
State Rep. Ed Vaughn

Support LaRouche to rebuild the Balkans

Mr. Vaughn is a Democratic state representative from Detroit, and the head of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus.

It is a pleasure for me to be here today on behalf of the constituents of the Fourth Legislative District in the City of Detroit. I represent 85,000 people there, and last week in Lansing, Michigan, our state capital, we had a press conference. We invited Mr. John Ascher of the Schiller Institute to come, and it was a very successful press conference. We had several meetings in Detroit that were well attended. And every day on the radio in Detroit, we have the "EIR Report" and the Schiller Institute reports on what is happening, especially in the Balkans.



I give my firm support to Mr. Lyndon LaRouche's plan for a Marshall Plan for the Balkans. It is my hope that this kind of plan can be a positive reconstruction of that particular region of the world, and we then can see movement in other parts of the world, especially in Africa, where wars need to cease and reconstruction needs to take place.

It is my hope that this reconstruction will be positive, will be very much like the old Marshall Plan, and very much unlike the American Reconstruction which took place from 1865 to 1875, in which political operatives, mainly the mercantile interests of the North, the landed aristocracy of the South, got together here in Washington, D.C., and sold out the people who had been murdered, lynched, raped, for almost 300 years. It is my hope that that kind of sell-out does not take place in the Balkans. But we know that it could, if vigilant people don't stand up and fight. And that's why we have to support Mr. LaRouche, because this is of utmost importance.

If the crooks who rob us daily are allowed to continue their activity, then all of us will be harmed, and all of us will see ourselves in a terrible condition, not to mention what will happen in the rest of the world. So I'm here to support Mr. LaRouche and the plan to reconstruct Kosovo and to reconstruct the Balkans, and really to change this world so that this will be a world where we can live in peace and harmony, and with love and respect for each other.

Le Yuchen

China, Russia enjoy strategic partnership

Le Yuchen, Counsellor to the Chinese Mission to the United Nations, spoke to EIR's seminar on Balkan reconstruction in New York City on June 23. Mr. Yu is also an expert on Sino-Russian relations. Here are excerpts of his remarks.

"Although today's topic is Balkans reconstruction, the Eurasian Land-Bridge has also been mentioned," Le began. "The Land-Bridge goes from China, through Russia, to Europe. I think it's important for you to know the relationship between China, Russia, and other powers. And since Mr. Speed also mentioned the bombing of the Chinese Embassy, I will say a few words about this tragedy.

"As you know, over a month ago, the Chinese Embassy was damaged by American bombs. It came as a big surprise to us, the Chinese people. Before the bombing, the Chinese people had always enjoyed a good feeling toward the American people, and we pursued a strategic partnership, with all the powers, including the U.S.A. We tried to build this strategic partnership with Russian friends, and during the state visit of our President Jiang Zemin to the U.S.A., we also put the task to build a strategic partnership between China and the U.S. Unfortunately, the bombing has not only bombed the embassy, but also hit the partnership. Now it's difficult for us to go on with this. But still, we hope that if the American administration is serious about addressing the problems and [willing] to try to solve the consequences of the bombing, I think we can still try to improve our relationship.

"A few days ago, the high-ranking official envoy of the Clinton administration, Mr. [Thomas] Pickering, headed a delegation to China, and gave us an explanation of the incident . . . involving an old map. But it *couldn't*. . . It's childish! How can a military action use an outdated map? If you are a tourist, you are going to visit Belgrade, you would try to get an updated map, not one from seven years ago. So it's not convincing. Certainly, we are not satisfied with the results of the investigation. We are expecting a new explanation. I hope we are not disappointed.

"I think the partnership should be based on mutual respect for national sovereignty, and of friendship. If you bomb a country's embassy, how can you view that as partnership? So, let me say a few words about our relationship with Russia. . . . As you know we are building a strategic partnership of collaboration, facing the twenty-first century, with our great

**Former Mexican President
José López Portillo:**

**‘And it is now necessary
for the world to listen to
the wise words of
Lyndon LaRouche.’**



An EIR Video

The Eurasian Land-Bridge: Ally with China, Not London

EIR's hour-long video features speeches by Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and by former Mexican President José López Portillo. Here, Mr. López Portillo is shown with Mrs. LaRouche (right) and Mexican political leader Marivilia Carrasco.

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neighbor, the Russian Federation. Maybe you know that China and Russia, as the former Soviet Union—maybe you know that the relationship between the two countries went not so smoothly over the past decades. In the '50s, we had an allied relationship, and in the '60s and '70s, we had disputes on sovereignty. I think we have some Russian friends here. At that time, some leaders in the Soviet Union tried to control China, to make China as their little brother, or one of their satellites. Certainly, the proposal was rejected, and the relationship from then on deteriorated, and even resulted in confrontation and conflict. . . . The relationship between the two countries did not go smoothly.

“But as the world came into the '80s, and as the Cold War came to a close, the two neighboring countries realized that we should improve our relationship, we should build a new type of partnership. So, as a symbol of normalization of our two countries' relationship, President Gorbachov paid a visit to China and shook hands with our leaders, particularly Deng Xiaoping. We began the process of normalization. Then we began to think of how to build a new type of relationship. In the early '90s, our two leaders exchanged visits to the two respective countries and came to the conclusion that we should build the strategic relationship.

“I remember, that I participated in the talks between Mr. Yeltsin and Jiang Zemin in Beijing, and Mr. Yeltsin proposed to build such a partnership. That was 1996. Since then, we tried to reach the formula of the strategic partnership, and the two sides came to the conclusion that there should be no confrontation and no direction against any third countries. There should be mutual respect for sovereignty. I think those are the main points of collaboration. Since then three years have passed, and both sides have benefited a lot. It has served the interests of both sides. . . .”

