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The East Goes Nuclear; the West Heads for the Caves
New Nations Are Emerging into the Space Age
The Case of AIG: We, The People, Demand Answers!

LaRouche Youth Kick Off National Congressional Campaign



No to the 'Clash of Civilizations'!

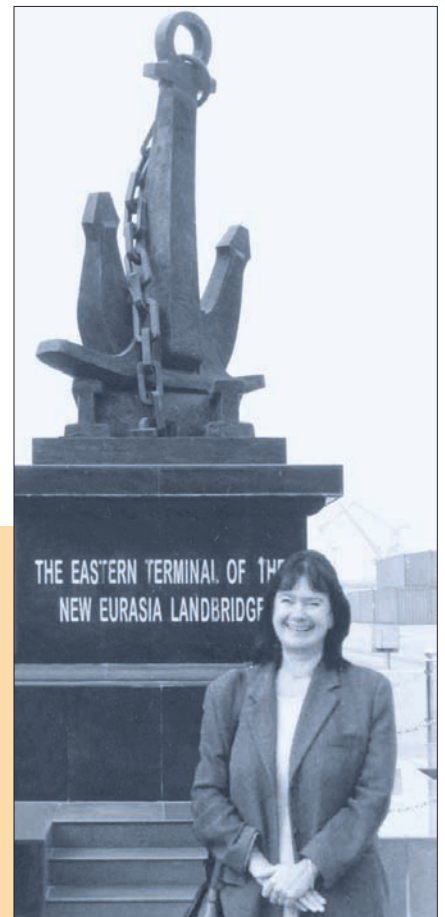
The Anglo-American financier oligarchy is trying to unleash a "Clash of Civilizations," to block the vast potential for Eurasian development. Instead, the Western powers should join in the great project of the new millennium, the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

The Eurasian Land-Bridge

The 'New Silk Road'—locomotive for
worldwide economic development

including studies of:

- High-technology infrastructure development corridors
- China and Europe as Eurasia's development poles
- Crucial infrastructure projects in China
- The Eurasian Land-Bridge and development around the great ocean basins
- Financing an economic miracle: Hamiltonian credit generation
- The Eurasian Land-Bridge and the economic reconstruction of the United States



EIRNS
Helga Zepp-LaRouche known as "the Silk Road Lady," has played a major role in organizing worldwide support for the Eurasian Land-Bridge. She is shown here at Lianyungang Port in China, October 1998.



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

“The LaRouche candidates are back!” This exclamation echoed through the nation’s capital, following a LaRouchePAC news conference last week, at the National Press Club, and will soon be heard throughout the land (*National*, p. 26). On both coasts, and deep in the heart of Texas, three young Congressional candidates, representing a new generation of American leadership, are about to turn politics upside-down in the U.S.A. The objective: to bring the United States into a collaborative alliance with the three great nations of Eurasia—Russia, China, and India—thus forming what Lyndon LaRouche has proposed: a Four-Power leadership to bury the rotting hulk of the British-dominated, bankrupt financial system, and establish a new international credit system.

Key to the LaRouche Plan for a new global renaissance, is rapid development of nuclear power, and, as you will find in *International* this week, the nations of the Pacific Rim and Indian Ocean region, with Russia in the lead, are moving with all deliberate speed, to expand the use of nuclear power, based on development of more and more advanced technologies. There is a sweet sense of delayed justice, and more than a hint of irony, in noting that it is precisely those Asian nations, which suffered decades of colonial oppression, which are now emerging into the nuclear age, as the West, by its own stupid choices, is condemning itself to backwardness and economic decline, as Michael Billington reports, in “The East Goes Nuclear, While the West Heads for the Caves” (p. 4). In the same section you will read how African nations, with Sudan at the lead, are reviving long-dormant plans to construct modern railways from Dakar to Djibouti, and from Cairo to Cape Town (p. 9). And, overcoming a century of British colonial rule, followed by another half century of partition and destabilization, India and Bangladesh are now joining hands to ensure economic and political integration of the region, including development of nuclear power (p. 15).

In *Science & Technology*, you will read our correspondents’ report from a conference last October, in Daejeon, South Korea, which highlighted the emergence into the Space Age of less developed countries, from Vietnam to Tunisia to Nigeria, and beyond (p. 42).

And, not to be missed: Lyndon LaRouche will pull all of this together, in his Jan. 30 webcast (www.larouchepac.com) at 1 p.m. Eastern Time.



Cover This Week

The new LaRouchePAC Congressional candidates and supporters took to the streets of Washington to organize, after their press conference on Jan. 12.



EIRNS/Will Mederski

26 LaRouche Youth Kick Off National Campaign for Congress

The LaRouche Political Action Committee, at a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 12, introduced a slate of Congressional candidates who are mounting challenges to leading Democratic traitors. Rachel Brown will tackle Rep. Barney Frank (Mass.); Summer Shields is opposing House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (Calif.); and Kesha Rogers is running in the 22nd Congressional District in Texas. With a national campaign orientation, they will be raising the banner for the LaRouche Plan for economic reconstruction, and the United States joining a Four-Power Alliance for a world credit system and global development policies.

International

4 The East Goes Nuclear, While the West Heads for the Caves

The nations of Eurasia have definitively rejected British imperial anti-nuclear power dictates, asserting their long-term development to be centered, necessarily, upon expanded nuclear power capacities. While Asian nations are currently building 43 plants, the U.S.A. is finishing only one previously mothballed plant, and Western Europe is building only two.

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Sudan President Omar Hasan al-Bashir announced that Sudan would host the headquarters of the project to build a railroad across Africa, from Port Sudan to Dakar, Senegal, and will be the driving force for realizing the infrastructure project.

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AIG was the funnel through which huge amounts of government money went to the big banks, transferring their losses to the taxpayer. This broke the panic, but did not solve the underlying program. It appears that Tim Geithner, then head of the New York Fed, ordered AIG to break U.S. securities law as part of this operation.

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"If you want to become a leader," Lyndon LaRouche told the LaRouche Youth Movement in Germany at the end of December, "you've got to represent a *mission*. And I think about human history, as far as I know it, and you would say, 'What would be the *mission* you would want for mankind, which would govern mankind, along those ways?'" Excerpts from LaRouche's presentations and discussion.

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Dr. Feuerbacher is the president of the International Astronautical Federation, and has participated in many science missions of the European Space Agency. He holds eight patents.

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The East Goes Nuclear, While The West Heads for the Caves

by Michael Billington

Jan. 14—In the midst of the greatest international financial crisis in modern history, all of Asia, including, emphatically, the Russian Federation, is engaged in a process of rapid expansion of nuclear power construction, a source of great pride to the nuclear producer-nations, and of great hope to their clients among the developing-sector nations. These former colonies have been systematically deprived of their natural right to the use of nuclear power by the continuing legacy of British imperial power. What was promised by the Atoms for Peace process of U.S. Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy—access to the virtually unlimited power potential of nuclear energy, to escape from the colonial legacy of backwardness and poverty—was abruptly sabotaged in the 1970s. This was done under the cover of the anti-nuclear hysteria fostered by Prince Philip’s environmentalist movement, and the fraudulent argument that non-proliferation of nuclear weapons required a halt to peaceful uses of nuclear power. Now, the nations of Asia have definitively rejected British imperial dictates, asserting their long-term development to be centered, necessarily, upon expanded nuclear power capacities.

Unfortunately, the West is still mired in the British Empire’s muck. While Asian nations are currently engaged in the construction of 43 nuclear plants, the entire rest of the world is constructing only 12. The United

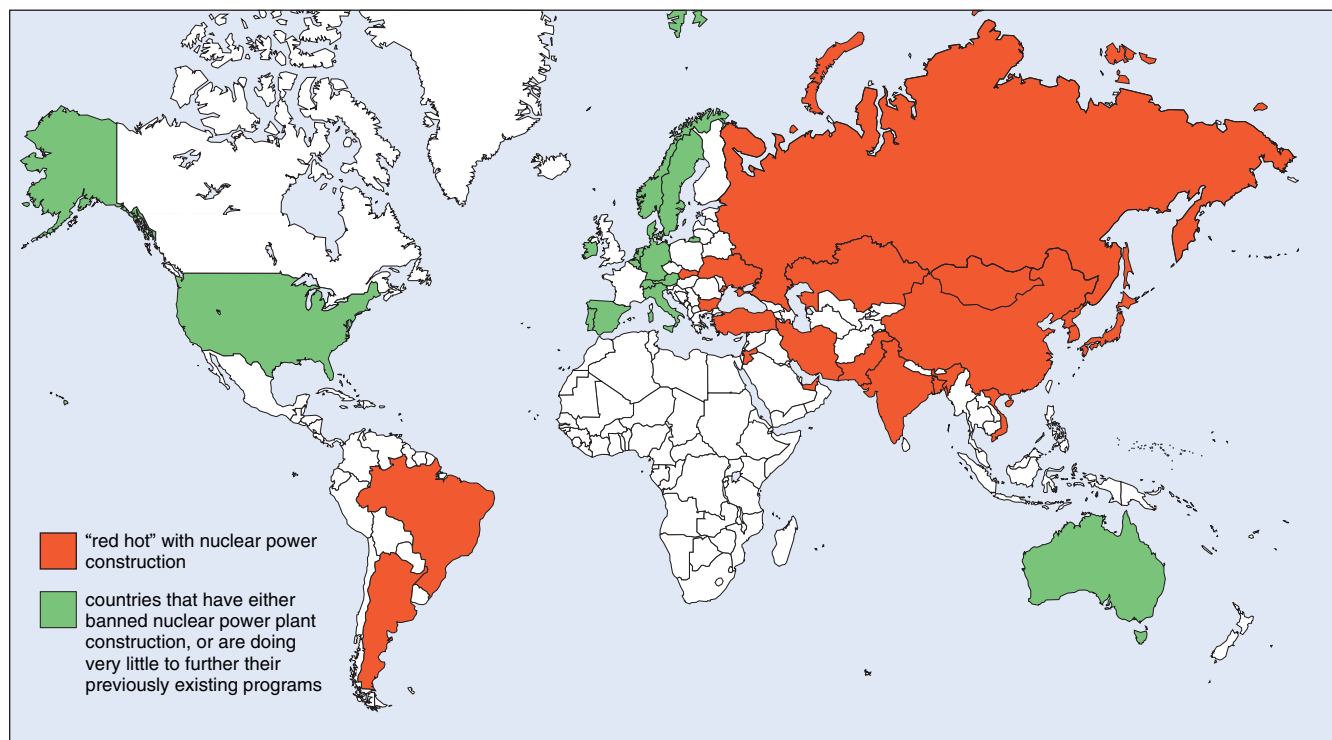
States, once the unquestioned leader in nuclear power development, is now constructing but one facility—and that is simply the completion of a mothballed TVA plant, suspended in the 1980s. All of Western Europe is constructing only two plants, while Germany and Sweden have determined to phase out all their nuclear power plants—although the global economic collapse is forcing a reconsideration of that lunacy.

In the United States, 224 nuclear scientists, engineers, and others issued a public letter this week to President Obama’s Science Advisor John Holdren, himself an anti-nuclear, anti-science zero-growther, warning that “the world is leaving us behind.” The letter reads in part: “Our nation needs to proceed quickly—not twenty or fifty years from now—while the people who pioneered this science and engineering can still provide guidance to a new generation of scientists and engineers. There is no political, economic, or technical justification for delaying the benefits that nuclear power will bring to the United States, while the rest of the world forges ahead.”

Contrast this to South Korea, where the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced Jan. 13 that South Korea intends to export 80 nuclear plants, with a total value of \$400 billion, by 2030. South Korea recently became only the sixth nuclear exporter, by winning a contract to build four nuclear units for the U.A.E.

FIGURE 1

Nuclear Power Scorecard



Lyndon LaRouche described this situation starkly: “What you are seeing in the trans-Atlantic region is a dying civilization, a dying, self-doomed civilization. What you are seeing in the trans-Pacific region—especially on the Asian side, and the Indian Ocean side of that—you’re seeing progress! When you look at the Pacific economy, the Pacific Ocean orientation, you find nuclear power increasing all over the place. But when you look at the trans-Atlantic area, you find nuclear power is almost banned, and backwardness goes back almost to the depths of the cavemen.”

Russia Leads the Way

The Oct. 13, 2009 agreements signed between Russia and China during Prime Minister Vladimir Putin’s visit to Beijing, which centered on cooperative development of nuclear power and high-speed rail transportation systems, characterize the transformation of all of Asia taking place today. Similar agreements were signed by India, with both Russia and China. The three-way development process between Russia, China, and India, which is to be financed, in part, by China’s use of its huge dollar reserves, was described by LaRouche as an historic step towards realizing the “Four Power Alliance”

among Russia, China, India, and the United States, an alliance proposed by LaRouche as the necessary bedrock for creating a new world credit system to replace the current bankrupt world monetary system.

Asia was historically divided up for looting among the European colonial powers, and, after the Second World War, divided by those same powers along “Cold War” lines. Today, for the first time in history, the Eurasian nations are cooperating on the idea of Great Projects, understanding that their sovereign interests lie in the mutually beneficial development of the entire region. One question is repeatedly posed by leaders of these powers: Why has the West, and the U.S.A. in particular, not joined them in this physical-economic solution to the collapse of the world financial system?

Russia has pledged to China that it will both expand its aid in developing the Tianwan nuclear complex in Lianyungang, and provide China with two breeder reactors, which will breed as much or more fuel than is used up in the energy-generation process. Russia is also building a uranium enrichment facility for China, and providing a supply of uranium.

India’s long-standing economic cooperation with Russia had been stalled for several years after the fall of

the Soviet Union, but the relationship is now back on a fast track. Sergei Kiriyenko, the head of Russia's state nuclear corporation, Rosatom, told Prime Minister Putin in December, that Russia "will supply 12-14 units made according to Russian technology," based not on individual units, but "series of such power units." Kiriyenko added that Russia's nuclear industry is "planning a signal event—the resumption of mass construction of nuclear power plants, and these are not just plans, but practice." Russia will commission at least one new nuclear power unit per year, starting in 2010, with Unit 2 of the Rostov nuclear plant in Russia itself, and the Bushehr plant in Iran, followed by the Kudankulam plant in India, in 2011.

"I have just recently returned from India. This country really needs power," said Academician Nikolai Ponomaryov-Stepnoy, the vice president of the Russian Nuclear Center-Kurchatov Institute, on Jan. 15, as reported by Regnum.ru. "India is thinking about the future. And we should think about the future, too. The reactors we build will need fuel for their entire service life, i.e., into the 2070s. Therefore we have to be thinking about new nuclear technologies, for which there will be a guaranteed fuel supply. I mean fast breeder reactors, with a complete fuel cycle. I think we now need to be offering India cooperation in this area. In the course of that, we shall provide our partners not only with electric power, but also fuel for hydrogen or electric cars. And so, it is necessary to develop yet another component of the nuclear power industry, and that is nuclear hydrogen power."

In a webcast on Dec. 3, 2009, Putin answered a question from a machinist, on the future of the nuclear industry: "We have grand plans for the development of nuclear power generation. Whereas, during the Soviet years, a mere 35-38 major nuclear power generating units were built, we plan to build 30-32 over the next decade. This is a colossal project. The Rosatom state corporation has enough funds, and we have provided additional support."

