

## Calls grow to boot out IAEA and develop Korea

by Kathy Wolfe

Despite the demands emanating from Great Britain and the neo-conservative press in the United States that the Clinton administration take military action against North Korea, the Clinton administration took steps the week of June 13 to cool out the crisis that erupted when officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) declared that North Korea had blocked the inspection which the agency demands.

After full briefings from the Clinton administration, former President Jimmy Carter traveled to Pyongyang for direct talks with North Korean leader Kim Il-sung. On June 17, Carter emerged from meetings with the North Korean leader to announce that Kim had repeated the North's desire to scrap its plutonium reactors, if the West would help Pyongyang replace them with new modern light water reactors (LWRs). Carter said President Clinton was receptive to this, and in return, is willing to drop his previous insistence that the IAEA conduct all inspections first, before talks could resume. The administration is also considering "North Korea's desires for some kind of U.S. declaration against using nuclear weapons in Korea," Cable News Network reported. The North has been seeking diplomatic recognition from the United States and a pledge of "no first use" of nuclear weapons.

At the same time, voices began to be heard protesting the orchestration of the crisis by the United Nations' IAEA. Rep. Gary Ackerman (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Asia Subcommittee, told hearings on June 9 that IAEA actions in North Korea infringe upon U.S. national sovereignty. "One of the lessons we supposedly learned from Somalia was to avoid diluting our decision-making sovereignty," and not to let U.N. bodies like the IAEA nuclear police direct us, he said. "Is our reliance on IAEA decisions consistent with U.S. regional leadership and prestige?"

U.S. policy needs to be "liberated" from the IAEA, Dr.

Selig Harrison of the Carnegie Endowment told a June 16 Washington press conference, in response to a question from *EIR*. "The IAEA has simply taken over this situation, as you suggest," said Harrison, who had returned from a June 4-11 visit to Pyongyang where he interviewed Kim Il-sung. "The U.S. has become a tail to the IAEA kite."

IAEA chief "Hans Blix is a lawyer," he said. "They go into North Korea and say: 'Section 3 says you must do this,' " to preserve the IAEA's power to threaten the nuclear programs of all nations. "The IAEA is only concerned with restoring its effectiveness, which it lost in Iraq. . . . This is an invasion of sovereignty."

Ackerman and Harrison both called for the "package solution," developed in 1991 by North and South Korea in reunification talks; it specifies that the United States, Japan, and South Korea would aid Pyongyang to build a new non-plutonium LWR nuclear power industry, in return for shutting down its decrepit 1950s plutonium reactors. The North Koreans proposed this to President Clinton's negotiator Robert Gallucci last July in Geneva, Harrison revealed. Gallucci accepted, but IAEA provocations caused discussions to break down.

### The Bertrand Russell doctrine

Until Carter's trip, these interventions for development had been blacked out by the media. They contrast with the war cries now filling American airwaves. "Military air strikes are called for . . . [although] they would lead to enormous carnage," Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) told ABC News on June 12. Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) called on President Clinton to tell Pyongyang that nuclear missiles in Wyoming, once targeted on Moscow, have been "recalibrated" to target North Korea. McCain and Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) on June 16 announced a trip to South Korea to assess U.S. "readiness," and rammed a resolution through the Senate,

demanding buildup of U.S. troops.

A new Korean war is a threat—not because of Kim Il-sung, but because British followers of the late Bertrand Russell, author of the “Dr. Strangelove” doctrine, would like another Hiroshima, or threat of one. Russell got the United States to drop the bomb in 1945, to terrify nations into creating the United Nations, *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche pointed out recently. Now, London wants us to grant the U.N. full powers of government, in which the IAEA’s Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) would have power not only over all nuclear weapons, but over nuclear power plants and even economic policy.

The British, it is well known, would also like to torpedo President Bill Clinton’s re-election.

“Why would people vote for a hoax?” said LaRouche on June 11, speaking of the “sense of Congress” resolution passed 415-1 by the House on June 8, which demanded sanctions against North Korea. “Why did people support what was done in Panama? What was done in Iraq? Because the U.S. is in a state of collapse! You’ve got some jo-jos over at the Pentagon, and the foolish citizen on the street, who wish to divert themselves from their perception of impotence, decay, and collapse, by getting drunk and beating up some poor guy half their size. . . .

