

If the purpose of the narrow coalition in invading Iraq was to make their countries and the world safer and more secure, it is not at all clear that they have attained that goal. If the purpose was to liberate Iraq, today we are witnessing an Iraq occupied by foreign troops.

The coalition ousted the regime of Saddam Hussein because it supposedly threatened the region and the world with weapons of mass destruction. But until this late day, these weapons of mass destruction have not been found.

If those weapons have not been found because they do not exist, then an entire country has been leveled to the ground for no good reason.

In any case, after the war in Iraq, a keen sense of grievance has become even more pervasive all over the Muslim world. That can only be a setback in terms of global stability. For the issue of Iraq should not be viewed in isolation. How this problem is addressed will have repercussions on the longer-standing issue of Palestine and the challenge of terrorism.

Moreover, by rushing off to war without allowing the United Nations weapons inspection mission to run its full course, it is possible that the coalition has seriously damaged not only the UN inspection regime, but also the international community's nonproliferation regime.

That would make the war in Iraq a debacle to the cause of global security and peace. . . .

Korean Monthly Features LaRouche, Silk Road

by Kathy Wolfe and Kwang Huh

The December issue of Seoul's popular glossy *Mahl Magazine* features a 14-page spread on Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, his battle against the Cheney neo-conservatives, and the New Silk Road plan for Eurasian development. It is headlined "World Economic Crisis and Peace in Korea: Interview with the spokesmen for Lyndon LaRouche, American presidential pre-candidate for the Democratic Party," with the prominent quote: "We Will Expel Cheney and Rumsfeld *Before* the U.S. Election."

There are photos and several maps of the Eurasian Land-Bridge-New Silk Road plan; a six-page interview in Seoul Nov. 5 with Jonathan Tennenbaum and this author; and an eight-page excerpt from Tennenbaum's Oct. 31 Korea World Trade Center speech, warning of global financial breakdown and proposing the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the way out of the crisis. The interview and speech are also on *Mahl's* website at www.digitalmal.com/news/news_read.php?no=7729, now being widely read and discussed in Seoul.

"Kathy Wolfe, whose article 'Demand for Korean Troops to Iraq Is a Trap to Destroy President Roh' appeared in November's *Mahl Magazine*, and Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, leading economist of *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)* magazine, visited Korea October 31-November 8," it begins. "As spokesmen for Lyndon LaRouche, Democratic Party pre-candidate in the U.S. Presidential election, they engaged in a wide range of energetic activities, starting with presentation of the Eurasian Land-Bridge project at the international trade symposium by the Korea Trade Research Association (KTRA) on October 31 at the Seoul World Trade Center. They also held heated discussions with prominent figures in Korean political, academic and NGO citizens' lobby circles, about Korean-U.S. relations and the world economic crisis."

LaRouche: The Real Democrat

"What we learned from Mr. LaRouche's statements in Dr. Tennenbaum's presentation at the international trade symposium and in *EIR*, shocked us," *Mahl* writes. "One LaRouche proposal, to constrain the neo-cons from provoking war, by connecting the Trans-Eurasian railways with Pyongyang to promote a peaceful atmosphere, was not so surprising. [Former South Korean President] Kim Dae-jung had also similarly proposed this. But LaRouche's additional call for a 'New Bretton Woods' re-design of the world financial system, by pinpointing financial hot money as the main culprit causing

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EIR's Kathy Wolfe and Jonathan Tennenbaum (right) meet Mahl Magazine's editor and reporter on Nov. 5 in Seoul.

today's world economic crisis, was amazing to us, from a candidate of the U.S. Democratic Party. So when we met them Nov. 5, we questioned as follows:

Mahl: "Many Koreans regard the U.S. Democratic Party as the spokesman for 'trans-national finance capital,' after our terrible experience in the IMF crisis. Therefore when we heard your viewpoint, at first we could not believe you come from the Democratic Party."

EIR: "The IMF policy which destroyed the Korean economy was steered by Wall Street and, as with most recent U.S. administrations, there was also a Wall Street group inside Clinton's government. Mr. LaRouche will never permit such a thing."

The interview goes on to a broad tour of the Six Power Talks on North Korea, LaRouche's proposal to put the Eurasian Land-Bridge at the center of the talks, and a debate about U.S. policy on North Korea, for example:

Mahl: "Some Korean experts guess that the Bush Administration may take a hard line policy to deliberately isolate North Korea. They predict Bush will drive them into a situation in which it's impossible to negotiate, by making demands which are known to be unacceptable to North Korea, just they did in the case of Iraq."

EIR: "That depends on what the LaRouche movement can do. To change U.S. policy, LaRouche is demanding that Vice President Cheney and his neo-cons resign. LaRouche called for Cheney to resign already more than a year ago, due to his 'preventive first nuclear strike' policy."

Mahl: "But many Koreans worry about the re-election of George Bush."

EIR: "Will there be a 2004 U.S. election? The Bush Administration is failing. So LaRouche warns that we can not exclude the possibility of a second Sept. 11 or a new

war somewhere, to gain sympathy. We need 'regime change' in America! And growing numbers of Democrats are acknowledging that the real obstacle to changing the Bush regime, is the leadership of the Democratic party itself, which has the same policies as Bush. Many Koreans say 'dump Bush.' But if we impeach Bush, then Vice Cheney is President—and Cheney is the man who wants to bomb North Korea. Therefore we can not wait for the 2004 election. We will expel Cheney and Rumsfeld before the U.S. Presidential Election."

There is also discussion of the neo-con push for "regime change" in not only North Korea but also in South Korea, America's ally. "South Korea is now facing constitutional crisis," *EIR* said. "In such a circumstance the neo-cons are demanding Roh send Korean soldiers as hostages to Iraq.

Don't they know, this could overturn Mr. Roh's government?"

The second half of the interview is a detailed discussion of LaRouche's warning that the world monetary system is disintegrating, and that the Eurasian Land-Bridge must be constructed now. "Dr. Tennenbaum explained Oct. 31 at the symposium of the Korea Trade Research Association, the structural breakdown crisis of the world economy, the closure of industries and production, and instead the rise of financial speculation," *Mahl* writes. "This has taken place also in Korea after the IMF crisis. The investment rate for industries is falling, but a lot of financial activities are bubbling up." Tennenbaum debunked the "post-industrial" paradigm, the shift from production to consumption.

There followed a question about LaRouche's New Bretton Woods proposal, which Tennenbaum explained in full.

Another question, "Please explain, what do you mean with calling for a 'national banking system'?" allowed this author to explain LaRouche's distinction between national banking and central banking. Until the late 1980s, "in fact South Korea and Japan had almost this kind of a true national banking system until very recently. . . . The Bank of Korea and Bank of Japan still used [Alexander] Hamilton's credit method, calling it 'window guidance,' as the way to make intelligent judgments about where shall we loan the money." Unfortunately, this "Asian System" was then blamed (wrongly) by the IMF for the 1997-2000 economic crisis, which leads some reformers today in Korea to support trying to use the stock market, instead, as if it were a more "democratic" mechanism.

The interview concludes with a long description of the Eurasian Land-Bridge proposal, with two large maps of the project, as the future way out for Korea.