Rosatom is also ready to launch its first "floating nuclear plants," small reactors in the 70-250 MW range, modeled on the nuclear reactors used in Russian submarines and ice-breakers. They are to be mass produced, placed on barges, and towed to areas for immediate use, generating electricity sufficient for a city of 200,000, or for water desalination. The first plant is due off the production line this year, with many nations lining up to take advantage of this unique capacity.

China and India

China, with only 11 commercial nuclear power plants (compared to 104 in the U.S.), is far in the lead in terms of units under construction, at 20. Russia follows, with 9, South Korea with 6, and India with 5. Many more are planned, with the intention of increasing China's nuclear capacity sixfold, to 60 GW or more, by 2020, and then tripling that by 2030. Although still importing most of its nuclear plants, China plans to become self-sufficient in reactor design and construction, using the Westinghouse AP 1000 as the primary basis of technology development, according to the World Nuclear Association. China is working towards developing a complete fuel-cycle capacity, with the Russian-provided enrichment facilities and breeder reactors crucial to that effort.

India, with 18 commercial nuclear plants (of which, 16 are indigenous), and 5 under construction, has developed its own nuclear technology, in large part because it does not want to be held hostage to the international nonproliferation mafia, since it has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; India has refused to give up its right to develop nuclear weapons, unless worldwide disarmament of nuclear weapons take place. Holding one of the world's largest reserves of thorium, India has taken the lead in the development of the thorium-cycle reactor.

India intends to have 20 GW of nuclear power capacity by 2020, and to more than triple that by 2032. By 2050, it intends to have 25% of its electricity generated by nuclear facilities.

The Bush Administrations's nuclear agreement with India, which won the approval of the IAEA in 2008, lifted most of the restraints on nuclear trade with India. Although the United States itself has been slow to set up any nuclear trade with India—and is not likely to, under the anti-nuclear Obama Administration—Russia and China have quickly moved to expand nuclear cooperation with their fellow Eurasian power.

South Korea Steps Forward

South Korea clinched the \$40 billion agreement with the U.A.E. for four nuclear reactors on Dec. 27, beating out both a French, a joint U.S./Japan bid, and giving the people of South Korea a burst of pride that they had emerged as a fully developed nation. The subsequent announcement of plans to export 80 nuclear plants by 2030 clearly demonstrates the role of nuclear power in turning underdeveloped countries

into modern industrial nations.

Dr. Chang Kun Lee, the former Commissioner of South Korea's Atomic Energy Commission, in his article "Korea's Nuclear Past, Present, and Future" (*21st Century Science and Technology*, Winter 2007-08; http://www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/Articles%202008/Korea_Nuclear.pdf), described how South Korea, under President Syngman Rhee, agreed, in 1958, to work with the United States to rescue his country from the devastation of colonialism and war, through the development of nuclear power, both for electricity, and as a science driver for the economy and the education of the nation's youth at the frontiers of physics. South Korea, Dr. Lee wrote, "is the only country in the world that has transformed its status from an LDC [Less Developed Country] to a nuclear-developed nation in the past 50 years."

Korea was delighted, but not surprised, that it won the bid for the U.A.E. plants. It has 30 years of nuclear experience without mishap, enjoys a 93.3% reactor utilization rate (the highest in the world), and can build plants faster and cheaper than its competitors.

While Korea has geared up its nuclear plant production capability, its fusion program is providing worldwide leadership. Korea's KSTAR superconducting tokamak is carrying out research, and training scientists and engineers, in preparation for Korean participation in the international ITER fusion program, and Korea will start design work on a commercial demonstration fusion power plant over the next two decades.

President Lee Myung-bak, upon his return from the Copenhagen Change Climate Conference in December, announced that his nation was intent on achieving "technology independence" in the next few years. This referred to the standing nuclear trade agreement with the United States, which is due to be renewed in 2014. As it stands, South Korea may not develop a "full cycle" for its nuclear industry, but must depend on foreign suppliers for enriched uranium, and must store its spent fuel, rather than reprocessing it to be used again. This is unacceptable for a modern nation, which must be able to assure those countries



Courtesy of Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.

South Korea plans to export 80 nuclear plants, at a total value of \$400 billion by 2030. It recently won a contract to build four units for the U.A.E. Shown: South Korea's Yongwang six-reactor nuclear power complex.

who are purchasing Korea's nuclear facilities that it can supply full material support. Under the NPT, of which South Korea is a signator, they have the absolute right to the complete cycle.

While the "non-proliferation" gang in the United States has enormous power over the negotiations, and will use that power to try to block South Korea's sovereign rights, South Korea has the weight of the emerging Asian renaissance in nuclear power on its side, and it may be near impossible for the anti-nuclear mob to stand in the way. President Lee, in fact, said that his government "plans to advance the target year of technology independence, which was originally set for 2015, by a few years."

Southeast and Southwest Asia

South Korea's breakout as a nuclear exporter is especially important for the countries of Southeast and Southwest Asia. In addition to the U.A.E., Seoul will be building a research reactor for Jordan, and potentially, full-scale reactors, as well. There are also discussions with Turkey.

Southeast Asia has been given a wake-up call by the South Korean move. The nuclear plant constructed in the Philippines by Westinghouse in the 1970s and '80s was completed but never turned on, due to the Washington-orchestrated coup against President Ferdinand Marcos in 1986, as the U.S.A. itself was being taken over by anti-development, pro-British neoconserva-



EIRNS/James Rea

German greens call for a return to the Stone Age in Berlin last September: The banner says, “Down with Nuclear Power NOW!” Germany’s insane commitment to phase out all nuclear power is now running up against the reality of the global economic collapse.

tives such as George Shultz and Paul Wolfowitz. The Philippine plant at Bataan is of the same design as several plants Westinghouse built in Korea, and the standardized model being used for Korea’s export program is based on the Westinghouse light-water reactors. A team from Korea visited the mothballed Philippine plant last year and confirmed that it could be refurbished and put to use, after these 25 long years in limbo—and Korea would be glad to build other plants in the Philippines as well.

The same is true for Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia, which should all have gone nuclear long ago, if not for the anti-nuclear psychosis, organized and paid for by the British and Dutch Royals. South Korea is both the model for industrial modernization through nuclearization, and now, also, the source of access to nuclear capacity, for developing countries. Several hundred youth from Southeast Asia have already been trained in nuclear science in Korea, and the program is now expanding.

The first Southeast Asian nation to go nuclear may well turn out to be Vietnam, the nation subjected to 30 years of colonial warfare by the French and the United States between 1945 and 1975. Having defended its sovereignty, at huge expense, Vietnam has now proudly declared that it will commence construction on four nuclear plants in 2014. Vietnam has signed nuclear agree-

ments with Russia, Japan, and South Korea, although the final decision on who will build the plants has not yet been made.

Japan, for decades the nuclear powerhouse of Asia, suffered the post-1980s “Western-style” anti-nuclear pull-back on nuclear energy, until recently. Japan now plans to add 12 new reactors at home by 2019, and increase nuclear production of energy from 25% to at least 40% by 2030. Through its ownership of U.S.-based Westinghouse, and partnership with General Electric, its substantial industrial manufacturing capacity is a major player in the expanding world market for new plants.

The West’s Decline

The impact of the collapse of nuclear power development in the West in the 1980s has demonstrated clearly that the human race cannot survive without a return to nuclear. However, the destruction of the nuclear industry itself, and the demoralization and brainwashed state of governments and populations of Europe and the United States, pose severe restraints on the emergency programs required to reverse the current rush into a new dark age.

James Muckerheide, the state nuclear engineer for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in a June 24, 2005 *EIR* article (http://www.larouche.com/other/2005/3225build_6000_nukes.html), calculated that, if the world’s population is to achieve a decent living standard by 2050, the world must produce about 6,000 nuclear plants by that time, while committing adequate resources to nuclear fusion development, so that commercial fusion energy can be phased in by mid-century.

However, the world as a whole, at this time, has a productive capacity of only about 30 nuclear reactors per year. Only Japan, Russia, and China are even capable of producing the pressurized containment vessels for light-water reactors. The United States, which estimated, in the 1970s, that it would have 1,000 nuclear plants on line by the year 2000, now has only 104 com-

mercial plants, and only 1 in the works. The U.S. shut down its only breeder reactor, and slashed the fusion program to a shadow of its original scope. Technologies, machine tools, scientists, and skilled labor of that caliber cannot be easily brought back together after this type of destruction.

In oligarchy-ridden Europe, the madness is worse. Sweden held a referendum in 1980, in which the only options were different rates for phasing out nuclear power altogether; and Germany's Red-Green government, elected in 1998, established laws mandating the elimination of nuclear. Italy closed the last of its nuclear reactors after the Chernobyl accident in 1986. All three are now considering reversing that idiocy, but at a snail's pace.

France, with 59 nuclear plants, has the world's highest rate of nuclear power usage, providing 76% of its electricity from nuclear generation. While French industries are still building nuclear plants around the world, there is only one under construction within the country, while the government subsidizes producers of solar power at 58 euro-cents per kw-hour produced, even though electricity from nuclear costs 3 euro-cents! Similarly insane subsidies for solar and windmills are in force across much of Western Europe, while its nuclear industries dwindle into nothing.

Perhaps the most insane of all, the European Union (EU) set as a condition for membership for the former Soviet bloc nations of eastern European, that they must shut down their old, Russian-built nuclear reactors! Bulgaria grudgingly closed two functioning reactors in 2006; Slovakia shut its last plant in 2008; and, just this month, Lithuania, which stood at second in the world after France in the percentage of electricity generated by nuclear power, at 72.89%, was forced to close down its only nuclear facility, in order to be allowed into the self-destructive alliance of European nations. Ironically, Lithuania has thus been left totally dependent on energy from Russia. These nations are all moving to construct new, "approved" nuclear plants, but the destructive impact will take decades to be reversed.

The task, then, is enormous, and vital, if civilization is to survive the current madness. Nuclear power is the keystone, and the East is showing the West the necessary direction.

Marsha Freeman and Ramtanu Maitra contributed to this article.

Africa and the Four Powers

Sudan Inaugurates Continental Railway

by Hussein Askary

Jan. 14—As three of the "Four Powers" (Russia, China, and India, with the United States lagging behind) are working intensively to shape the new world economic order as prescribed by Lyndon LaRouche, through national credits for financing large national and international infrastructure, scientific, industrial, and agricultural projects, African nations have vowed to join that new order. That intention was pronounced at the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit in December 2009, when African participants joined China and India in defying their former colonial powers and the current U.S. Administration. This is being backed by a real physical economic plan for development of a large part of the continent. While governments and political elites on both sides of the Atlantic are signing a suicide pact through their commitment to unscientific "climate change criteria," by putting a limit to their industrial development, Eurasia and Africa want real economic development, similar to that which was prevalent in the United States and Europe before the 1968 countercultural revolution and reborn British imperial "globalization and free trade."

African nations, with the Republic of Sudan taking a leading role, have given life to the project of connecting and integrating West and East Africa through a modern railway network. The dreams of a Dakar-Djibouti railway and a Cairo-Cape Town line, were born more than a hundred years ago, but colonialism and imperial schemes to divide and conquer Africa have prevented them from being realized. Now, the time has come for their renaissance.

A conference of the transport ministers of member-states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was held in Khartoum, Sudan, Dec. 10-12, 2009, to discuss launching what is officially known now as the Dakar-Port Sudan Railway Line. The OIC is an assembly of 57 predominantly Muslim nations, extending from Asia through the Middle East to Africa.

FIGURE 1
Proposed Dakar to Port Sudan Railroad
 (Sketch)



The rail line between Dakar and Port Sudan is a strategic, transcontinental transport and infrastructure network linking Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mali, and Senegal, as the countries of the main east-west line. The main line will be connected north-south through additional branches to Djibouti, Libya, Uganda, Cameroon, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Guinea. When the Cairo-Khartoum and Rabat-Dakar lines are completed, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Atlantic and Indian oceans will be connected by land, forming an integrated economic strategic unit for economic development and defense of the continent.

The project was presented by Sudan to the 2005

OIC summit, and was adopted unanimously by the OIC summit held in Dakar, Senegal in May 2008. The railway network will extend for about 14,000 kilometers, and is estimated to cost around \$6 billion. If combined with water and agriculture projects that have been advocated by LaRouche and *EIR* over three decades, such as the Transaqua project to transfer water from the Congo River to Lake Chad through a network of modern canal systems, and nuclear-powered water desalination projects to green the African deserts, Africa will become a major economic factor in the 21st century.

Sudanese President Bashir's Role

Sudan President Omar Hasan al-Bashir took personal interest in the project, addressing both the ministerial meeting and the meeting of the expert groups finalizing the technical aspects of the project. Keynoting the OIC transport ministers meeting on Dec. 10, he stressed “the socio-cultural, economic, and commercial importance of the project” for economic integration among OIC members and other African nations. He stated that “the project could enhance

the free movement of peoples, goods, and services to the Americas through Senegal, to Europe through Gibraltar, and to the Far East through Port Sudan,” and emphasized the “importance of the project in promoting peace, security, and stability within the OIC member states and international community at large.”

Al-Bashir announced that Sudan would host the headquarters of the project, and will be the driving force for realizing the project.

Sudanese Transport Minister Philip Thon Leek addressed the conference too, saying that “the whole world will benefit from this project.” Leek briefed the

FIGURE 2
Planned Expansion of Sudan's Railroads
 (Sketch of New Routes)



ministers on Sudan's plans to connect the country to its neighbors, urging the "African nations to exert their utmost efforts in building railways due to the importance of railways in achieving development and stability."

OIC Secretary General Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, who attended the conference, expressed his gratitude for Sudan's efforts in organizing the conference, and stressed the willingness of the OIC member states to implement the ten-year development plans agreed upon in 2005, and to face the financial crisis and the effects of globalization. He called upon OIC leaders to rally support for accomplishing this project.

Addressing the expert groups' meeting, Mabrouk Mubarak Selim, State Minister in the Sudanese Transport Ministry, stated that, "The project is aiming at connecting the African deserts through the rail line, bringing the depth of Africa in contact with both the Atlantic

Ocean and the Red Sea through 10,000 km of rail lines."

Engineer Hamza Omar al-Fadhelabi, director of Sudan's Railway Authority, said that "the project will have a main corridor with an 8,000-km trunk line, 4,000 km of which are already connected but need rehabilitation and overhaul. The other 4,000 are connections extending to the capitals of some member states." Al-Fadhelabi added that "nations that are not crossed by the main trunk line, such as Libya, Uganda, and Djibouti, will also be connected to the project." He explained that the railroad "will make possible the passing directly from East Africa to its West, in order to connect the Americas to Asia and Europe." He emphasized that the project "represents a major transformation process for the African continent in economic, political, and touristic aspects."

