

International Intelligence

Lee: Korea To Be Gateway To Eurasia, Pacific

Aug. 15 was Liberation Day for Korea, marking the end of the Pacific war 63 years ago. South Korea's President Lee Myung-Bak led his country's celebration with a stirring speech giving a 50-year perspective for the nation.

"A unified Korea will surely emerge as a gateway to both Eurasia and the Pacific Rim, including the U.S.," he said. "A cargo train departing from Busan can reach Central Asia and West Europe via transcontinental railways." Lee also endorsed the Bering Strait project, and called for the resumption of across-the-board dialogue with North Korea.

Unfortunately, Lee continued his speech in a "politically correct" manner, endorsing "low carbon, green growth." However, South Korea has had almost weekly announcements of expansion of its nuclear program, and continues to push strongly for export contracts in the rest of Asia.

First Time Ever: LaRouche Webcast Out in Russian

The LaRouche Political Action Committee has made available for the first time a Russian-language voiceover of a webcast given by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. It is the presentation he made in Washington on July 22, 2008, titled "One Year Later: But Still Not Too Late For You" (published in *EIR*, Aug. 1). The Russian version can be accessed, along with voiceovers in four other languages, at www.larouchepac.com.

The webcast's title refers to LaRouche's July 25, 2007 speech, in which he declared that the collapse of the global financial system was not "about to occur," but was, in fact, ongoing. Now, a year later, he told the webcast audience that we are not facing a depression, but a general breakdown crisis.

LaRouche called for three specific remedies, without which "there's no future for the United States and no future for the world." The third of those points is that, "The United States must propose to the governments of Russia, China, and India, that these four major countries will agree to sponsor a committee, an alliance of powers, including other powers, to establish a fixed-exchange-rate financial-credit system internationally, of the type that Roosevelt intended in 1944, not what Truman did in 1945!"

LaRouche's forecasts and policy solutions command a high degree of interest and support in Russia and other nations in the former Soviet area where Russian is spoken.

Also, EIR News Service on Aug. 11 released the first section of a Russian translation of LaRouche's article, "Free Trade vs. National Interests: The Economics Debate About Russia," which appeared in *EIR* of July 4, 2008. In this opening section, LaRouche lays out starkly that, because the U.S. American System of political economy is indispensable to prevent the world from plunging into a Dark Age, only cooperation among the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India can succeed. Any attempt to "reform" the world economic system without the United States will fail.

Within the first 12 hours of circulation, the Russian translation had appeared on the website of Strategium, a Ukraine-based political expert community, and on the Sarov-Top Secret site, based in the home city of Russia's Federal Nuclear Center.

Soros Strikes Again: Pushes Dope in the Americas

George Soros has added to his holdings in Brazil in recent months, purchasing major stock positions in the oil and mineral giants Petrobras and Vale ... and one ex-President.

Former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1995-2003), backed by Soros's money and key players in So-

ros's international drug-legalization apparatus, has organized a "Latin American Drug and Democracy Commission" to campaign for drug legalization. The 18-member commission, founded last April 30 in Rio de Janeiro, argues that controlling production of drugs has failed; combatting drugs is too expensive; so society should opt for "harm reduction" measures and "decriminalization."

Leading funders of the new commission are Soros's Open Society Institute, the Fernando Henrique Cardoso Institute, and the Soros-funded Viva Rio NGO.

Czech President Klaus On the Georgia Crisis

The President of the Czech Republic takes exception to those who try to compare the Georgia crisis to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. In an interview with Czech Radio, President Vaclav Klaus said: "Once again people are closing their eyes to the reality—and creating myths. ... I refuse to accept this widespread, simplified interpretation which paints the Georgians as the victims and the Russians as the villains. That is a gross oversimplification of the situation. ..."

Unlike the Georgians, who attacked South Ossetia, Klaus said, in 1968 Czechoslovakia did not attack Subcarpathian Ruthenia. Nor would he have compared the pro-reform Czechoslovak leader Alexander Dubcek of 1968 to Georgia's President Mikheil Saakashvili.

Klaus noted that he had advised caution over acknowledging Kosovo's independence, and said that the situation in Georgia had been crucially influenced by the separation of Kosovo from Serbia in February. He added that the separation of Kosovo gave Russia a strong justification for its action.

He said he disagreed with Poland, Ukraine, and the Baltic states' stance that Georgia should be given entry to NATO to prevent further attacks from Russia, saying this would only aggravate an already-complicated situation.