Le Yuchen recounted the successful collaboration on trade projects. He said that the Russia-China border, “4,300 kilometers, the world's longest, now becomes an area of cooperation, and collaboration. Economically, I would like to mention that the *EIR* published an article on the visit of our Premier to Moscow in February of this year. During this visit, the Premiers of the two countries reached 11 state-to-state trade and economic accords, including the building of gas pipelines, delivery of Siberian oil, and the joint production of televisions and air conditioners. . . . There were also regional agreements of strengthening inter-regional cooperation. Yesterday, in Beijing, a conference opened dedicated to this idea of inter-regional cooperation, and a big Russian delegation, representing many regions of Russia, came to meet their partners, and to talk about furthering joint work.

“So, the partnership between Russia and China goes smoothly. We are satisfied with this. In the international arena, Russia and China have also worked together closely. In dealing with the Kosovo problems, our two countries have frequent and close contacts. . . . In the UN we also cooperate.

So I think that the partnership between Russia and China should demonstrate that if we respect sovereignty, and deal with friends more sincerely, I think this is the way, the model, for the other powers to follow this example, to help each other to cooperate, and join together to solve the crisis, and the challenges that we are facing in this world as we enter the new century.”

U.S. cooperation is needed to fight drugs

by Carlos Wesley

A leading Panamanian legislator warned his American colleagues in the U.S. Congress that another invasion of Panama is being concocted on spurious charges, which would lead to disastrous relations between their two countries and for the rest of the region. Miguel Bush Ríos, president of the Committee on Credentials, Interior, Justice, Rules, and the Judiciary of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly, issued his warning during a press conference on June 23 in the U.S. capital, and at various meetings with U.S. Congressmen on Capitol Hill.

Bush's visit to Washington, his second in three months, coincided with the testimony of Gen. Charles Wilhelm, head of the U.S. Southern Command, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 22. At that hearing, Wilhelm said that, since Panama is “neither manned, trained, nor equipped” to deal with the Colombian FARC narco-terrorists increasingly making incursions across the border into Panama, “we are very mindful of our obligation to intervene, either cooperatively with the Panamanians, or unilaterally if the conditions dictate.”

LaRouche is the alternative

Panama refuses to accept that its only alternatives are the FARC narco-terrorists or another U.S. military occupation, which would be in open violation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties that require the withdrawal of the last U.S. soldier from Panamanian territory by midnight of Dec. 31 of this year, said Bush at his press conference. “That is why we are asking” the U.S. population, and the Democratic Party in particular, “that they make Lyndon LaRouche their candidate in the [Presidential] primaries. LaRouche's proposal for the world, to seek improvements for our peoples and for your own, is a positive, human proposal, and touches all of our people, because we are all equal before God,” said Bush.

During *EIR's* seminar that day, Bush pointed out that since the time of infamous British pederast Jeremy Bentham, founder of the British secret service, the region of the Gulf of Urabá, which borders the Panamanian province of Darién

where the Colombian narco-terrorists and paramilitaries operate, has been coveted by Great Britain and its allies.

In the meetings with members of the U.S. Congress, Bush reminded them that during his previous visit to Washington, on March 22-26, he had already warned that the presence of Colombian narco-terrorists in Panama was going to be used as a pretext for a military intervention. Panama has no army, he said, but that is because the 1989 U.S. invasion destroyed the Panamanian Defense Forces. Ironically, the transshipment of Colombian drugs through Panama has quintupled in the aftermath of that U.S. invasion, which was supposed to have “put an end” to Manuel Noriega's alleged drug trafficking. However, Panama has achieved important successes. In 1998 alone, the Panamanian Judicial Technical Police, despite its scant resources, seized more than 11 tons of cocaine.

Bush said that it is ridiculous to talk about an intervention to protect Panama from the FARC, when it is widely known that the U.S. State Department fully backs the policy of Colombian President Andrés Pastrana, of balkanizing his own country by giving territory to the narco-terrorists to set up their own “Coca Republic.” Even members of the U.S. Congress have held dialogues with the FARC as if it were a legitimate government, he said. And the president of the New York Stock Exchange, Richard Grasso, recently went to Colombia to meet with a top leader of the FARC, and invited him to visit Wall Street (see *EIR*, July 16).

Bush said that he doubted the seriousness of the United States's commitment to fight the drug trade, especially in light of the fact that, a week before he arrived in Washington, the U.S. Congress held hearings on June 16 on the legalization of drugs. That the majority of Congressmen oppose legalization was not the point, he said. Rather, the fact that such a matter was seriously debated in the Congress of the United States, with the participation of the main drug-legalization lobbies, is by itself dangerous.

Further, Bush said, except for a few specialized U.S. agencies like the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States has offered Panama little collaboration in fighting drugs. When one Senate official reminded Bush that the United States had donated several used helicopters to Panama, Bush responded: “Yes, that's true. We were given some helicopters one day, and the next day they crashed,” causing the death of several police agents of both countries (see interview which follows).

To improve the efficiency of the police force and to defend Panamanian territory, Bush has prepared a bill for setting up a Ministry or Vice Ministry of the Interior, which would coordinate the fight against drugs. He has prepared another bill, to create a border guard to protect both the national borders and the banks of the Canal itself. Bush said that the best thing would be if the United States were to cooperate with modern equipment and training, and leave it to the Panamanians to guard their own borders.