President al-Bashir had earlier affirmed his personal support for the rehabilitation and development of Sudan's railway system, which had been neglected for decades due to civil war and economic sanctions. He stressed, in a meeting with Sudan's State Minister for Transport and the chairman of the Sudan Railway Corp., in November 2009, the importance of making Sudan's railways "compatible with the international progress in the railways field." Al-Bashir said that the government will give priority in its plans and budgets to enhancement of the Railways Corp. He referred to the importance of the railways in providing low-cost domestic transportation of people and commodities, as well as exports and imports.

The Railway Corp. announced the completion of the first stage in rehabilitating the railway between Port Sudan and Khartoum, and that between Babanousa and Aweil, which will be extended to Wau (in South Sudan) next December. The statement said the corporation's officials discussed with President al-Bashir the project for establishing a new, parallel railway between Port Sudan and Khartoum, and extending it to Sennar (south of the capital, Khartoum). The latter project will be carried out by Indian companies, as part of an agreement between India and Sudan, signed in March 2009. The statement also referred to the agreement between the government of Sudan, the government of South Sudan, and the government of Uganda for construction of a rail

FIGURE 3
Existing Railroads in Africa



FIGURE 4
Proposed Railroads for Africa



EIRNS/Fusion Energy Foundation, 1980

line between Juba and Uganda.

OIC, Turkey, Russia, China, and India—Plus Africa!

The constellation of forces rallied around this strategic development is a sign of the new arrangement of economic and strategic power in the world, following the collapse of the current imperial financial system.

The announcement that the project will be launched was made on Jan. 2, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in a meeting of the foreign ministers of Turkey and Egypt, with the attendance of OIC Secretary General Ihsanoglu. The three discussed the Darfur crisis “donors’ conference” to be held in March under the auspices of the OIC, not the discredited and untrustworthy United Nations. The March conference will discuss financing of the railway project involving the OIC member states and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

Support from Russia

What is even more interesting was the statement made by Ihsanoglu that the Dakar-Port Sudan railway project is “supported enthusiastically by Russia and China.” The Khartoum conference in December was attended by Russian Transport Ministry representatives,

in Russia’s capacity as an observer in the OIC.

The rapidly developing relations between Turkey and Russia on the one hand, and China and African nations on the other, have tipped upside down the British geopolitical games and other destabilization efforts coming from the United States. Efforts by Anglo-American oil and gas interest to create a rivalry between Turkey and Russia over the routes of gas pipelines from Central Asia to southern Europe have failed. On Jan. 12, agreements were signed between Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, to work jointly on the South Stream gas pipeline, in addition to other trade agreements and an agreement to build four commercial nuclear power plants in Turkey.

Turkey, the OIC, and Russia have had discussions over the past year on important strategic issues such as Afghanistan and the Caucasus. OIC Secretary General Ihsanoglu, who is a Turkish citizen but was born and educated in Egypt as an engineer and scientist, met with Russian President Dmitri Medvedev on March 27, 2009, on the sidelines of a conference arranged by Russia to discuss the crisis in Afghanistan, and a solution within the context of collaboration between the OIC nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). This is a very interesting strategic initiative, fully in conformity with recommendations made

by LaRouche to engage the neighboring major powers in stabilizing Afghanistan and ensuring the withdrawal of American, British, and NATO forces. The SCO, which is oriented to security and economic development, includes Russia, China, Central Asian nations, and Iran.

In his meeting with President Medvedev, Ihsanoglu stated: "I think the idea of the special meeting on Afghanistan within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an excellent idea, and the way I have seen the configuration today, I hope that will be conducive to solving many problems. And the approach, which is a comprehensive approach, I would say, is an identical approach to what we believe should be the solution for Afghanistan. This is why, in my statement, I explicitly and openly expressed our support to the statement and the outcome of the meeting."

After that meeting, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov was invited to the OIC foreign ministers meeting in Damascus on May 23, 2009. Lavrov explained Russia's strategic perspective in his speech there, focusing on the case of Sudan and Darfur, where the British and their supporters in the U.S. have attempted to make a peaceful political solution to the Darfur crisis impossible, by raising charges of genocide against President al-Bashir through the fake International Criminal Court (ICC). Lavrov said: "We share the stance of the OIC in favor of a political settlement to the existing problems in Sudan with respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity. We presume that the conflict in Darfur can only be solved at the negotiating table with constructive cooperation by Khartoum with the UN, the African Union, and other international mediators. In the context of relations between North and South Sudan, we advocate further unobstructed implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement."

He reiterated the agreement made between President Medvedev and Professor Ihsanoglu on Afghanistan. "We welcome the recently apparent striving to employ more fully the regional factor in Afghan settlement. The participants of the Special Conference, convened under the aegis of the SCO on March 27 in Moscow, spoke for a more active role of Afghanistan's neighbors. The documents adopted at it contain specific arrangements for stronger counteraction against terrorism, drug trafficking, and organized crime. We invite concerned countries and international organizations to take part in the realization of the relevant projects," said

Lavrov.

Russia's involvement as an economic and strategic partner will have a major impact on the speed and safety of that development.

China Forges Ahead

Besides Russia, China has already taken major steps in establishing an extremely productive relationship with many African nations, especially Sudan. As reported by this author in *EIR*, April 24, 2009, following a visit to Sudan with other *EIR* and LaRouche Youth Movement Representatives, China has completed the construction of Sudan's Merowe Dam, the largest ongoing hydropower and agriculture project in Africa, and is involved in building roads, bridges, and electric power lines in northern Sudan.

China is also involved in dam-building projects in Ethiopia, Ghana, railway projects in Nigeria and Kenya, and numerous infrastructure projects in other African nations. The Chinese cooperation with Africa to provide infrastructure in return for imports of raw materials and agricultural crops, is unprecedented in Africa's modern history, where colonial powers have been looting the continent's natural resources in exchange for weapons, civil wars, epidemics, and famines.

In recent months, a media slander campaign has been directed by British, continental European, and American media against China for this constructive engagement in Africa, especially in formerly British colonies, such as Sudan, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and Kenya. However, this has not deterred China or the African nations.

On Jan. 5, Kenya announced that China will finance the building of a second port, in Lamu; a transport corridor; and the upgrading of a railroad linking the Kenyan port of Mombasa and the Ugandan capital. The railway could be extended northward to South Sudan.

A very interesting aspect of this project is that it replaces a previous agreement, whereby the port was to be financed by Qatar, under a deal to lease large areas of Kenyan arable land to be planted with crops for ethanol production—a genocidal policy that would deprive Africa of its best land, to fuel a policy based on the global warming lie, instead of feeding Africans.

Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki, who met with China's Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi in Kenya, "welcomed the commitment that the government of the People's Republic of China has shown in the development



Russian Presidential Press and Information Office

Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference, with Russian President Dmitri Medvedev in Moscow last year. Ihsanoglu attended the recent Khartoum meeting on the Dakar-Port Sudan railway project, and said that the project was “enthusiastically supported” by both Russia and China.

of a second port at Lamu,” according to his office.

“For Africa to further take off, it is very important to build up the infrastructure so that African countries can conduct intra-regional trade on a massive scale,” Yang told reporters.

Regional Integration

Nations of East Africa are realizing the importance of the integration of infrastructure in the region for the economic development process. According to *News-time Africa*, East African countries stand to benefit from enhanced regional trade, once the East African Community (EAC) Railway system is rolled out. The master plan is in advanced stages and will link Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Egypt, and Southern Sudan. Sources say that if implemented, it will be the first time the region, with more than 126 million people, has developed a joint infrastructural project. The sole current rail line, the Kenya-Uganda railway, was laid by colonial governments in the last century.

Plans are still at a conceptual level, and when ministers meet in Arusha, Tanzania during March and April, they will tackle the remaining requirements, according to Rashi Kibowa of the Ministry of East African Community Affairs. Each member country will be required to contribute \$1.5 million for the feasibility study and \$10 million for construction of the railway, which is expected to be completed in five years. The East African Railways Master Plan was a directive of the EAC from the April 2004 heads of state summit, to link the

neighbor countries for efficient trade.

The LaRouche Plan

After the long night of British imperialism, poverty, civil wars, and famine, Africa can potentially rise at the dawn of a new world order, to realize the great potentials of the continent, which have been prevented for so long. The only strategy that is powerful enough to secure this development is LaRouche’s plan for a Four-Power alliance to launch a new world credit system.

Projects for infrastructure development have been gathering dust on the shelves for a very long time. Now that there is a new reality in the world, and brave nations in Africa that are defying the old colonial masters, now gone bankrupt, there is hope for Africa.

When this author presented detailed development plans for Africa, as developed by the LaRouche Youth Movement Basement Team, at the April 2009 Conference for International Justice, which challenged the British-created International Criminal Court, the ideas were received enthusiastically by the attending Sudanese students and government officials. While the conference was focused on the Darfur crisis and exposing the lies of the ICC, the LaRouche Plan was presented as the weapon Sudan and other African nations can use to build the strategic defense to fend off such criminal attempts against the sovereignty and welfare of African nations. The late Pope Paul VI’s maxim (1967), that “The new name for peace is development,” is now a widely recognized principle in Sudan and many other nations in Africa, the more so because LaRouche personally has emphasized this in dialogue with African leaders for three decades, visiting Sudan twice in the 1990s.

The Port Sudan-Dakar railway will necessarily pass through Darfur to Chad. The peace negotiations with Darfurian rebel groups have been advancing, with interesting backing from responsible American diplomats, such as special envoy Scott Gration. Agreement with Chad, which has been hosting the Darfur rebels and in a state of conflict with Sudan for the past five years, is reaching an advanced stage. This is the first time in African affairs that an economic project is forcing the belligerent parties to recognize that their interests actually lie in “the benefit of the other.” This is the most important principle of international relations, expressed by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, following decades of religious wars that devastated Europe. This

Bangladesh Prime Minister Brings Hope For Regional Cooperation, Development

by Ramtanu Maitra

The emergence of the three major powers—Russia, China, and India—on the Eurasian landmass, agreeing to cooperate to seek economic growth and regional security, while not allowing bilateral differences to come to the fore, has already begun to bear fruit. Both Japan and South Korea have begun to enhance their investments in this vast area; and Russia, in particular, is already planning to shift a large part of its energy supply from the west to the Asia-Pacific in the not-so-distant future.

However, all three nations, particularly Russia and India, are flanked by smaller, weaker nations, which are kept unstable and isolated by the old British colonial forces, often using Islamic fundamentalism as a battering ram against the larger nations. One of the worst victims is India, which was broken up by the British colonials, prior to their departure in 1947. The partition instigated massive violence in the affected areas, and despite the decades that went by, the Indian subcontinent has remained a hostile landmass, where even the infrastructural integration could not be achieved. This in turn, retarded economic development, and has brought untold misery to the hundreds of millions of citizens of the South Asian countries.

While that process is nowhere near coming to an end, the four-day (Jan. 10-13) visit to India by Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wazed, brought a ray of sunshine for India and Bangladesh, and the region as a whole. It is a necessary and important step toward integration of the smaller nations, by providing them the fruit of what the three great Eurasian nations have to offer, and in the process, building a stable and secure



Press Information Bureau of India

The meeting in mid-January of Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Indian Premier Manmohan Singh in New Delhi, in which a number of mutual economic development projects were agreed on, was an important step in ending the decades-long British-orchestrated divisions on the Subcontinent.

region. There is no doubt that the credit lies with Sheikh Hasina, who is facing a hostile, if not murderous opposition in her country, to take the bold step toward economic integration with India and beyond.

Upon her return to Dhaka, Bangladesh's capital city, she responded to journalists' queries on the issue, saying: "We signed the agreements so the poor people of this region, not only of Bangladesh and India, may overcome poverty."

Mutually Beneficial Agreements

Hosting a banquet in honor of the visiting Bangladeshi premier, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said: "We meet today as two vibrant and equal democracies that share common values and common goals. The links between us extend to every aspect of human life, be it social, economic, cultural, intellectual, or political." He added: "India stands ready to be a full and equal partner in the realization of your vision of social

change and economic development for Bangladesh.”

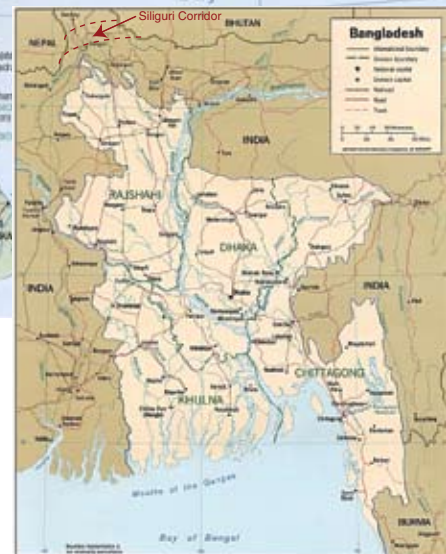
Matching their aim to create a new geometry between the two, and throughout the region as a whole, the two leaders signed a number of agreements which will promote mutual economic development. The most important of these are: India’s extension to Bangladesh of a \$1 billion credit line—the largest financial assistance from India to any country—intended for construction of railway bridges and railroads, and manufacturing of rail cars; the export of 250 mw of electricity from India’s central grid; and providing Bangladesh with a land-corridor through India to Nepal and Bhutan. Reciprocating, Bangladesh agreed to allow India set up a 14-km meter gauge railroad linkage between Akhaura, on the India-Bangladesh border, and Agartala, the capital of the Indian state of Tripura. In addition, Sheikh Hasina also provided India access to two ports, Chittagong and Mongla, through which Northeast India can access the Bay of Bengal, the waterway that leads to the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

Over the coming years, an adequate utilization of this agreement, which could be labeled as a bill of faith, would open up immense possibilities, physically linking Bangladesh, not only with India, Nepal, and Bhutan, but also with the huge economic growth centers of southeast and far east Asia. India has now emerged as major economic power with abundant capabilities in the technological areas such as space, nuclear, manufacturing of heavy industrial goods, and information technology. Moving Bangladesh from a primarily agricultural nation to an agro-industrial nation is not only a necessity for this 155 million-person nation, but would make it an economic powerhouse, providing security to the Asia-Pacific region.

To begin with, as pointed out by the Indian news daily *Indian Express* on Jan. 12, a rail corridor through Bangladesh, via Dhaka, will see the Kolkata-Agartala



A rail corridor through Bangladesh, via Dhaka, will see the Kolkata-Agartala distance shrink to approximately 350 miles from the current 1,060 miles. Currently, the only link between mainland India and its eastern portion, is through the narrow Siliguri Corridor, sandwiched between Bangladesh and Nepal (see inset map).



distance shrink to approximately 350 miles from the current 1,060 miles.

That, in brief, is the significance of Bangladesh’s geopolitical location, and of the hazard of India’s narrow Siliguri Corridor, sandwiched between Bangladesh and Nepal, that links India’s Northeast to the mainland. “Little wonder then that India has long sought rail transit rights through its eastern neighbor’s territory,” *Indian Express* noted.

No doubt, these agreements will kick-start a process of various economic activities. The two-way trade will improve now that India has removed tariffs from a

number of Bangladeshi products. One area where the two countries will have to work hard to make the outcome mutually beneficial is the sharing of water that comes down from the Himalayas. Sheikh Hasina called for concluding treaties on water-sharing of the River Teesta and other common rivers between Bangladesh and India: “A vital factor for economic development is normal flow of water. Bangladesh, an agrarian country, needs a guaranteed flow of water throughout the year,” she said while addressing the banquet hosted by Manmohan Singh at Hyderabad House in New Delhi.

