

Zepp-LaRouche explodes global land-bridge battle in Mexico

by EIR Editors

The arrival in Mexico at the end of November of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, has set off a national storm of discussion and debate, over how Mexico can avoid national bankruptcy (once again) and the total breakdown of its physical economy which is now under way, under its current policies.

The most prominent of her public presentations in cities across Mexico, to which hundreds have turned out and which have received extensive coverage in the press, radio, and television media of Mexico, was a keynote address on Dec. 1 at the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, where she was joined by another speaker, the former President of Mexico, José López Portillo.

As she did in each of her presentations, Zepp-LaRouche told the more than 100 people gathered at the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics that, in the coming weeks and months, we will see a new and more destructive phase of the disintegration of the international financial system. This crisis is without historical precedent; it will not be like that of the 1930s, but much worse, and it will destroy civilization, if the nations of the world are not prepared to immediately abandon the policies of globalization and free trade, she stressed. However, she added, there is hope for humanity in the new strategic alliance which Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov are forging, and which other nations are beginning to join, around the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, also known as the New Silk Road.

Zepp-LaRouche was in China at the end of October, at the invitation of Beijing government, to participate in an international conference on the Eurasian Land-Bridge, a concept proposed by her husband, U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche. Zepp-LaRouche explained that one of the primary goals of

her husband, is to convince President Bill Clinton that he has to join this new strategic combination.

Time to listen to LaRouche

“It is now necessary for the world to listen to the wise words of Lyndon LaRouche,” López Portillo said. López Portillo, a member of the Society, was the guest of honor invited to comment on Zepp-LaRouche’s address. “How important, that they enlighten us as to what is happening in the world, as to what will happen, and as to what can be corrected. How important, that someone dedicates their time, their generosity, and their enthusiasm to this endeavor,” the former President emphasized.

López Portillo charged that during his government (1976-82), “all the prescriptions which the international bodies gave us, tended to depress demand—not to foster production, to depress demand: pay less to your workers, your peasants, sacrifice employment. When, in our country, to govern is to create jobs. When what was needed, for example, was to create regional justice, which is also a form of inequality in Mexico. The different regions that also need somehow to be developed, need, for example, subsidies, privileges, to be able to do so.” By refusing to let us do this, “the hard-headedness of the international bodies left us without any option, and as a consequence, we were trapped. We misbehaved with the international bodies, and we were punished. They accused us of being populists, etc. Other governments behaved themselves, and the result has been the same. This is what is dramatic: We push the rock to the top of the hill, and it falls on us, when we reach the top.”

The former President firmly defended Mexico’s protectionist tradition as the only way to achieve “social justice,”



In the footsteps of Alexander von Humboldt (from left): former Mexican President José López Portillo, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and EIR Ibero-American Intelligence Director Dennis Small, at a meeting of the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics in Mexico City on Dec. 1, 1998. Humboldt, the 19th-century German scientist, humanist, and world traveller, was a member of the society, and his statue stands at the entrance to the building. “I know that Humboldt would be very happy about the development occurring in the world today,” Zepp-LaRouche declared.

the central objective of the Mexican Revolution of 1910. He emphasized that this tradition, “under the force of its rejection by international bodies” like the IMF, the World Bank, and others, “has been weakened. Thus, the importance that someone in the world is thinking on behalf of everyone, and is opening doors. . . . Let us hope, Doña Helga, that your husband can influence the government of the United States, so that the proposals which you so brilliantly have laid out to us, can, in some way, be realized, and with them, that peoples can express their uniqueness in the cultural realm, and in every possible aspect.”

A road toward a new Renaissance

Zepp-LaRouche reviewed the Chinese diplomacy for the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, with Russia, Japan, India, Malaysia, and other nations, and explained the dimensions of this project and its impact on world economic development, as the prototype of the accords for a New Bretton Woods to replace the IMF system. She reiterated that LaRouche’s strategy is to fight to convince U.S. President Bill Clinton to mobilize with this block of nations, which will light the flame of optimism. She underlined that the world finds itself equally close to a New Dark Age—which will occur if the current policies of the IMF and the Group of Seven continue—as to a new Renaissance.

Zepp-LaRouche showed various maps of LaRouche’s conception of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, including a map of South America depicting the proposed integration of the continent through infrastructure development. She also presented LaRouche’s well-known “Triple Curve” of the financial collapse, showing how and why the international financial

system is disintegrating. She insisted that nations which do not adopt protectionist measures, such as exchange and capital controls, and the establishment of a national bank to promote development, will be destroyed by the global crisis.

Zepp-LaRouche began her speech by expressing her happiness that, at the entry to the Society’s headquarters, located in the heart of the historic district of Mexico City, stands a bust of the 19th-century German genius Alexander von Humboldt, who was a member of the Society, which was founded in 1833.

“I am very happy to come to Mexico at this moment, and I was extremely happy to see Alexander von Humboldt’s bust standing at the entrance of this house, because I know that he would be very happy about the development occurring in the world today. As you know, he was in contact with nearly all important humanist forces of his time, and the dramatic changes which are taking place today bring to memory this great man and his networks.” In this sense, she commented, her visit to Mexico follows “in the footsteps of Humboldt.”

Among the personalities who attended her presentation at the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, were Julio Zamora Batiz, president of the Society’s Academy of Economics, and Guillermo Rosell de la Lama, president of the Society’s Academy of Architecture and Regional Development, as well as four other presidents of the Society’s 12 Academies.

In the speech we publish here, given the following night to some 250 people who came to hear her at a conference organized by LaRouche’s associates in the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement in Mexico City, Zepp-LaRouche laid out the same panorama facing the world, to which former President López Portillo had responded.