

LaRouche Addresses Chinese-Americans in D.C.

by William Jones

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche on Sept. 1 addressed 230 Chinese-Americans attending the annual meeting of the National Association for Chinese Unification, in Washington, D.C. This organization was established in September 1972, only a few months after President Richard Nixon's visit to China, the first step in the gradual establishment of relations between the People's Republic of China, founded in 1949, and the United States. The association has served as a major factor among the Chinese community in Washington, working to build support for the ultimate reunification of China and Taiwan. Greetings to the meeting came from some 50 Chinese organizations throughout the world.

LaRouche's address followed opening remarks by Lan Lijun, Deputy Chief of Mission of the Chinese Embassy in Washington. LaRouche was introduced by Leni Rubinstein from the Schiller Institute, the editor of its Chinese-language magazine. "These are difficult times and times of change, but there are some good signs on the horizon," LaRouche told the audience. "Recently, as you probably know, in Korea there are negotiations for the unification of the rail systems of Korea. This is a very difficult situation, for reasons that some of you may understand. But nonetheless, progress is proceeding. We are also having related progress, with China, with India, with Russia, and other countries, to develop high-speed rail systems to connect the China coast with the European Atlantic coast." LaRouche is well-known in China for his role in developing the strategic concept behind the construction of just such a rail connection, a Eurasian Land-Bridge. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, LaRouche's wife, has spearheaded this policy and has been in China several times promoting the Eurasian Land-Bridge concept.

LaRouche referred to recent developments on the Korean Peninsula, which indicate some forward movement in establishing the vital rail connections between North and South Korea, which have been divided in a bitter truce since the end of the Korean War. Earlier initiatives launched by South Korean President Kim Dae-jung under his "Sunshine Policy," which received strong support from the Clinton Administration, were aimed at achieving a broad rapprochement with North Korea, leading ultimately to reunification. When President George W. Bush came to power, conservative Republicans led by the Pentagon's Richard Perle and Sen. Jesse



Following his keynote to the Institute for Sino Strategic Studies in California a week earlier, Lyndon LaRouche spoke to the National Association for Chinese Unification, in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 1. His remarks were widely covered in the Chinese press here.

Helms' (R-N.C.) favorite State Department official, John Bolton, undercut Kim's policy. However, renewed efforts by Russia and China helped reinvigorate the process. The South Korean foreign minister recently announced that rail connections between North and South Korea will begin operation in November 2002.

"These unifications, and Korea as a part of it, if the Korea program succeeds and the unification of the two railroads occurs," LaRouche said, "will mean that there will be new connections into China, which will be beneficial for development in the northeastern part of China. It also means that there will be connections to the Russian Trans-Siberian Railroad. This will go together, if it succeeds, with the efforts which are coming from China and other points, to reach into Central Asia and into Europe along routes which go eventually into India, and will be going into Myanmar, and will be going into other parts of Asia."

"So there is possibly a new time in the world, if we can bring it into being," LaRouche said. "The possibilities are there. The hope is there. The work is being done. If this is done, we can have a world of peace. And obviously, in such a situation, the overseas Chinese, who represent a foothold in non-China parts of the world, will play an important part in facilitating these connections. I hope that we can come, in the course of this century, into a new kind of planet, a planet composed of sovereign nation-states, but united by a community of principle. These developments around railroads and transport, and cooperation of similar types, do express a desire for that community of principle."

On Aug. 17, LaRouche had given a major address to the Institute of Sino-Strategic Studies in Los Angeles, California, an event which garnered considerable coverage in the Chinese media, both in the United States as well as in China, including Taiwan.