Sheikh Hasina also assured the Indian government that Bangladesh “shall not allow” its territory to be used for launching terrorist activities against any country in the neighborhood, or around the world. “Bangladesh is committed to eliminating all forms of terrorism from within its territory,” she said. She noted that to ensure sustained commitment to peace, serious collaboration is essential in countering terrorism. She also invited the Indian Prime Minister to visit Bangladesh at the earliest possible time, in order to give a nudge to the process of change on the diplomatic front. “It is now important for you to visit Bangladesh at the soonest to consolidate our mutual gains, and to facilitate attainment of our remaining targets. Therefore, I extend to you, on behalf of our people, government, and myself, the warmest invitation to visit Bangladesh,” she said in her speech.

The Necessity of a Nuclear Power Link-Up

The most immediate task that lies before New Delhi and Dhaka is to reduce Bangladesh’s acute and chronic electrical power shortage. Bangladesh has an installed power generation capacity of a little more than 4,000 MW average per day. Dhaka claims the power demand is close to 5,000 MW, making it about a 20% power-short nation. However, the power demand figures of any country, projected by the authorities, have no real meaning, since they reflect low expectations, i.e., that there will not be sufficient power to meet the needs of a growing economy.

In fact, there is a need for tremendous expansion of



Press Information Bureau of India

Nuclear power is the key to development of the Subcontinent, and Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina recently announced that “We are taking initiatives to set up a nuclear power plant at Rooppur site.” Other nations are already vying to build it.

economic activity, and the power to fuel it, to keep up with a growing population. One of the areas where India does have enormous experience and expertise is in the area of nuclear power generation. Having mastered the technology of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, over the last five decades, India is in a good position to help Bangladesh go nuclear.

On March 4, 2009, Sheikh Hasina, whose recently deceased husband, Dr. M.A. Wazed, was the former head of the Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission, revived the almost five-decades-old project to build a 600 MW nuclear power plant in Rooppur. The Prime Minister told parliament on that occasion that: “We are taking initiatives to set up a nuclear power plant at Rooppur site.” And, proposals floated by Russia, China, and South Korea, the three nations vying to build the plant, indicate that a 1,000 MW plant will be built at Rooppur.

Security Threats

Since the assassination of its founder, and father of Sheikh Hasina, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, Bangladesh was steadily slipping under the control of two forces that were keen to pose a threat to India and the region. These two forces—the Saudi-funded madrassah-mosque crowd and the British Bangladeshi-Muslims under the control of British intelligence—had joined hands to radicalize the country and make it a nesting place for all kinds of terrorists, including those who were involved in separatist movements in Northeast India. As a result, Bangladesh was turning into a terror-

ist hub, where drug traffickers, Islamic jihadists, and gun-runners—all enjoying some protection of foreign intelligence agencies and local politicians using the terrorists' muscle to gain political power—were sitting across the table making deals.

Last February, soon after Sheikh Hasina was elected as Prime Minister of Bangladesh for the third time, a massive assassination plot was set up. The Feb. 25 set-up to kill senior army officers, and then pull off a coup, by eliminating Sheikh Hasina and Gen. Moeen U. Ahmed, was centered on the ongoing demands of the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) military personnel for better pay and working conditions.

This was the pretext on which the discussions began, and then, the killers moved in. A day after the massacre, in which 70 top military officers were killed, the New Delhi-based *Times of India* reported the spread of the BDR “rebellion” to other parts of the country. The *Times* correspondent said that, “it became clearer that there was a larger, more insider design to the rebellion. The rebels were seen wearing distinctive orange-colored bandanas, colors belonging to a U.K.-based Islamist organization, Hizb ut-Tahrir. According to terrorism analysts, Tahrir has been focused on Bangladesh for the past couple of years to turn the nation into an Islamist caliphate.”

This is the British hook into the flesh of Bangladesh, and if this is not pulled out, neither the country, nor Sheikh Hasina, will ever be safe. To begin with, Hizb ut-Tahrir (HuT) is a terrorist outfit, born, nurtured, and protected in Britain. Like the Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka, and the Mirpuri terrorists demanding an independent Kashmir, HuT is also controlled and used by Her Majesty's Service to assassinate leaders and destabilize nations.

HuT is banned in Russia, Germany, and many other nations because of its terrorist activities. In Britain, from time to time, questions have been raised about its terrorist activities, but Prime Minister Tony Blair, earlier, and now Gordon Brown, made clear that HuT is to be given a free hand. In fact, the British government was actively helping the HuT to overturn the German government's banning of the party in 2003, because of its vicious anti-Jewish activities. Blair played a major role in keeping the killers alive and well.

Saudis Fund the Terrorists

Although the world has come to recognize the large-scale funding of the Wahhabi variety of terrorists by the

Saudis, its involvement in Bangladesh is not widely known. The Saudi-based Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation—a non-governmental organization (NGO) with extremist ties—in recent years, has restored many mosques in Bangladesh's North-West.

With tacit support from, if not an arrangement with, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), the main opposition to the Sheikh Hasina-led Awami League, and essentially an anti-India political grouping, Saudis have pumped a load of money into the madrassahs and mosques. One report in 2008 indicated that, in Bangladesh, there are 64,000 private Quranic schools (madrassahs), most of which are beyond any form of governmental control or supervision, against 9,000 state-run schools. Between 2001 and 2005, the number of schools that received state funds rose by 9.74% compared to 22.2% from private sources. Needless to say, most of these private sources originated in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Under the cover of building mosques, setting up madrassahs and other educational institutions, hospitals and health-care centers, these NGOs have systematically funded Islamic militant groups and given financial backing to those involved in the widespread wave of bomb attacks that shocked Bangladesh in 2005.

Writing for *Global Politician*, Salah Uddin Shoaib Choudhury pointed out on April 22, 2008, that the cadres for various militant organizations in Bangladesh have been recruited from the thousands of madrassahs that have mushroomed throughout the country. “Many are located along the Indian border in the west and north, where young radicals from both countries are taught the virtues of orthodox Islam. Funding for the madrassahs comes from donations from local communities and international Islamic charities, such as the Saudi Arabia based and immensely wealthy Rabitat Al Alam Al Islami,” Choudhury wrote.

For years, these extremists gathered in hidden training camps, mosques, and madrassahs, learning how to use weapons and build bombs. In their diaries they scrawled slogans of political alienation. In 2005, their ideology culminated in a series of nearly 500 bomb blasts in a single day that shook the nation and killed three people. Islamic NGOs operate largely in the poor districts of northwestern Bangladesh, in places like Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Rajshahi. And it is here that militant Islamic groups have extended their reach and become more active.

Colombia's Uribe at War with 'Londonistan' Terror Apparatus

by Dennis Small

Jan. 14—On Dec. 30, 2009, London's *Economist* magazine, which speaks for the financial heart of the British Empire, issued a political death threat against Colombian President Álvaro Uribe Velez. For the third time last year, the *Economist* warned Uribe *not* to run for a third term as President, in the upcoming May 30 elections—or else.

“Álvaro Uribe should stand aside,” the voice of the Empire pronounced. Colombia “needs strong institutions rather than an eternal strongman.” But Uribe “seems bent” on disobeying these orders, the *Economist* growled.

“If the British say Uribe shouldn't run for President a third time,” American statesman Lyndon LaRouche commented on Jan. 10, “that's exactly why he *should* run for President. Uribe is the one honest President whom you can trust on the policy he has presented, in all of South America. Others may have done something decent, but they have not presented a policy for South America which makes any sense.”

Pointing to Uribe's strong opposition to London-promoted drug legalization, and his relentless battle against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the world's largest cocaine cartel, LaRouche added: “He has consistently done this, so he should be backed. Not backed as this or that, but backed because he did the right thing on that issue.”

As for others across the Americas—and elsewhere—who promote the FARC and drug legalization, LaRouche stated bluntly: “The FARC promoters are British ass-kissers. Uribe is the only President in the region who's not a British ass-kisser.”

Fly in the Ointment

Uribe, alone among Ibero-American heads of state, is the fly in the ointment to Britain's unleashing of its assets on the ground to escalate irregular warfare in Ibero-America. Just as it is doing around the globe—in



UN Photo

Colombia's President Álvaro Uribe is waging a courageous and lonely battle against the world's leading cocaine cartel, the FARC, even as he has come under heavy attack from the British Empire's Dope, Inc.. Here, he addresses the UN General Assembly in September 2007.

the Khost, Afghanistan suicide bomber who killed seven CIA agents; the Christmas Day Nigerian would-be airplane bomber; and the physical assaults on Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and Pope Benedict XVI—the British gamemasters are guiding the moves of those who have left these “pawprints,” LaRouche noted on Jan. 10:

“What do the facts add up to? When you've got a four-pawed creature who goes through, and you talk about the footprints left by the four-pawed creature as being the conspiracy—which is what people generally do. They don't mention the animal; they mention the pawprints. They attack the pawprints as being the enemy, instead of the animal that left the pawprints. This is the time for reality. You don't blame the players;



The London Economist issued a political death threat against Uribe on Dec. 30, demanding that he “step aside”—or else.

you blame the script-writer. It’s Londonistan.” La-Rouche said.

In each of these cases, a central feature of the terrorist incidents has been the intentional sabotage of the security screen—security stripping—around the intended targets. The legalization of drugs plays a similar generic role, creating the circumstances in which narco-terrorism can flourish almost unnoticed. In the case of Ibero-America, where other governments have caved in to British bribery and threats to force through the legalization of drugs—such as in Mexico and Argentina, in the second half of 2009—the Uribe government in Colombia has said no—and no, and no again.

Uribe has also refused to buy into the British-led game of so-called “negotiations” with the FARC, whose intention is to legitimize, and ultimately legalize, that largest of international cocaine cartels.

The latest episode occurred after the FARC kidnapped and murdered Caquetá Gov. Luis Fernando Cuéllar Dec. 22. In response, Uribe vowed to militarily rescue 24 FARC hostages, and denounced the trickery and blackmail behind its offers to “negotiate” and “seek peace.” He simultaneously launched an international mobilization against the “white-collar hit men and criminals,” who provide logistics and publicity for the murderous FARC narco-terrorists from the safety of their homes in Europe and elsewhere. Exemplary is the

purported “documentary” now making the rounds, “The FARC: Insurgency of the 21st Century,” which portrays the FARC as innocent poor farmers; it was released at the Argentine Film Festival last November, and is scheduled to be shown next in Stockholm.

The only thing the FARC plants are anti-personnel mines, Uribe stated in a series of early January interviews. “They don’t even grow coca. What they do is exploit peasants, making the peasants plant coca, and they make the money off the coca. . . . They kill peasants, kill teachers, kill the Governor [of Caquetá], kill Congressmen, and now, with the help of some foreigners . . . these executioners of the Colombian people want to pose as peasants.” The international community must understand that FARC members “enslave Colombian farmers to destroy forests and grow coca, and if a farmer does not obey, they kill him.”

Uribe called attention to a video on the Colombian Presidency’s website (www.presidencia.gov.co), entitled “The FARC’s Terrorist Acts,” which accurately depicts the atrocities that the cartel has committed over the years. Uribe added that his government is now intensively engaged in searching out the “white-collar criminals” who aid the terrorists.

The place to look, of course, is “Londonistan.”

The Queen’s Latest Dope Bedfellows

Consider recent “innovations” in the cocaine trafficking routes of Dope, Inc., the international drug empire run by the British Empire, just as they ran the 19th-Century Opium Wars against China and India.

On Dec. 18, 2009, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) filed papers in Manhattan Federal Court charging three West African individuals with participating in a “narco-terrorist conspiracy” to smuggle cocaine from South America to Europe. The papers presented evidence that the FARC is now in cahoots with al-Qaeda operatives in Africa, to secure cocaine shipments from Colombia and Venezuela to West Africa, and from there, overland by truck, to Northern Africa and Spain.

Although most South American cocaine goes to the U.S., a large and growing percentage is trafficked to Europe. Of that, as *EIR* reported in a Feb. 27, 2009 feature, about 40% is shipped by the so-called “Northern Route,” from South America to Spain and Portugal via go-fast and other boats. But as interdiction on this route has improved, an “African Route” has emerged which runs drugs from Colombia and Venezuela to West Africa

by large cargo ships or fishing boats, and is then moved to the Iberian Peninsula. This is where the al-Qaeda-FARC alliance has emerged.

There are also other parties involved—all run by Britain’s Dope, Inc. apparatus—which should properly be described as “unindicted co-conspirators.” The Spain destination is more than suggestive.

There is ongoing close coordination between the FARC and Spain’s Basque separatist ETA, as evidenced at the Dec. 7-9 meeting in Caracas, Venezuela of the newly-formed Bolivarian Continental Movement (MCB), to which both the FARC and ETA sent high-level envoys.

The godfather of the MCB is the emotionally unstable President of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez, who not only has a long-standing strategic alliance with the drug-trafficking FARC, but also advocates drug legalization, along with his Bolivian counterpart, Evo Morales. Under Chávez, Venezuela saw a fivefold increase in drug trafficking from 2002 to 2007, from 50 MT to 250 MT, according to the 2009 edition of the State Department’s annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Chávez has also been London’s political hit man against Colombia’s Uribe, ever since the British helped place Chávez in the Presidency of Venezuela, on Feb. 2, 1999. In this task, as in his overall strategic role, Chávez has functioned for well over a decade as a psychologically unstable, British controlled asset, a modern-day Jacobin in the mold of the Jeremy Bentham-run Robespierre. As LaRouche noted, the pawprint often gives away the nature of the animal which produced it.

Pawprint: Chávez

On May 21, 1999, shortly after his inauguration as President, Chávez confided, in his closing remarks to the 9th Round Table on Venezuela, organized by Britain’s Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU): “I remember that I was in London in 1997, and my visit was coordinated by my friend [British Ambassador to Venezuela] Wilkinson, and also supported by our friend the Ambassador [of Venezuela to London], in those unforgettable days we spent in London.”

The British began actively courting Chávez as soon as he was freed in 1995, after being jailed in 1992 for leading an unsuccessful military uprising against the Carlos Andrés Pérez government. Upon his release, the British Embassy’s Minister Counselor in Venezuela, William Webster Hare, regularly invited Chávez to



UN Photo

Under its Jacobin President and FARC defender Hugo Chávez, Venezuela has seen a fivefold increase in drug trafficking, 2002-07. He serves as London’s political hit man against Uribe.

dinner in high-priced, very public restaurants in Caracas, Venezuela’s capital. British Ambassador John Flynn began organizing a trip to London for Chávez during the Spring of that year, as Chávez himself happily reported.

His first trip to the United Kingdom finally came about in 1997, when London’s new Ambassador Richard Wilkinson took him over. When Chávez returned, it was as a spokesman for Prime Minister Tony Blair’s “Third Way.” Wilkinson, for his part, was already campaigning throughout 1998 on behalf of Chávez’s Presidential campaign.

