social democratic trade union federation,” he reports. “Through their clever maneuvers, the Laborites [referring to the Mexican Labor Party, LaRouche co-thinkers in Mexico] fool people by presenting their chief as a Democrat . . . and themselves as fighters for causes which, however, are so diverse, so changeable, so contradictory, that even if you examine them cursorily, there is no doubt that you are dealing with a group designed to confuse, intimidate and inhibit popular political action.”

It remains to be seen whether *Proceso* author Maza will have anything further to say about the furor his coverage of LaRouche has triggered. Interestingly, however, Maza dedicated a 500-word box in the same issue of *Proceso* as his LaRouche interview to describing a visit he made while in Alexandria, Virginia to the Masonic Lodge No. 22, which houses the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Sanctuary. Not only were at least four U.S. Presidents members of the lodge, but so too were four Mexican Presidents, including the dictator Porfirio Díaz and the creator of Mexico's satanic Televisa empire, Miguel Alemán. LaRouche has indicted world freemasonry as a critical element in the satanic global conspiracy civilization is facing today.