“We’re prepared to get into a holocaust with North Korea over nothing, for no reason.”

“The game being played with the IAEA, is a game run by the Thatcher-Bush crowd entirely,” LaRouche said June 15. “Take John McCain, who doesn’t want to do anything to stop the genocide in the Balkans; that to him would be a ‘quagmire.’ But he wants to go full force into North Korea, saying we can bomb them into the Stone Age. McCain is a typical Bush-leaguer in the Thatcher-Bush crowd.

“North Korea and China are related,” he added. “The same people behind this ‘Bomb North Korea into the Stone Age on any pretext,’ are lined up behind the British,” such as the London International Institute for Strategic Studies’ Asia division, “trying to promote a civil war in a post-Deng China.

“This is also being used to hammer Japan.”

Much of the U.S. military establishment is against war in Korea, a defense intelligence source told *EIR* June 15. “If the IAEA and the U.N. ‘new world order’ decide they want to bomb Kim Il-sung, they’d better have their own air force.” he said. He cited several chiefs of the service branches and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. “John McCain is a nut case,” he said. Air Force Chief of Staff “Anthony McPeak told the Senate Armed Services Committee recently that North Korea’s nuclear facilities are not susceptible to our strikes. They are buried too deep, and we don’t have the on-the-ground intelligence which would allow us to pinpoint anything.”

### **A nuclear-powered solution**

The necessity for the Clinton administration to negotiate a settlement is made all the more urgent by the reactions of

U.S. allies in the region—South Korea and Japan, which want a diplomatic solution to the crisis, and also the People’s Republic of China, which could use its veto power in the U.N. Security Council to stop any U.N. action against North Korea.

After the IAEA announced that it was dissatisfied with the North Korean response to its demands, U.N. Ambassador Madeleine Albright announced a new U.S. proposal for “modest” sanctions against North Korea June 15; but both China and Russia turned down the draft. It calls for an arms embargo, a ban on non-passenger air traffic, a cutoff of aid, and bans on scientific, technical, commercial, cultural, educational, and sports exchanges.

But the next day, President Clinton, after speaking to President Carter by telephone after Carter’s first meeting with Kim Il-sung, expressed a desire for “an alternative path” to avoid sanctions and get North Korea “more engaged, in ways that would be much better for their own people.”

Dr. Selig Harrison, at his press conference, called on the President to drop all sanctions and other such IAEA “conditionalities” and negotiate.

Last July in Geneva, he said, Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci “was quite surprised” when North Korea proposed “that their nuclear power program be changed, from a graphite-based plutonium program, to a light water reactor program. They said, ‘We don’t have enough money to do this, but if you’re willing to help us, then, to show you we’re not trying to make weapons, we’re willing to shift to LWRs.’ ”

On June 5, Kim Il-sung, Harrison said, agreed “to freeze the operation of the [Yongbyon] plutonium-reprocessing plant, and freeze construction of their new 200-megawatt plutonium reactor, as soon as there is a firm, binding contract for one or more light water reactors—when the financial arrangements have been concluded, and the credits are guaranteed. . . .

“That proposal is an important initiative which opens the way for a settlement of the nuclear issue. Their offer is serious and specific,” Harrison said. “If the U.S. wants North Korea to change its position, the U.S. should immediately enter into *unconditional* negotiations on the proposed package agreement.”

“Acting Foreign Minister Kang Jok Su,” said a press release by Harrison, suggested that the United States “earmark some of your aid to Russia for the purpose of providing us light water reactors, helping them, and resolving your concerns about our nuclear program. Japan and South Korea could contribute financially.”

Also part of a package solution would be normalized diplomatic relations, a peace treaty formally ending the Korean War, and general economic cooperation, he said.

President Clinton wants to do this, administration sources have told this news service, but the IAEA objects. The British just don’t want Third World countries to have nuclear power, since they know that such a program could create a nuclear-power based development boom in East Asia.