

[Home](#)[Join The](#)[Latest from
LaRouche](#)[Volunteer](#)[Search](#)[Exonera](#)[x](#)

Lyndon LaRouche Interviewed for TV in Neuquen, Argentina August 7, 2003

To send a link to this document to a friend [Click Here](#).

Lyndon LaRouche taped the following telephone interview on Aug. 7 with host Alejandro Polizzo of the "Ten Minutes" program of Channel 7 TV in the Patagonian Province of Neuquen, Argentina. It was transmitted, accompanied with shots taken from recent LaRouche videos, on Thursday, Aug. 7th at midnight. Midnight is prime time in Argentina, and an estimated 150,000 viewers watched and listened to the interview.

Alejandro Polizzo: How are you? Good evening. Welcome. We will begin here with "Ten Minutes" on Channel 7 of Neuquen. No one will be actually seated here in our interviewee's chair today, at least not physically, but he will be here through telephone communication.

He was born on Sept. 8, 1922, in the United States, with professional experience as a management consultant and economist between 1947-48, and from '52-72, founder in 1974 of the weekly *Executive Intelligence Review*, co-founder in 1975 of the Fusion Energy Foundation, also member of the Schiller Institute. I am speaking of Lyndon LaRouche, a contender for the Democratic Party presidential candidacy in the United States in the years 1980, 84, 88, 92, 96, 2000, and for the coming 2004 elections in the United States.

He was the Labor Party presidential candidate in 1976, and candidate for federal representative for Virginia in 1990. He was convicted in 1988, in December of that year, and jailed on conspiracy charges from 1989 through 1994, in a political trial which the German jurist Prof. Friederich von der Heydte said in 1989 was comparable to the scandal of Captain Alfred Dreyfuss in France. All that we could find out about the case against Lyndon LaRouche was no more than another painful reminder of the exploitation of the judicial system for political ends. Disgracefully, it is a method that has been used repeatedly in our times, both in the West and also in the East. And we Argentines probably know something about this.

A little while ago, we held a phone conversation with Dennis Small and Carlos de Hoyos, in the United States, and with Lyndon LaRouche in Germany, with whom we are now going to have a 20 minute interview. We are going to discuss various things, having to do not only with international policy from the standpoint of economics, of what is going to happen with the war in Iraq, how he sees Mercosur, how he sees Argentine integration with other countries, and if there are possibilities for getting out of our financial crisis.

Greetings, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche. Thank you very much for this telephone interview. I would like to know, from your international viewpoint, Mr.

LaRouche, how do you see the Argentine republic? From what point of view do you see our foreign debt? It frightened us when the military government ended in 1983, how large the debt was, and today that debt has tripled or quadrupled. How do you see this from the outside, and how did this come about for our country?

LaRouche: There is a solution, but it's going to take an international conspiracy by people who care about the principle of maintaining a community of sovereign nation-states. We can do it. It's a difficult fight. I've been in it for a long time, but I'm determined that we shall win. As an American patriot, I'm determined that Argentina should succeed in overcoming this difficulty.

The question is, how many people in Argentina must suffer before the problem is solved? So, my solidarity with the people of Argentina, as a presidential candidate of the United States is, I think, an important factor. I'm optimistic we can win, but it's going to be a difficult fight.

Question: I agree with your sentiment. It is going to be a difficult battle, because what we have right now in Argentina is that half of the population lacks genuine employment, and of those, 60% are under the poverty line. So, would you think the battle is lost here before we begin it?

LaRouche: No, because all it would take, going through the history of the depression of the 1930s--which I lived through--, is a decision by the United States government on reorganizing the international financial system, and we could create credit to immediately begin the revival of the economy of countries such as Argentina.

I would add one very important point. In 1946, Argentina was about the fourth highest-ranking country in the world in standard of living. That reflects a deep cultural root in the combined leading populations of Argentina of Spanish, Italian and German origin. And whatever the criticisms of Peron, as such, the fact is that the culture which he reflected was a culture which is capable of doing this.