Chávez returned the favor at the mentioned EIU roundtable. As *EIR* reported at the time (July 16, 1999):

“Chávez could not find sufficient words to express how ‘truly honored’ he was, to address a gathering sponsored by the financial powers of the City of London. Urging conference participants to consider Venezuela as ‘their house,’ he assured them that his national project ‘is not one of obsolete, archaic nationalism,’ but is ‘outward-looking.’ He held up the nickel and gold mines already exploited by British and Canadian companies as examples of the investment possibilities opening up.

“Interspersed among dissociated quotes from Zaratustra, Galileo, Albert Camus, Vivian Forrester, and Descartes, Chávez waxed eloquent about ‘the unforgettable days that we spent in London’; of how, in the ‘hot, hot’ phase which Venezuela will soon be entering with the new Constituent Assembly, his government looks to ‘countries which have experience. Just look: England, the United Kingdom. Talk about experience!’ He con-

cluded with a fervent call to the vultures assembled by the *Economist*: ‘You are welcome here. Do not leave. Stay. . . . A country is being reborn here, and this country is opening up, and it is at your orders.’”

Pawprint: FARC

The international drug trade is run, top down, by the London-centered Dope, Inc. *EIR* has documented this repeatedly over the decades, most recently in a cover feature in its Feb. 27, 2009 issue. The Colombian FARC is the world’s leading cocaine cartel, in addition to its terrorist predilections—so little further evidence is required to demonstrate its British pedigree.

We add to that the following excerpts from the Oct. 12, 2001 *EIR* article and chronology, “Who Harbors Terrorist FARC Cartel?””

“The flagrant sponsorship of the largest cocaine cartel in the world and greatest narco-terrorist force in the Americas, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), by the financial interests of Wall Street and London, typifies the rot to be rooted out. Support for the FARC extends beyond merely using their money, but involves a project to integrate the FARC, as an organization, into globalization’s ‘democratic’ structure internationally. . . .

“**June 26, 1999:** New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Richard Grasso kicked off the public campaign to legalize the FARC and its ‘consumer products,’ cocaine and heroin, with a personal visit to the FARC-controlled area in the south of Colombia. . . .

“In a June 29, 1999 press conference at the NYSE, Grasso hailed the FARC leadership as ‘extraordinary,’ said they had discussed a ‘mutual exchange of capitals,’ and announced that he had invited the FARC’s ‘Supreme Commander’ and [Comandante] Reyes to ‘walk the trading floor with me’ at the NYSE.

“Grasso hailed his FARC pact as part of the stock exchange’s strategy of being ‘very aggressive in trying to pursue international markets and opportunities.’ It was an ‘extraordinary experience, in the sense that the Comandante [Reyes] was trained as an engineer in the former Soviet Union. *Very* sophisticated, despite what the surface appearance may have been, in terms of his jungle fatigues and his M-16. And he knew *a lot* about investment and capital markets, and the need to stimulate outside capital coming to Colombia. Very inter-



Foto ANCOL/Fernando Ruiz

The “Grasso Abrasso”: On June 26, 1999, New York Stock Exchange chairman Richard Grasso paid a personal visit to the jungle headquarters of the FARC (he is shown here embracing FARC strongman Raúl Reyes). Grasso invited FARC leaders to be his guests at the NYSE.

ested in how Colombian companies could come to the U.S., and raise capital to be invested in the country.’ . . .

“**Feb. 1, 2000:** Seven [FARC] *comandantes*—including Raúl Reyes and Simón Trinidad, a banker who joined the FARC’s leadership years ago (and whose sister-in-law, former Culture Minister Consuelo Araujo Noguera, was murdered by the FARC on Sept. 30, 2001)—took off for a 23-day, six-nation, all-expenses-paid tour of Europe. Accompanied by Colombian government officials and businessmen, the FARC leaders met with government ministers, parliament deputies, and leading organizations of European industry, commerce, and labor.

“**March 28, 2000:** Britain’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office Minister of State with responsibility for Latin America, John Battle, announced to the House of Commons that Prime Minister Tony Blair’s government ‘would welcome’ a joint mission of the FARC and Colombian government such as just toured Europe, and has so informed the Colombian government.

“**March 30, 2000:** A FARC communiqué called upon the government of the United States to legalize drug consumption, and for the U.S. Congress to send a delegation to ‘their’ territory in southern Colombia, to tour the region, to dialogue with the FARC leaders first-hand.”

New Kelly Revelations Can Sink Tony Blair

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Jan. 18—On Jan. 29, former British Prime Minister Tony Blair will appear before the parliamentary Chilcot Commission, to account for his role in the March 2003 Anglo-American invasion of Iraq, to overthrow Saddam Hussein. Among the thorniest issues on the table will be the death of Dr. David Kelly, the British scientist and weapons inspector who accused the Blair government of “sexing up” the Downing Street dossier that fueled the Iraq regime change, and who was found dead in the woods near his home on July 17, 2003. At the time of his mysterious death, which the Hutton Commission ruled was a suicide, Dr. Kelly was under personal attack from the Blair apparatus, for his role in the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) exposés of the disinformation campaign, leading to the Iraq invasion.

At the same time that Dr. Kelly was exposing the role of Downing Street in the illegal Iraq invasion, the same BBC apparatus prominently featured, in two interviews aired shortly after the Iraq invasion, the American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, who called for the impeachment of then-Vice President Dick Cheney, for his own collusion with Blair in bringing about the Iraq War.

LaRouche, like Kelly, became an instant target of Downing Street dirty operations, which centered on spreading falsehoods which insinuated that LaRouche’s associates were somehow involved in the death of a British student, Jeremiah Duggan, who committed suicide while attending a conference in Germany. Investigations subse-

quently confirmed that the same Downing Street apparatus that targeted Dr. Kelly was behind the “Get LaRouche” propaganda campaign. Among the leading figures in the Downing Street dirty tricks: Alastair Campbell, Blair’s communications director; Phil Bassett, another Downing Street political aide; and Bassett’s wife, Baroness Symons.

While no longer operating out of 10 Downing Street, the Blair crew has continued to spread lies against LaRouche, pressuring German officials, according to U.S. intelligence sources, to reopen the Duggan suicide investigation, despite the fact that the original investigation, and subsequent reviews, concluded that Duggan had taken his own life.

Kelly Probe Reopened

As *EIR* reported on Aug. 28, 2009 (“Coverup of Dr. Kelly’s Death Unraveling”), on Aug. 1, 2009, Britain’s Attorney General, Baroness Scotland, wrote to Sir John Chilcot, the head of the commission, probing Britain’s role in the Iraq War, urging that he expand his probe to include a fresh investigation into the death of Dr. Kelly. Baroness Scotland based the request, in part, on new evidence that she had received from a U.S. Air Force officer, Mai Pederson, who had been a translator



White House

The handshake between Tony Blair (left) and George W. Bush, on the lies leading to the Iraq War, have landed Blair in front of a commission of inquiry. His role in the death of Dr. David Kelly is also under scrutiny.

for the UN inspection team in Iraq, and had developed a close friendship with Kelly, who was a leading member of that team. Pederson reported, among other things, that, due to a severe right elbow injury, Kelly was incapable of committing suicide by slashing his left wrist, as the Hutton Commission had ruled he had done.

Just two weeks after the first public hearings by the Chilcot Commission in November 2009, a group of six prominent British doctors and medical experts initiated legal action, to reopen the inquest into Kelly's death, charging that it may have been murder. In early December, the six petitioners—Dr. Stephen Frost, Dr. Michael Powers QC, Martin Birnstingl, Dr. Christopher Burns-Cox, David Halpin, and Dr. Andrew Rouse—submitted a 13-page report to the court, charging that the cause of death findings were “highly unlikely” to have been the actual causes of Dr. Kelly's death, and that the Hutton Commission had never conducted an official inquest.

According to a Dec. 5, 2009 report in the *Daily Telegraph*, the doctors' report charged that “the Hutton inquiry lacked the powers of a full inquest because it did not hear evidence taken under oath, it did not have the power to subpoena witnesses and it did not have the power to summon a jury.”

Indeed, then-Prime Minister Tony Blair ordered the actual coroners inquest shut down, and instead empowered Lord Hutton to conduct the probe into Dr. Kelly's death. The Hutton findings were so transparently bogus that Liberal Democratic Party MP Norman Baker launched his own inquiry.

In a July 24, 2006 interview with the *Daily Mail*, Baker bluntly stated: “If it wasn't suicide, then clearly Dr Kelly was bumped off.” In November 2007, Baker, who stepped down as an LDP frontbencher to devote a year to his own probe of the death of Dr. Kelly, published a book, *The Strange Death of David Kelly*, summarizing his findings. Those findings were buttressed two years later, when Mai Pederson came forward with her eyewitness evidence, refuting the Hutton findings.

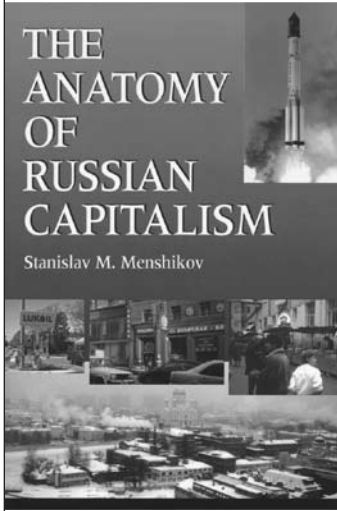
Shut Blair's Boondoggle

While never directly accusing Blair and his Downing Street cohorts in the Kelly matter, Baker, now that he is back in the House of Commons, has continued to go after Blair's corruption.

On Jan. 15, the *Daily Telegraph* revealed that British taxpayers are providing £600,000 a year to finance

Blair's so-called Middle East diplomacy, as the emissary of the Quartet (the United States, the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations). The revelation came as the result of Baker's parliamentary questions, and Baker minced no words in decrying the payouts as a waste of taxpayers' cash. “Everyone knows that the post of Middle East Envoy was created simply to pamper Tony Blair's ego and wasn't a serious appointment. How could the man who helped invade Iraq possibly be seen as an honest broker in the Middle East? After two years, he has barely set foot in the Palestinian territories, preferring it seems to hole up in his luxurious hotel suite.”

Baker told the *Telegraph*, “What we didn't know, however, was that this pointless ego trip was to be heavily funded by the British taxpayer, at the whopping cost of over half a million a year. The fact that the Foreign Secretary has not even met Tony Blair for three months and that meetings only happen rarely in any case suggests that there is very little return for the taxpayer for the vast amounts of public money being committed. The British government should end their funding for this pointless post now.”



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Why Do the British Want Asia Out of Africa?

The British are destabilizing Africa to prevent collaboration with Asia for a new global credit system.

The British imperial financial empire is stepping up destabilization campaigns against African countries, to convince the three Eurasian nations (China, India, and Russia) designated by Lyndon LaRouche as the organizers of a new global credit system, in coordination with a transformed United States, that they will have no stable partners in Africa. LaRouche emphasizes that there is no future for any nation in the world, if the British empire's defunct International Monetary Fund is not replaced by a credit system which will foster economic development.

LaRouche stated recently that, under a Four Powers credit system, the nations of Africa will not be raped for their raw materials, but instead, will manage their resources for the development of their own economies.

In addition to the ongoing destabilization of Sudan (the biggest African country, with enormous agricultural development potential) and Guinea (enormous bauxite and iron ore reserves), the British are stepping up efforts to destabilize Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, and the biggest oil producer in sub-Saharan Africa. The British are seeking to engender internal conflict and chaos in all three countries, to ensure that they will not be stable partners with which the Four Powers can collaborate.

China and India have been pursuing oil and infrastructure deals with Nigeria. Sudan, an oil producer, is already a collaborator with China. China has offered Guinea a \$7 billion infra-

structure program, in exchange for raw materials.

Nigeria is the fifth-largest exporter of oil to the United States, and has large oil and gas reserves.

It has now been hit with three destabilizing operations, in quick succession, which could throw it into its worst political crisis since the end of military rule in 1998, as threatened by the London *Financial Times* Jan 13: 1) violence targetting its oil infrastructure; 2) huge demonstrations, manipulated by British Fabian networks, while President Umaru Yar'Adua has been in Saudi Arabia for seven weeks for medical treatment; and 3) the oil deals between Nigeria and the United States are threatened, as a result of the diplomatic tussle over the U.S. listing of Nigeria as a terrorist nation.

- **Oilfield violence:** An attack on a Chevron pipeline Jan. 8 forced a cut in production. The attack is threatening a ceasefire and amnesty deal that the government made with rebels in October. As a result of that deal, Western oil companies, including Chevron, Exxon Mobil, and Royal Dutch Shell, were able to increase Nigeria's oil production to almost 2 million barrels a day, up from about 1.6 million barrels. Because of violence in the oilfields on the mainland, Royal Dutch Shell has announced recently that it is seeking buyers for ten of its Nigerian onshore oil-producing assets. China National Petroleum Corp. had been reported as a possible buyer.

- **Presidential absence:** A Nigerian high-court judge ruled Jan. 13 that

the Vice President, Goodluck Jonathan, can make Executive decisions, which is what a *Financial Times* opinion piece and a news article had called for earlier that day. Since the Vice President is from the South, and the country's politics tend to be dominated by the North (a relic of British colonialism), the move would be a further destabilizing factor. President Yar'Adua chose, the same day, prior to the ruling, to break his 50-day silence, by calling the BBC, not Nigeria, from Saudi Arabia, to alert them that he was recovering.

- **The U.S.A. security issue:** The Nigeria National Assembly has threatened a break of diplomatic ties with the U.S.A., if it did not remove Nigeria's name from the terror list, according to a Nigerian paper. Oil deals between the two countries are under threat, which would seriously aggravate the British chaos operation.

- **Sudan:** The elections that are part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to end the civil war, are scheduled for April. The British are seeking to discredit them, in hopes that the 2011 referendum will result in the South opting for secession, destroying the unity of the country.

- **Guinea:** After the Dec. 3, 2009 assassination attempt on President Moussa Dadis Camara, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner and the U.S. State Department have joined the British-founded International Crisis Group in threatening Guinea with civil war if Camara returns to Guinea after treatment. The threat is taken seriously, as neighboring Liberia and Sierra Leone had their governments destroyed by externally manipulated civil conflicts. Guinea is the world's second-largest bauxite producer and ranks first in reserves, with more than a third of the world's total. In addition to large reserves of gold, diamonds, and nickel, it has uranium, and 15.6 billion tons of high-grade iron ore.

LaRouche Youth Kick Off National Campaign for Congress

by Nancy Spannaus

Jan. 16—A press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 12, will have national repercussions for the coming months in U.S. politics. The event, sponsored by the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC), introduced a national slate of Congressional candidates who are mounting challenges to leading Democratic traitors Rep. Barney Frank (Mass.) and House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (Calif.), and raising the banner for the LaRouche Plan for economic reconstruction, and the United States joining a Four-Power Alliance for a world credit system and global development policies.

Harley Schlanger, Western States spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche, introduced the three candidates, and the idea behind their nationally coordinated campaign. The candidates each presented aspects of the campaign platform, and then joined other members of the LaRouche Youth Movement at a Metro stop outside, where they introduced themselves to potential voters, while a chorus of ten youth beautifully serenaded passersby with patriotic songs.

