



Food Must Go to

The Schiller Institute launched a mobilization for food relief to North Korea with the following statement, issued June 13.

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North Korea will run out of food by June 20, and "millions face starvation," Catherine Bertini, director of the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), told an emergency New York press conference on June 4. Peter McDermott, UNICEF's deputy director of emergency programs, announced June 5, after a 10-day tour of the North, that 2.6 million children under six will die of malnutrition this year.

U.S. Congressman Tony Hall, after his recent trip there, reported that up to 50% of North Korea's 24 million people may be nearing death, because food stocks are being shared in tiny 100-gram-a-day rations, equally by everyone. The *entire population* of North Korea is growing weaker and weaker.

Ms. Bertini said that North Korea requires immediate foreign help of 1.8 million tons of grain to avoid starvation.

North Korea's entire economy is paralyzed, since workers are too weak to work and all cash goes to pay for food—cutting off fuel supplies. Mines and refineries are shut, and minerals cannot be transported to port, because the electricity and transportation grids are also paralyzed. "The health care system is on the verge of collapse, fuel is scarce, and infrastructure is breaking down,"

Schiller Institute banner joins Washington, D.C. celebration of return of Hongkong.

Institute Hails Hongkong Return

On June 29, Helga Zeppe LaRouche released the statement excerpted below for distribution at U.S. rallies heralding the return of Hongkong to China:

"Far too seldom, it seems, is a remedy for a great injustice established in this world. All the more joy, then, should all decent human beings feel and express, when such justice is done, as is now the case with the return of Hongkong to China!

"Therefore, let us remind the world of what the Hongkong question was and is all about. The truth about Hongkong is, that one of the many crimes of the British Empire is coming to an end.

"How did China lose Hongkong? In 1830, Lin Zexu, an official of the imperial Qing dynasty (1644-1911), destroyed three million pounds of opium, by having 500 workers dissolve the raw drug with lime and saltwater, and then flush it into the sea. Lin Zexu acted to save the Chinese nation, endangered by the British-directed opium trade. This act infuriated the British Empire, which then launched the Opium Wars in retaliation. The Chinese Imperial Army was defeated, and British Prime Minister Palmerston ordered Crown Commissioner Captain Charles Elliott to demand 'admission of opium into China as an article of lawful commerce.'

"In addition to forced reparations and other looting following the Treaty of Nanking, the British got control over Hongkong, which has remained a cen-

ter of British drug-running and money-laundering!

"The Chinese government has just released the film *The Opium Wars*, to honor the return of Hongkong, and the film's director Xie Jin has correctly compared the British crimes in the Opium Wars with the crimes of the Nazis against the Jews, and to the period of the Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

"So, let us rejoice, let us celebrate a crucial step forward toward a single, unified, and strong China, and the defeat of the British Empire; the defeat of what Charles de Gaulle called 'Albion Perfide'!

"Long live the memory of Lin Zexu! Long live the memory of Sun Yat Sen! Long live a united and strong China!"



Rally at South Korean embassy in Los Angeles demands emergency food aid for North Korea.

N. Korea Now!

McDermott said. "It is a critical point."

Yet power centers controlled by Britain's Baroness Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Sir George Bush, and their sympathizers in Seoul, insist "there is no famine" in North Korea. Thatcher and Bush want to push a confrontation on the Korean Peninsula to a "flash point," an analyst at *Jane's Intelligence Review*, a British military journal, said recently. "There's no great famine" in North Korea, he lied. "The U.N. tends to exaggerate."

Plan of Action

1. New Berlin Airlift. We need a Berlin Air Lift mobilization to ship at least 1.5 million tons of food, just as President John F. Kennedy saved the city of Berlin in the 1960s. Grain is available right now in Asia.

2. Resupply Asian Allies. The U.S. and the European Community must also clearly state, that they will immediately resupply this food to Japan and other donor nations which are food-short, to rebuild their strategic food reserves, which they need for national security.

3. Rebuild North Korean Agriculture. North Korea also needs aid to rebuild its agriculture from the terrible floods. We must send fuel, earth-moving equipment, pipes, water system apparatuses, and fertilizer.

4. Step Up Food Production, Shut Down W.T.O. Finally, world food production must be doubled, at least—which means we must shut down the World Trade Organization (W.T.O.) and other treaties and U.S. government programs which limit food production. We must have floor-prices for farmers, and cheap credit for fertilizers, pesticides, and high-tech agricultural inputs.

Lift the restrictions on land area cultivated, and on making improvements in soils. Nullify all W.T.O./I.M.F. and World Bank restrictions on farm sectors and food production!

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Endorsers of the call include: **Hon. Jim Scott**, Member of State Parliament, Western Australia; **Hon. John Dow**, for-

Call for LaRouche Exoneration, New Bretton Woods in Manila

An audience estimated at 500 people gathered in the Philippines capital of Manila July 17, to hear speeches on the importance of the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche; and, on the importance of the call by LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp LaRouche, for President Clinton to convene a New Bretton Woods Conference to restructure the world financial system along the lines LaRouche has advised. The occasion was the Second National Congress of Katapat, a coalition of 32 trade and manufacturing associations in the Philippines.

The guest speaker was Dr. Jozef Mikloško, president of the Friedrich Schiller Foundation in Bratislava, Slovakia, and former vice premier of the former (post-communist) Czechoslovakia. He reviewed the history of the Velvet Revolution in his country, the lost opportunity of 1989-90, and the rush of former Communists to embrace the "Western" model of economics—that is, British free trade—which

has now proven disastrous.

Dr. Mikloško discussed the role of the LaRouches in bringing forward an alternative to the International Monetary Fund, and discussed the political persecution of the LaRouche movement.

The keynote speaker, Dr. Alejandro Lichauco, told the audience that the crisis in which the Philippines now finds itself has as its origin one factor: The Philippines never underwent an industrial revolution, never developed a machine-tool capability. Without such a revolution, he said, the country, as a consumer economy addicted to imports, faces ever increasing poverty and will sink to ever lower levels of barbarism.

At the conclusion of the conference, Gail Billington of *Executive Intelligence Review* presented the proposal for a New Bretton Woods Conference. Conference participants adopted a resolution endorsing both the New Bretton Woods proposal, and the call to exonerate LaRouche.



Gail Billington and Dr. Jozef Mikloško address National Congress of Katapat in Manila.

Billington shows advertisement of LaRouche Exoneration Call, signed by prominent individuals from around the world.

mer member, U.S. House of Representatives; **Hon. Clair Callen**, former member, U.S. House of Representatives; **Dr. Syngman Rhee**, president, U.S. National Association of Korean Americans; **Hon. Lee Hwal-Woong**, former Korean Consul General of Los Angeles; **Sunjoo Samuel Lee**, editor, *Korea Today*, Los

Angeles; **Seung-min Simon Lim**, chairman, Korea Study Council of Los Angeles; **Frank Enders**, president, California National Farmers' Organization; **Greg Shumacher**, president, South Dakota National Farmers' Organization; **F.J. Simmons**, president, Transport and General Workers Union, New Zealand.