

ons program, such as “a U.S. preemptive strike, . . . will certainly not serve the interest of South Korea” Ambassador Kim warned, and would “create a serious impingement upon the sovereignty of the nation.” Instead of war, South Korea needs “reinforced emphasis on regional cooperation in East Asia,” led by the New Silk Road. “[T]he future of East Asia belongs together. . . . The ongoing construction of the Trans-Korean Railways and their connection to the Trans-Siberian Railways will hopefully have a trigger-effect for further connections to the Chinese mainland and Trans-Asian Railways encompassing ASEAN countries.”

### Utopian Interference

The Korean Presidential election was close, because the South Korean population is deeply split. Voters over 50, who remember the Korean War and are grateful to the United States, are frightened by media hype about the war threat. Younger voters, who are more ignorant of this history, disbelieve the threat and want to get on to building a united Korea. South Korea fundamentally is a very pro-American place for good reasons, as the two countries share mutual respect for the absolute sovereignty of a republic under natural law.

The increasingly heavy-handed interference into the election, however, became too much for Koreans to take. First,

there was the U.S. declaration of an oil embargo against the North on Nov. 14; then the seizure of a North Korean merchant ship on Dec. 11. These provoked North Korea to announce on Dec. 14 plans to reopen its plutonium reactor, just as President Kim had warned on Nov. 18 (see EIR, Dec. 6).

“Nobody wants the United States to intervene in our politics,” one Seoul professor told the Korea Times. “Since the United States intercepted a North Korean cargo ship carrying Scud missiles, many politicians and local media suspect that the incident is part of an American maneuver to influence the Presidential poll.”

There were even last-minute stunts on Election Day. Roh’s key campaign partner Chung Mong-joon, popular head of the soccer association and heir to the Hyundai Group, suddenly pulled out of Roh’s campaign and denounced him, seven hours before polls opened. Chung claimed that Roh had told a rally, that he would support Pyongyang in a conflict with the United States. As Election Day began, opposition spokesmen announced: “Now, we will win the election!” The Washington Post forecast that the Chung split would hand Lee Hoi-chang a victory. Yet Roh, who was “baffled” by Chung’s move, had merely said: “South Korea should be able to mediate a possible quarrel between North Korea and the United States” if it got out of hand, the transcript shows. Chung locked himself in his home and refused to see Roh,

## Korea and World Peace

This statement was issued on Dec. 15 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.’s Presidential pre-candidate political committee, LaRouche in 2004.)

I am thankful for the U.S. Government’s official apology to Spain, over the attempt by some U.S. rogues to involve Spain in an attempted destabilization of the ongoing Korea election campaigning. The restoration of rail transport within Korea which will allow us to connect Pusan to western Europe, is an essential part of the effort to rescue the United States’ partner, Europe, from the effects of a currently accelerating general economic collapse around most of the planet. The currently continuing attempts of U.S. official “Chicken-hawks,” such as Richard Perle and his accomplices, to trigger a war-like crisis in the Korea Peninsula, must be stepped on, hard.

A group of Eurasian nations, including the Strategic Triangle of Russia, China, and India, is emerging as the pivot of an increasing density of far-reaching, long-term economic development projects within Asia. This includes

Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia. The foundation of this ongoing economic strategy includes large-scale infrastructure projects which will serve as a critical margin of long-term stimulants to the entire region. Among the effects will be a long-term growth of large margins of exports of relevant technology from Europe, and similar opportunities for U.S. trans-Pacific trade.

Those benefits depend in significant degree upon strategically crucial cooperation among Japan, Korea, and China. Japan urgently needs the opportunity to return to the industrial-goods-export orientation of the period prior to Zbigniew Brzezinski’s U.S. wrecking of Japan’s oil-for-technology relations with Mexico, for example. Japan’s prospect for participation in cooperation among Russia, China, and Korea, is therefore a critical factor in Japan’s early future. A revival of the pre-1997 industrial capabilities of Korea, and the development of the rail connection from Pusan to Europe, is therefore a critical frontier of the defense of the U.S. economy itself.

Therefore, any meddling madmen who are seeking to disrupt the Korea rail connection, or target North Korea for U.S. Chicken-hawks’ attempts to use it as a nuclear alternative for warfare on Iraq, must be considered a threat, not only to our friends in Eurasia; but, also, a menace to the imperilled economic security of the U.S.A. itself.