Experienced political observers noted that the announcement had already created a stir in the capital, evident in various ways, including the comments of those walking in the halls of the National Press Club (“LaRouche is running candidates again?”), and the announcements that appeared in the *Washington Times*

and the *Wall Street Journal's* Wirewatch (“Remember him?: The LaRouche Political Action Committee holds a news conference today...”). Such ripples will undoubtedly become waves, as the campaigns intersect, and provide leadership for, the growing mass strike ferment in the American population.

As Schlanger referenced in his introduction, these three candidacies represent the model of leadership required to turn what is currently an enraged, and increasingly discouraged, American population, into a patriotic movement around the actual solutions for the existential crisis which the United States and the rest of the world, face. As such, *EIR* plans to provide regular and extensive coverage of their Congressional races, over the coming months.

A National Campaign

Schlanger set the stage for the candidates' statements as follows:

“It's becoming increasingly clear, in the year since President Barack Obama was sworn in, that he's unwilling, and incapable, of faithfully executing his Constitutional duties as President of the United States. In particular, his continuation of the bailout of Wall Street crooks and speculators, and his efforts to impose a Nazi, so-called 'health-care reform plan' which will benefit the insurance companies, the HMOs, and Big Pharma,



and will kill off the elderly, the poor, and the sick—that in doing this, he’s shown contempt for his responsibility to defend the General Welfare of the American people. So, for that reason, LaRouchePAC has drawn up a bill of impeachment of President Obama.

“Now, we’ve also decided, that, given the depth of the economic and political crises, and the anger and frustration of the growing majority of the American people, which exploded against the bailout in September 2008, and again, exploded with the town meetings, particularly in August 2009 against the health-care bill, and is expressing itself in unprecedented levels of collapse for incumbents of both parties, that it’s essential that a qualified leadership emerge, that will direct this anger, taking on the real problems facing the country, and to implement positive solutions, beginning with the LaRouche Plan and his Four Power agreement, immediately.

“For this reason, today, we are announcing a slate of three candidates for the U.S. Congress. As you can see, these are young people. They’re members and leaders of the LaRouche Youth Movement. They represent a new generation of leadership, a leadership which can inspire young people, but also take some of the tired, angry, and frustrated Americans, and give them a spark and vigor, to get out and not just vote, but to create a political change—a real change—in this country.

“Now, our candidates are Democrats, but this is not a matter of party. The anger in the country goes across party lines: It includes Republicans, Demo-

crats, Independents, and whatever other variety that’s out there. But it’s a question of patriots who are going to defend the principles of this nation, against those who are lining up with President Obama, with Pelosi and Reid, to dismantle this country and rip up the Constitution.

“So, we will be running a campaign that will spearhead and direct this opposition. And I’ll introduce the candidates in the order in which they’ll be speaking. First, we’re going to hear from Summer Shields, who is running in San Francisco, California, against Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, who’s playing a particularly dirty role, and has been doing so, since she was elevated to Speaker of the House. Secondly, we’ll hear from Rachel Brown, who is taking on “Bailout Barney” Frank, someone who has voted and facilitated every piece of bad legislation on financial and economic matters, since he became chairman of the Financial Services Committee of the House. And finally, we’ll hear from Kesha Rogers, who’s going to be running for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 22nd District of Texas, which is a district which includes the NASA Space Center.”

Summer Shields

Summer Shields announced his campaign against 12-term Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi in early January, around the idea “Give Congress a New Face.” The 26-year old LaRouche Youth Movement organizer hails from California, and has been active politically since 2003, when he ran for a position on the Democratic



EIRNS/Mederski

California candidate Summer Shields in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 12. Shields is running for Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi's Congressional seat.

Central Committee of Alameda County. Over the last several years, he has shown a particular interest in questions of the economic development of Africa, and has travelled to both Nigeria (2006) and Sudan (2009). With the knowledge he gained about those countries, and the monetarist policies that are threatening their very existence, Shields has produced a 45-minute video entitled "Africa: Man's Moral Test."

Shields told the National Press Club audience:

"I'm running, with my two colleagues here, Rachel Brown and Kesha Rogers, to push a very simple policy, which can be stated in very simple terms: It's the LaRouche Plan. In very simple terms, what we're talking about is, first and foremost, take back the bailouts. Take back your money, because that's what it was, your money. And then begin a very clear process of reconstructing a broken nation inside the United States. We don't have half the industry that we had 30 years ago, or so; we don't have half the minds necessary to build the infrastructure, and engage in the kind of scientific investigations that we once had 30 or so years ago.

"And, take note of this: that the bailout itself was a hyperinflationary policy. That, committing trillions of dollars of U.S. taxpayer money to this process, is hyperinflationary in its nature, and it's deadly for the nation, and it's deadly for the world. And as we've

emphasized, as you'll find on my website, it's a hyperinflationary policy, a global hyperinflationary policy. So it's not something just confined to the United States.

"Secondly, which is very simple, we want to ban the HMOs. Because if there's any discussion about cutting costs or something like that, in health-care expenditures, and you don't talk about the fact that the HMOs, the health maintenance organizations, are the number-one siphons of money, when it comes to dealing with whether the money's going to get to the people or not, then you're not talking about any sort of real health-care shift inside the United States. And, in this case, having the HMOs enforce health-care policy, and then having private accountants enforce the health-care policy in the form of an

Independent Medicare Advisory Board, which was put in place in the latest health bill pushed through the Senate by Harry Reid, then you're not talking about any sort of real health-care reform; you're talking about a policy, again, that's going to decide who lives and who dies.

"So, if you decide to get rid of the HMOs, then it's very simple what you've got to do: You just have to provide for the infrastructure that people require, to live. And you want to spend the money on those types of things. You want everyone to have the highest level of health care, across the board, and you don't want any sort of rationing policy. The only reason you would end up having something like that, is because you were trying to save the banks. This is what's becoming clearer and clearer to a lot of people, in the black population and in labor, now: a recognition that the Obama Administration is against them.

"Now, thirdly: Putting our nation back to work is key. And so, what I think all three of our campaigns will be pushing on, as part of this LaRouche Plan, is, we need to go back to a Franklin Roosevelt-style Civilian Conservation Corps approach. You've got a lot of young people out there, you've got a lot of young people in those poor neighborhoods who have no future to speak of. They have no skills; they've got nothing that is worth calling skill-training for a real

job. And so, getting these young people, and pulling these young people into a real infrastructure-building training program, which means putting these people through three, four years of training in building infrastructure which we need desperately. You could have some people who today have nothing to speak of, in terms of skill, who are going to be able to build the vital infrastructure we require inside the United States.

“So that’s got to be done immediately. And I don’t think getting an internship to Washington, D.C., to kiss the butt of Nancy Pelosi is a skill worth talking about. So, Nancy Pelosi is going to have to find some new aides. Actually, we’ll probably have to put Nancy Pelosi through the Civilian Conservation Corps and give her some skills.

“Finally, we’ve got to look across the Pacific to our friends, because Europe’s got its own problems right now, and they were complicit in this process of trying to save a lot of this fake money through the bailout. But globalization has destroyed nations across the planet, so we’ve got to turn our attention to Russia, China, and India, and engage them in some comprehensive, globalization-ending treaty agreements.

“And that’s got to be done immediately. And that’s something that could be done—yesterday, if we had had the political will to accomplish that. And so my campaign, from California, what Nancy Pelosi should have done a long time ago, is going to orient towards those three nations, which are, again, Russia, China, and India, to enter into some immediate treaty agreements, and end globalization, and start a process of an international system based on very cheap credit, so that we can get these nations to become self-sufficient—all four of them—and then other nations will join in, and get involved in that, too.”

Rachel Brown

Rachel Brown’s campaign against Barney Frank is what you might call a “natural.” The 28-year-old Brown captured international Internet attention in August 2009, when she challenged Frank, at a Boston town



EIRNS/Mederski

Rachel Brown’s campaign against Barney “Bailout” Frank in Massachusetts plans to do more than leave that Congressman speechless: He’ll be without a job.

meeting, on his support for the Obama Nazi health-care policy. The confrontation (video at www.rachelforcongress.com) left Frank uncharacteristically speechless on the topic, and claiming that it was not worth debating Brown, any more than you could debate with a “dining room table.”

Now, with her Congressional challenge, Brown is reiterating her demand that “Bailout Barney” debate her. She is “putting on the table” the question of whether the petulant Congressman, now in his 15th term, and with a record of aggressively blocking the only solutions to the current economic crisis, is either incompetent, or of a criminal mind.

In her Press Club statement, Brown outlined the desperate crisis which was created by the Wall Street financiers, and the leadership which Lyndon LaRouche had shown, in putting forward the emergency legislation, in July 2007, which could solve it. She then said:

“So, [LaRouche] put this out as a bill, called the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, which was endorsed in over 90 city councils across the country, and in over 10 states, and which said, ‘This is what we should do: We should freeze foreclosures, and we should stop the collapse of this financial system, by reorganizing it in bankruptcy.’”

“So, this was put on the table of Congress, and what was done? Was it accepted? Barney Frank, personally, said, ‘No. This is not what we should do. This is unconstitutional. It’s not a systemic problem—no, just a little problem with the way we’re running things, that’s all.’

“For one thing, he should have known better. He knew the cause, he knew the practices that were occurring in the hedge funds. He knew—this was testified to in Congress—that this was a systemic crisis; he knew full well. His very office was actually involved, with *Crédit Suisse*, in producing the bill which he then adopted, which did *not* freeze foreclosures, but used the Federal Housing Administration as a new bailout mechanism, against its original authority, to insure to \$300 billion, the value of mortgages in the system. This didn’t stop foreclosures. This was essentially used to save the value of the securities on Wall Street.

“So at every point on the road, whether it was this bill, or whether it was the financial bailout by Henry Paulson, which Barney supported, or whether it’s the recent actions of Tim Geithner, with the bailout, and with AIG, Barney Frank, every step of the way, has supported these policies, and acted *against* the interests of the population, and acted instead to defend the interests of London and Wall Street, and the British Empire.

This is tantamount to treason, and if the bailout policy continues, we will no longer have a U.S. dollar, we will no longer have a U.S. economy. So, the bailout policy essentially isn’t infinite, because we will drive the United States into the ground. So, I say it’s time to stop that policy, if we want to prolong our existence....

“It’s time now for a credit system, as LaRouche has laid out: It’s sane and it’s simple. The only approach is to cancel the bailout: Use a Glass-Steagall reorganization to get the money back. We will sort out the worthless assets in the financial system from the productive assets that have a useful purpose, and through this process, we will actually bankrupt these worthless financiers. Then, we’ll invest this credit into projects, which Kesha will go through more fully, but into projects of infrastructure development, high-speed rail, nuclear power, and space technology. And we will do this internationally with a Four-Power Alliance, strong enough to overcome the reigning power of the British financial system: and that’s Russia, China, and India, which have recently worked together, already, in the Copenhagen Conference, to ensure their future development in this manner.

“So now, all that’s got to be done, is to clean out the kooks in the Obama Administration, hold him accountable, clean out the kooks in Congress in November. That’s sort of the last thing we’ll do, but first we’ve got to implement these policies. But that’s how we turn around this process.

Kesha Rogers

Kesha Rogers, a native Texan, enters her campaign for the Democratic Party nomination to run against Republican incumbent Pete Olson, having already made a considerable mark in Texas politics. Rogers, now 33, joined the LaRouche Youth Movement in 2004, and took a high-profile role in the 2006 elections. She ran for chairman of the Texas State Democratic Party on the slogan of “Out of the Bushes, Into the Future!”, and worked tirelessly to oust Tom “The Hammer” DeLay (R) from Congress.

Rogers’ district includes NASA headquarters, and therefore, she will put a special emphasis on the aspect of the LaRouche Plan that calls for establishing a Moon-Mars mission, as the inspiration for bringing the United States into the new international configuration LaRouche has proposed. Rogers reflected this commitment in her remarks at the National Press Club:

“And what all three campaigns must represent and what we are organizing around, is an initiative for a national policy orientation: We have to throw the ‘practical’ solutions out the window, and we have to bring in a policy to invigorate and orient those American patriots against the imperial policies of free trade and globalization, and the takedown of the productive sector of our economy. And this is why the focus on the LaRouche initiative, and the LaRouche Plan for economic recovery, is so vital and important.

“And how we will do that, is through an initiative of, first and foremost, looking at the need for reemphasizing once again, a bankruptcy reorganization: stopping the bailouts, once and for all, getting the money that has been put into the fraudulent and unconstitutional banking activities of Wall Street, back into production again. And that’s what my campaign is going to represent, along with the other campaigns here.

“And I will emphasize that the need for a Moon-Mars project is very vital. Many people may say, ‘Well, we’ve heard that before, in the past. What makes your campaign so unique in terms of a Moon-Mars project?’ Well, what we’re looking at, is not a Moon-Mars project in space development as only



EIRNS/Mederski

Kesha Rogers, whose Texas district includes NASA headquarters, will have a lot to say about the LaRouche program for a Moon-Mars mission, as the science-driver for the U.S. economy.

something that is simply geared toward a policy which maybe something that people just ‘like,’ or think is a ‘nice idea.’ We’re looking at the Moon-Mars project and the development of aerospace production, as the very crucial key to the development of sovereign nation-states, the development of our economy again. And this will be emphasized in the same way that it was emphasized and understood by President John F. Kennedy. Kennedy understood that the Moon-Mars project was not just for ‘sending a man to the Moon and returning him safely to Earth.’ He knew that project would be, and the emphasis on the science-driver would be necessary for development of *all* of your economic production in your society. . . .

“So, we’ll emphasize once again, that the only way that we will be able to implement the policies which are needed right now, is to tell the truth! To say that, a Bill of Impeachment may be needed for the President of the United States, for Nancy Pelosi, and for others who are pushing a policy right now of treason in the United States, against the Constitution of our nation.

“But, we also have to look at what the alternative is: What we represent is an alternative that has a policy that has to be implemented *now*, not in 2011, or some time next January. We’re discussing what has to be put forth as the only solution to getting out of this global, financial collapse. And as Rachel has gone through very extensively here, and also Summer, we are now facing

the worst economic breakdown, hyperinflationary collapse in world history, since the 1923 banking collapse and the 1923 Weimar hyperinflationary collapse, which we can go back to as a reference point for what we’re seeing today.

“But the unique role that we represent, and which my campaign will take on, along with the others here, is that we have to have a focus on ending free trade, ending globalization. We have to have a focus on a mission-orientation for the next 50 years. And this is something that most people in Congress right now, don’t think about; they’re thinking about the ‘now’: ‘How I can get what I need, now—a quick fix.’ And there’s no quick fix to this crisis.