In my study of the history of Renaissances since ancient Greece, if we unleash a revival of the economy of Argentina through credit, we will find the cultural factors which are deeply embedded in three or four or more generations of the population, will begin to produce the rest of the result. And the other factor is that the countries of Central and South America are the first line of defense, together with the United States, of the Americas as a whole. And therefore, when the United States comes to its senses, as it would under my presidency, there would be a revival, a Renaissance, throughout the hemisphere.

At present, I would tell people, from what I know from behind the scenes, my chances of becoming president are greater than probably anyone outside inner circles imagines. So, we have not won the war and we have no guarantee of winning the war, but I believe that we *can* win the war.

Question: We just have one minute left [in this segment]. The crisis in Argentina is not only national, but international. So, what would be the solution at an international level? An international bankruptcy?

LaRouche: In a sense, but it has to be a qualified international bankruptcy. A consortium of nations of the world must declare the International Monetary Fund in bankruptcy, and take it into receivership and reorganize it. Unfortunately, this is not likely until the conditions become so bad--which will happen soon, however--that they are willing to agree to such a measure.

But you start from the Christian principle that the lives of human beings are sacred, but money is not sacred, which is the fundamental principle of natural law. This is also the fundamental law of the United States, and it's the impulsive law of all states of this civilization. Therefore, if we decide to save people from the genocide of a great depression, then we will act to save the people first, and reorganize the banking system as a secondary interest, as Franklin Roosevelt did in 1933.

Therefore, this aspect of the Roosevelt tradition is very important for all of the Americas. And though I'm not directly a simple follower of Roosevelt, I follow the Roosevelt tradition, because that is the tradition in my own country, which could be mobilized to bring about this change. That's the basis of my confidence.

Question: How do you see the situation in Iraq? We are puzzled, we can't justify, and we can't comprehend. Where is the justification that there existed a world threat of weapons of mass destruction that was the basis for the U.S.-British invasion.

LaRouche: First of all, I can assure you from the experts that I know, that there were never any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. The whole business of the war was a fraud. It was forced by circles around Vice-President Cheney, the man who I'm trying to have impeached from office for his crimes against humanity, and against the Constitution of the United States.

The place is a mess. We now have irregular, guerrilla warfare in Iraq. It's an endless pit unless we get out of there. Therefore, I am organizing internationally for the immediate resignation, or impeachment, of Cheney, and for bringing the issue of Iraq back into the United Nations Security Council, where I believe we could solve the problem.

Question: What about your candidacy? We have seen reports that come through *Resumen Ejecutivo* and *EIR*, that your campaign is growing rapidly.

LaRouche: I have the broadest, actually active, popular financial support of any candidate in the Democratic Party right now. I am also building an organization from among people in government circles--that is, the permanent establishment, military intelligence, diplomatic, and so forth--which would be the people I would take into government as President. I am

prepared to govern the United States, and I think that none of my rivals, including the present President, are qualified to do so.

Question: In *Resumen Ejecutivo* in March, there is a headline on a picture under the caption, "Friend of Martin Luther King, acclaimed by 50,000 Germans" [the photo was of Amelia Boynton Robinson--ed]. What can you tell us about that?

LaRouche: I represent, in part, one of my key constituencies, to which I am most closely attached, is the so-called African-American civil rights lobby, especially people who are in state and federal office. And these are among my closest collaborators. Obviously, I'm in the tradition of Lincoln. We're committed to fight this fight out, not only in the United States but internationally.

Question: Finally, something that interests Argentines a great deal, in the minute and a half that remains: How do you view our Argentine President, and integration with MercoSur.

LaRouche: I don't really judge Presidents, because of a matter of discretion, as such. I do sometimes make comments on them.

My commitment is, that I am a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and I am committed to a correct relationship with whoever is the President of Argentina. What I will represent in that relationship is my policies, which I will recommend as the terms of collaboration between whoever is the President of Argentine, and me. In other words, the Presidency of Argentina is a personal friend of mine, whether the incumbent President makes mistakes or not. The friendship is permanent.

Question: Thank you very much, and we certainly hope you can visit us in Argentina sometime.

LaRouche: I'd be delighted to.

- 30 -

Paid for by LaRouche in 2004

Top