“And so, this is why we have to put forth a policy solution that is going to say, ‘Our focus and our priority is on the future of mankind.’ Our priority is on a Moon-Mars mission-orientation, so that we can actually develop the underdeveloped sectors of India and China, in Asia, bringing them into, as I emphasized, a Four-Power solution for economic development. And this Four-Power solution has to be centered around cultural and scientific development for all mankind. And that’s what our campaigns are going to represent. That’s what my campaign will represent, from the standpoint that we cannot talk about ‘local issues’ as such: What we have to do is emphasize the importance of a global initiative, of a national policy orientation, to put our country and its constitutional principles back on the table again. And this is why, what we’re seeing right now—we’re going to harness the rage and activity coming from the population, and put that rage and activity to work in a real productive solution: that we have to take the true American patriots against this British imperial initiative, and have them fight for those constitutional principles of the Preamble, which state, that we have to protect and defend the General Welfare of our nation; we have to promote the General Welfare, and defend our nation’s sovereignty.”

More information on these campaigns can be found on the candidates’ websites: summerforcongress.com; rachelforcongress.com; and keshaforcongress.com.

Obama's Health-Care Plan Will Impose Genocide on You and Your Family

by Tony Papert

Jan. 15—Under the pretext of extending health insurance to more Americans, President Obama's so-called health-care reforms would actually accelerate death-rates, especially among the aged, the chronically ill, minorities, and the poor. This is not some unfortunate error of one or another clause or provision. Rather, it saturates the entirety of the Senate bill, from the first page, to page 2,409, the last page, and similarly for the House bill. This is no accident; it is completely deliberate. This was the policy of Hitler's secret "T4" directive of September-October 1939. This is the crime of genocide, for which, under the label of so-called euthanasia, Nazi doctors were hanged at Nuremberg.

To begin to raise the curtain on the murderous intent of these "reforms," we will focus here on three features: first, the so-called "Cadillac tax," which, in reality, is neither a tax, nor does it involve luxuries like Cadillacs. Second, what physician Richard Cooper has called the "Dartmouth memorial clause," which would selectively withdraw Federal funds from hospitals in certain areas, and award those funds as bonuses to hospitals in other areas. Finally, we will refer, as we have before, to the IMAC (Independent Medicare Advisory Council) or IMAB (Independent Medicare Advisory Board), an unelected, unconstitutional, Presidentially appointed board, solely dedicated to slashing Medicare, with little interference permitted from the elected representatives of the people in the Congress.

But before proceeding any further, it must first be pointed out that the entirety of the Obama "health-care" package, every part of which centers on subsidies for the Nixon-spawned private health-insurance entities known as "HMOs," is now completely under the cloud of the massive, unresolved AIG case, because of AIG's tentacles into the entirety of the insurance industry, including the HMOs. Although the new Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission has done a sloppy job on this so far, in its

first two days of hearings, nevertheless former New York Governor (and Attorney General) Eliot Spitzer and his friends have been effective in defining some of the problems from the sidelines. And as Spitzer et al. point out, still-secret Federal Reserve and AIG e-mails and other documents are critical to the investigation. A related civil case against AIG is progressing in California, and the House Oversight Committee of Reps. Edolphus Towns (D-N.Y.) and Darrell Issa (R-Calif.) has subpoenaed those e-mails, with a return date of Jan. 19, while former New York Fed chief and current Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner is to testify there on Jan. 27 on this matter, in which he is a central player.

In light of this, and since the entirety of what Obama and company are pushing as health-care reform, goes into this question—and moreover, when the indications are that there is something legally smelly about the whole insurance aspect of the Obama health-care legislation—then the entire package must be suspended until all this can be sorted out. Because if this is all one big fraud, then Obama's bill is killed on that ground.

'The Cadillac Tax Isn't a Tax'

But to begin with the so-called "Cadillac tax": What all health-care economics insiders know, including all sentient Senators and Congressmen, and their staffs, is that the Senate bill's "Cadillac tax" is not a tax at all. It is simply a Congressional *prohibition* on any employer-provided health insurance above a certain level of premiums, presently \$8,500 for an individual, or \$23,000 for a family. The reason that it is falsely designated as a "tax," rather than what it actually is—a prohibition—is that it is intended to evade the question of the constitutionality of such a prohibition. That is, for example, many state attorneys general have rightly challenged the constitutionality of any law which would require Americans to buy health insurance from private companies.



White House/Pete Souza

President Obama's deathcare legislation is on the ropes, as both the scandal surrounding the AIG bailout, and the possibility that a Republican will win the Massachusetts Senate seat in a special election Jan. 19, indicate. Its defeat would be a victory for the nation. Here, Obama peers into a microscope, perhaps in search of anyone who supports his policies.

But what would they say of a Congressional prohibition on purchasing health insurance above some Congressionally designated minimum price? Moreover, a minimum price which is quite openly pre-programmed to *drop*, still further, every single year in real terms, so that more and more Americans lose more health security, each and every year into the indefinite future?

Again, there is no one “on the inside” so stupid as not to know all of this in full detail. Only the gullible, general reader of such trash as the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* is fooled, in the hope that by the time he finally wakes up, it will be “Too late, poor sucker!”

The proof that the so-called “Cadillac tax” is a “tax” in name only, begins with the fact that no one expects it to be paid. This so-called tax will be assessed by HMOs and charged to employers, to the extent of 40% of the excess of every premium over the permitted minimum value of \$8,500 or \$23,000. But official U.S. government studies expect only very few of these employers to pay it. (Any required documentation on all these related questions of the “Cadillac tax,” can be found through Rep. Joe Courtney’s (D-Conn.) website, and through a Jan. 13 posting by Jane Hamsher on Huffing-

ton Post.) Or, as official expert Jonathan Gruber (more on him below) wrote in the *Washington Post* on Dec 28, “The Cadillac Tax Isn’t a Tax.”

But you might reply, “You say the Cadillac tax is not a tax. But if it were not really a tax, it would not produce revenue. But then how can you explain that the fact the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that it will contribute \$149 billion to the Federal budget from 2013 to 2019?”

The simple and straightforward answer to that honest question, is so richly unbelievable, that no reader could be blamed if he thought I were joking. Here is how the misnamed “Cadillac tax” will produce that revenue, according to the CBO. Rather than pay the “tax,” employers will either reduce the health coverage of their employees, or else, drop it entirely. On that point, no one could possibly disagree.

But now, here’s the next step: For every dollar they save in premiums in that way, employers will turn around and give a dollar back to their employees in increased wages! Thus, the way the “Cadillac tax” contributes to Federal revenues (in this fantasy), is overwhelmingly (80-83%) through the increased Social Security taxes and Federal income taxes, which will be paid in by those millions of employees who will get all these raises from their happy employers! And this, when real unemployment exceeds 20%, and the wages and hours of those lucky enough to be still employed, are falling rapidly!

If you can believe that that the Cadillac tax will produce revenue for the Federal government, you may be eligible for a professor’s chair at MIT, and even perhaps for a one-year, \$400,000 grant from Nancy-Ann DeParle’s White House Office of Health Reform. Jonathan Gruber has both, but he never bothered to disclose the \$400,000 grant. Instead, he spent the past year as a so-called “independent expert,” continually cited by the White House in support of this bizarre theory, which Gruber says is demonstrated by some private, proprietary economic model that he runs in secret. He wrote

op-eds on this for both the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*, after explicitly lying to each newspaper about his conflict of interest—for which both papers have now had to apologize. But the game ended when Marcy Wheeler exposed Gruber’s \$400,000 secret payoff Jan. 7 on firedoglake.com. Now it’s hard to find anyone to defend the “theory”! Never mind that the whole Senate bill, and the “Cadillac tax” on which Obama personally insists, all depend upon it!

Now, what will really happen if this “Cadillac tax”—what International Association of Firefighters head Harold Schaitberger has rightly called “a disaster, a nightmare”—what will happen if it becomes law? Gruber claims that employers will cut \$223 billion in health coverage over a decade, and workers will gain \$223 billion in wages. The wage part can be disregarded, but employers will indeed cut \$223 billion in coverage, and likely a lot more—by closing down many of their health plans entirely, leaving workers with the much inferior “exchanges” or Medicaid. What coverage will these workers lose? Will it be luxuries? Gruber and other flacks cite a \$40,000 plan at Goldman Sachs, which includes free gym memberships and yoga lessons. Is that what will be lost?

Of course not. What determines premiums is not primarily benefit levels, but the age, health status, gender, and geographic location of the insured—and completely arbitrary decisions by crooked HMOs, even more so. The average coal miner’s policy costs about \$32,500. Group policies are far more expensive in the Bronx, N.Y., as they are in the vicinities of other urban ghettos, than they are elsewhere. And the very same Senate bill which includes this “Cadillac tax,” also allows insurers to *triple* their rates, based on age, alone. These are the things which determine the level of premiums, not luxury, “Cadillac” benefits. Therefore, who will be cut? Obviously: the aged, the ghetto poor and minorities, the chronically ill, women, especially of childbearing age, and those in health-imperiling occupations like mining.

Or, as one study says, this pernicious measure will “make health-care unaffordable for many families that currently have employer coverage, . . . especially women, older workers, and those with chronic conditions.”

To what effect? As if it weren’t obvious enough already, when benefits are cut, as through increased co-pays, what happens? Every study shows that the first thing that happens is that the victims “forego care for the chronic conditions which determine the ‘excess’ in-

surance.” Diabetes, for instance. High blood pressure, and many others. And they die faster. But that’s the whole point, isn’t it?

And lastly, and most important: Never forget that this is only the beginning. That the “Cadillac tax” is carefully pre-programmed by the Senate, to take a bigger bite every year, year after year after year, as the minimum allowable real level of employer plans drops relentlessly down every year like the scythe in Poe’s “The Pit and the Pendulum.”

Obama has been instructed by his controller, Britain’s Tony Blair, that we must die faster and more often. That’s just what Blair did with Britain’s National Health Service when he was Prime Minister. And behind Tony Blair stands the British Royal Family of Prince Philip, the Royal Consort, who has demanded that the world’s population must be reduced from a presently estimated 6.7 billion, to less than two!

The Wennberg/Dartmouth Scam

The four legs of the U.S. health-care system today are, first, employer-provided insurance, covered above. Second, is Medicare for those aged 65 and over, which we will treat last. A third leg is the veterans’ system, and, finally, the fourth could be said to be Medicaid for the indigent, combined with free emergency-room care for those who have really nothing. With the sole exception of the veterans’ system—for now—the genocidal Obama plan is out to cut off each of these four “legs,” in its drive for death. The Wennberg/Dartmouth scam is designed especially to cripple what’s left of Medicaid, along with free emergency-room care for those who have absolutely nothing else to resort to, by pushing into bankruptcy just those hospitals which serve urban ghettos and the poorest parts of the rural South.

Both the House and Senate so-called “health-care” bills will shift money out of the hospitals which serve poor ghetto areas, and shift it into the so-called “more efficient” hospitals in the Northwest and Southwest which do not. This genocide is rationalized by the studies of Jack Wennberg’s Dartmouth Institute, which have been exposed as fraudulent by Dr. Ned Rosinsky (*EIR*, July 21, 2009, and Sept. 11, 2009) and other writers, and exposed in a paper by the Federal Medicare Advisory Commission, MedPAC itself, as even the whorish *Washington Post* was forced to admit, in a Jan. 6 article by Alec MacGillis.

To make it more blatantly genocidal, penalization of the so-called less efficient hospitals will be done, not by



Under Obamacare, money will be shifted out of hospitals in poor, urban areas, like the Harlem Hospital Center (N.Y.), shown here, to so-called “more efficient” hospitals in wealthier areas; hospitals that serve the poor will be deprived of Federal money, and people will die as a result.

individual hospital, but by county. This insures that if your hospital serves Harlem or the urban ghettos of California, Texas, or elsewhere, or poor areas in the South, it will be deprived of the Federal money it needs to operate, no matter what its so-called “efficiency,” in costs per Medicare patient. All teaching hospitals will also be screwed.

The so-called more efficient hospitals which will be rewarded with the funds stolen from treatment of the poor, are exemplified by the Minnesota-based Mayo Clinic, which has lobbied heavily for these changes. But besides the fact that it treats virtually no ghetto poor, another reason for Mayo’s low cost is that it charges significant co-pays for Medicare patients. Another, is that it simply triages the indigent. Mayo announced in October, that its flagship Rochester, Minn. facility will no longer accept Medicaid patients from Nebraska and Montana. Already, only 5% were on Medicaid there, a much smaller percentage than other big teaching hospitals, and less than Rochester’s other hospital.

Mayo’s facility in Glendale, Ariz. recently announced that it will no longer accept Medicare patients for primary care, without an additional fee of \$250 per

year plus \$175-400 per visit. And Bloomberg reported that one of Mayo’s Arizona primary-care clinics announced Dec. 31, that it would cease to treat Medicare patients at all, as of Jan. 1.

Besides this latter provision, which physician Richard Cooper has dubbed the “Dartmouth honorary clause,” the Obama reforms would “cut hospital reimbursement for re-admissions (principally of poor people),” and “cut disproportionate share (DSH) payments to hospitals (which are for disproportionate numbers of poor patients),” as Cooper noted on his blog <http://buzcooper.com> last June 28, under the heading: “Obama’s war on poverty—say it isn’t so.”

Starve the hospitals that treat the poor? This is reform?

IMAB, or the Secret ‘T4’ Committee

On the third major genocidal feature, *EIR* has extensively covered the body variously called IMAC or IMAB, or, most recently, the Independent Payment Advisory Board, IPAB. Like the ironically so-called “Cadillac tax,” this is a feature of the Senate bill, which Obama has personally insisted must be included in final health-care legislation. It is an unelected, unconstitutional, Presidentially appointed, dictatorial board of 18, which has vast powers to slash Medicare—and only to slash Medicare, never to improve it—with little interference from the elected representatives of the people in Congress.

The IMAB most closely resembles the committee of leading physicians set up under Hitler’s “T4” order, to determine which of the ill or handicapped Germans were living a “life unworthy to be lived,” and were therefore designated to be murdered by doctors and nurses, in a so-called “mercy death.” The Chief of Counsel on War Crimes for the United States at Nuremberg, Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, estimated that they murdered 275,000 non-Jewish Germans in this way, beginning with handicapped children, before they started in on the Jews, Communists, gypsies, and other undesirables.

Who does not know that the biggest funding source for the Obama death-care bill is \$500 billion in cuts for

the Medicare program for the aged? The Senate health-care bill, passed, ironically, on Christmas Eve, not only gives an unelected, Presidentially appointed commission dictatorial powers to slash Medicare reimbursements and deny treatments, but it attempts to prevent future Congresses from altering the dictates of the Independent Medicare Advisory Board, violating the U.S. Constitution, as Sen. Jim DeMint (R-S.C.) pointed out on the Senate floor.

And never forget that IMAB, like the “Cadillac tax,” is designed to cut a bit more, every year, on top of last year’s cuts. Forever.

Thus does Obamacare aim to destroy every part of the American medical system (with the temporary exception of the veterans’ system). The goal is death, as with the Spanish fascist who cried “Viva la muerte!”, “Long live death!”

There are those who have claimed that every German was responsible for the crimes of Hitler, saying that “each of them must have known what Hitler was doing.” Well, your Senator and your Congressman knows everything we have written above, and more, and he probably even voted for all of it as well. And now, you know it too.

Reps Demand: No IMAB In Health Bill

Jan. 15—At least 99 Members of Congress have signed a letter to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) declaring they will oppose any health care bill that includes an Independent Medical Advisory Panel. In the Reid Senate bill, the panel is modeled on the British National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence, which in turn is modeled on the Hitler’s T4 program of October 1939. It would set up a board independent of Congress to determine what gets paid for under Medicare, which, under Obamacare, would be slashed by \$500 billion over the next ten years.



Rep. Richard Neal

Rep. Richard E. Neal (D-Mass.) began circulating the letter last July.

Dear Madam Speaker:

We, the undersigned members of Congress, write to voice our strong opposition to the “Independent Medicare Advisory Council (IMAC) Act of 2009” and the “Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) Reform Act of 2009” (H.R.2718, S.1110, S.1380), and the inclusion of any of these proposals in the “America’s Affordable Health Choices Act” (H.R.3200), or any other legislation.

The role that Congress has traditionally played in crafting the Medicare program to provide the best policies for beneficiaries is one that has had a significant impact in our communities. Through the legislative process, Members are able to represent the needs of their communities by improving benefits for seniors and the disabled, affecting policies that fill the health-care workforce pipelines, and ensuring that hospitals are equipped to care for diverse populations across our individual districts. Such a responsibility is one that is not taken, nor should be given away, lightly.

These proposals would eliminate the current advisory role of MedPAC and severely limit Congressional oversight of the Medicare program. By placing this au-

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thority within the executive branch, with no Congressional oversight or judicial review, the legislation eliminates the transparency of Congressional hearings and debate. Without the open and transparent legislative process, Medicare beneficiaries and the range of providers who care for them would be greatly limited in their ability to help develop and implement new policies that improve the health care of our nation's seniors.

The creation of this commission would also eliminate state and community input into the Medicare program, removing the ability to develop and implement policies expressly applicable to their different patient populations. These national policies that would flow from such a commission would ignore the significant differences and health care needs of states and communities. Geographic and demographic variances that exist in our nation's health-care system and patient populations would be dangerously disregarded. Furthermore, all providers in all states would be required to comply, even if these policies were detrimental to the patients they serve. Such a commission could not only threaten the ability of Medicare beneficiaries, but of all Americans, to access the care they need.

These legislative proposals would also limit Congress's ability to work with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to create and implement demonstration and pilot projects designed to evaluate new and advanced policies such as at home care for the elderly, the patient-centered medical home, new less invasive surgical procedures, and collaborative efforts between hospitals and physicians, and programs designed to eliminate fraud and abuse. Additionally, these proposals eliminate Members' ability to represent the needs of their own districts and states by addressing issues such as current and future provider workforce needs, the classification of hospitals that may qualify as critical access or rural hospitals, and obtaining critical health care services such as home health, ambulances, trauma centers, and nursing homes.

We urge you to reject the inclusion of these proposals or any like proposal in H.R.3200 or any other legislation.

Sincerely,
Richard E. Neal

Signers of the letter include both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans. The list was provided to EIR by a Congressional aide Jan. 14:

Ariz.: Democrat Raul Grijalva
Ark.: Republican John Boozman

Calif.: Democrats Judy Chu, Susan Davis, Sam Farr, Bob Filner, Mike Honda, Doris Matsui, Laura Richardson, Linda Sanchez, Pete Stark, Mike Thompson, Lynn Woolsey; Republicans Brian Bilbray, Ken Calvert, Dana Rohrabacher, Mary Bono Mack

Conn.: Democrat Joseph Courtney

D.C.: Democrat Eleanor Holmes Norton

Fla.: Democrats Corrine Brown, Alan Grayson, Kendrick Meek; Republicans Ginny Brown-Waite, Vern Buchanan, Bill Posey

Ga.: Democrats John Lewis, Hank Johnson; Republican Phil Gingrey

Ill.: Democrat Bobby Rush; Republican Aaron Schock

Ind.: Republicans Steve Buyer, Mark Souder

Ky.: Republican Brett Guthrie

La.: Democrat Charlie Melancon; Republicans Rodney Alexander, Bill Cassidy, John Fleming

Mass.: Democrats Michael Capuano, William Delahunt, Barney Frank, Steven Lynch, Edward Markey, James McGovern, John Olver, John Tierney

Mich.: Republican Mike Rogers

Mo.: Democrats Russ Carnahan, William Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver

Nev.: Democrat Shelley Berkley

N.J.: Democrats Albio Sires, Bill Pascrell, Donald Payne

N.Y.: Democrats Gary Ackerman, Tim Bishop, Yvette Clarke, Joseph Crowley, Eliot Engel, John Hall, Maurice Hinchey, Steve Israel, Nita Lowey, Dan Maffei, Carolyn Maloney, Eric Massa, Greg Meeks, Jerrold Nadler, Edolphus Towns; Republican Christopher Lee

N.C.: Democrat G.K. Butterfield; Republicans Howard Coble, Walter Jones

Ohio: Democrat Marcia Fudge; Republican Patrick Tiberi

Penn.: Democrats Chaka Fattah, Tim Holden, Allyson Schwartz; Republican Todd Russell Platts

Tenn.: Republicans Marsha Blackburn, Phil Roe

Tex.: Democrats Gene Green, Sheila Jackson Lee; Republicans Mike Burgess, Ron Paul, Pete Sessions

Va.: Republican Bob Goodlatte

Vir. Is.: Democrat Donna Christensen

Wash.: Democrat Jim McDermott; Republican Dave Reichert

W. Va.: Democrat Nick Rahall; Republican Shelley Moore Capito

Wisc.: Democrat Steve Kagen

THE CASE OF AIG

We, The People, Demand Answers!

by John Hoefle

Jan. 15—With every passing day, the glaring gap between the economy in which most of us live, and the fortunes of Wall Street, grows larger. The world we live in gets bleaker and meaner by the day, while the bankers claim record profits, and record bonuses. We are told, repeatedly, that the return of these profits is a sign that the economy is recovering, and that we will all benefit soon. No one believes it, not even the idiots saying it. But they say it anyway, as if daring us to disagree.

The argument is plantation economics. In essence, only if the folks in the big house have more food than they can eat, will there be crumbs left over for us slaves. We're supposed to starve quietly, waiting for our turn—the turn that never seems to come.

We expect that sort of behavior from the bankers. Lloyd Blankfein of Goldman Sucks described the raping and pillaging of the economy his firm does so well, as “God’s work,” and Jamie Dimon of JP Morgan Chase openly expressed his annoyance at the “constant vilification” the bankers receive for stealing us blind. Such arrogance! In Dimon’s view, it appears, our resistance to being led into the slaughterhouse is being “uppity.”

What we didn’t expect, or, more precisely, shouldn’t have to expect, is the sleazy and even criminal role being played in this affair by our own government, a government which has sold us out, every step of the way. It had to be done, they tell us, as they launch into their litany of excuses. When we complain, they insist

that their hands were tied, that they lacked the legal authority to do this or that. But somehow, those limitations only affected moves that could have protected *us*. When it came to saving the bankers with our money, somehow the authority—legal or not—was always found.

The AIG Bailout

By now, most Americans are familiar with American International Group, or AIG. After all, we own it, thanks to one of the most corrupt financial schemes ever run by our government, and the Federal Reserve.

The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have poured some \$180 billion into AIG thus far—more than the company was worth in the market before the crisis, and far more than its ugly carcass is worth today. Interestingly, even though the public now owns some 80% of AIG, we have little say in how it is run, thanks to the way the bailout was structured. We suspect that more is being protected at AIG than meets the eye, but buried bodies have a way of surfacing over time, especially when there are vigorous investigations.

What we can say about AIG with certainty is that the decision to bail it out came at a point when the bankers and their regulators were terrified that their entire system was vaporizing in a chain-reaction collapse. This was in September 2008—little more than a year after Lyndon LaRouche had announced that the system was dead.

The system was indeed coming unglued. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were taken over by the government on Sept. 8, and the next weekend Lehman Brothers failed. On that same day, Sept. 15, Bank of America agreed to buy Merrill Lynch on an emergency basis, and the next day, the government took control of AIG. On Sept. 22, the Fed allowed Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley to convert to bank holding companies so that they could access the Fed's bailout facilities; Warren Buffett pumped \$5 billion into Goldman Sachs, and Japan's Mitsubishi UFG gave Morgan Stanley \$9 billion. Washington Mutual failed and was sold to JP Morgan Chase on Sept. 26. During the week, the Treasury moved to guarantee money-market mutual funds, and, with the Fed, demanded that Congress pass the TARP bailout program. Money was being thrown at the banks hand over corrupted fist, in the hope of stemming the panic and stopping the run on the system.

This is the environment in which AIG was taken over by the government and used as a vehicle through which to funnel even more money into the banks. What a funnel it was! Largely through the trick of paying off AIG's credit default swap obligations (CDOs) at 100 cents on the dollar, the government and AIG managed to give some \$96 billion to a group of zombie banks, domestic and foreign. Goldman Sachs led the pack with \$13 billion, while Société Générale, Deutsche Bank, and Bank of America/Merrill Lynch got \$12 billion each. Britain's Barclays got \$8 billion.

This massive, multi-front government intervention, with its huge influx of liquidity, and its assurance of more to come, if necessary, did indeed break the panic and stop the run. It did not solve the underlying problem—in fact, it made it worse—but the effective transfer of private losses to the public purse did stop the run.

Was It Legal?

In the large, the answer is no, because in sacrificing the welfare of the citizens of the United States to bail out the British imperial monetary system and its allies on Wall Street, the government violated the General Welfare clause of the Constitution, the highest law of the nation. It was an un-Constitutional act, and therefore was, and remains, illegal.

We should note here, that when we say government, we generally include, by implication, the Federal Reserve. Many people believe that the Fed has acted as a virtual arm of the government in this crisis, but that is

not the case. What has happened instead, is that the government has been operating on behalf of the same system that controls the Fed, the global central banking/monetary system which lies at the evil center of the British Empire. The government did not capture the Fed, the Fed captured the government. The Fed was already un-Constitutional, and the government joined it.

But nobody pays much attention to the Constitution these days, especially in a banking crisis. The lawyers were heavily involved in these matters, as they always are, but their job was not so much to determine whether an act was legal, as to construct a legal argument which gave the appearance of legality to what the bankers and regulators wanted to do.

In the AIG case, this took the form of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—then headed by Tim Geithner—ordering AIG to break U.S. securities law. At least, that is how it appears, based on e-mail traffic released to the public by Rep. Darrell Issa (R-Calif.). The e-mails show that the New York Fed actually edited a document that AIG had filed with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) on Dec. 24, 2008, removing references to the 100% payout on the CDOs. Although the SEC privately objected to this seemingly illegal act, and ultimately forced AIG to disclose the information in March 2009, the SEC allowed that filing to remain secret.

This raises a host of questions which must be answered. What right does the New York Fed, a private institution, have to interfere with a public company, AIG, in the filing of public documents as specified by U.S. securities law? Did our current Treasury Secretary, the same Tim Geithner who ran the New York Fed at that point, have a role in this apparent flagrant violation of the law? What right does the SEC have to collude in this by making the filing private? Do we, the public, as owners of AIG, not have the right to know what is being done in our name, with our money?

There are lots of other questions to be answered, as well. Such as: What is the relationship between AIG as an insurer/reinsurer, with the HMOs being protected by Obama's Nazi health-care plan? What other laws have been broken, in the haste to ram an un-Constitutional bailout down the throats of the American people?

These questions require answers, which means the nation requires serious investigations designed to uncover the truth and punish the guilty. We, the people, demand it, and we're going to get it. No more coverups!

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Status of the AIG Investigation

Jan. 18—The scandal over the American International Group’s payment of 100% compensation to counterparties holding credit default swaps, using monies received from the Federal government, and the role that the New York Federal Reserve (and/or other parties) played in advising AIG to withhold information about those payments, has created a “make or break” situation for the Obama Administration, particularly Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner, in the view of Lyndon LaRouche.

It was the release of e-mails between AIG and the New York Fed, received by Rep. Darrell Issa (R-Calif.), the ranking member of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, by subpoena, that touched off the current round of investigations. The e-mails span the five months starting in November 2008, and include requests from the New York Fed for AIG to withhold documents and delay disclosures in its mandated filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Geithner’s Role

As chairman of the New York Federal Reserve at the time, Geithner clearly had overall authority for this behavior, although he has denied any involvement in what appears to be patently illegal advice to AIG to lie. However, in an interview with CNBC TV on Jan. 14, 2010, Geithner fully endorsed the actions which AIG was being advised to cover up—the payment of 100% book value of the toxic credit default swaps to major banks such as Goldman Sachs, Deutsche Bank, and others.

The House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, chaired by Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-N.Y.), has ordered the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to provide Geithner’s e-mails, phone logs, and meeting notes with regard to AIG, to be delivered Jan. 19. The subpoena also demands all documents related to the New York Fed’s decision to fully reimburse banks that bought credit default swaps from AIG, and efforts to persuade AIG to keep the information secret. Towns

has scheduled a hearing for the principals involved—including Geithner, former Treasury Secretary Hank Paulson, and Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke.

Comparison to Enron

While *EIR* is still conducting its own investigation, a lawsuit filed in 2009 against AIG, in the Los Angeles County Superior Court of the State of California, provides a picture of AIG’s activities which points to its character as an ongoing, Enron-like criminal enterprise, which is now controlled by the U.S. government. The suit, which demands a preliminary injunction, includes the following charges:

“AIG merged the funds, stocks, and bonds of the insurance companies it controls into a hedge fund and then speculated wildly with other people’s assets in ways that fall well outside applicable regulations. AIG took on financial obligations in the form of support agreements, guarantees, and investment insurance obligations known as credit default swaps that far exceeded the ability of AIG to pay. AIG entered into fake insurance agreements for the purpose of removing obligations from the financial statements of its insurance companies to give the false impression the companies were financially sound. Finally, AIG issued financial statements in the name of its insurance companies to their California policyholders that misstated material facts and omitted material facts.

“As was admitted by the man who became AIG’s Chief Executive Officer after its financial collapse, Edward M. Liddy, AIG was made into an ‘internal hedge fund’ that was ‘substantially overexposed to market risk.’ Plaintiffs who purchased conservative annuities with death benefits did not sign up for the risks they were forced to take by AIG’s dishonest management.

“Under the umbrella of a massive, clandestine hedge fund operation, defendant companies have support agreements between them where they essentially agree to pay obligations for each other, unlawful reinsurance contracts with each other with insufficient assets to cover the exposure, issue ‘guarantees’ to affiliate companies without booking the liability in a lawful and transparent way, and have insufficient capital to meet the obligations of the reinsurance and/or guarantees, and engage in unlawful financial ‘window dressing, among other unlawful practices.’”

—William Wertz

Economics in Brief

Junk Bonds

LaRouche: ‘An Echo Of Germany 1923’

Jan. 14—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. commented today on a wire service report, concerning the euphoric speculators at Loomis Sayles & Co. In the Bloomberg article, “Junk Bonds Defy Krugman’s Bubble Warning as Loomis Sees Gains,” authors Pierre Paulden and Caroline Salas wrote:

“Jan. 14 (Bloomberg)—The world’s biggest bond investors are brushing off concern that the high-yield market is a bubble poised to burst after the Federal Reserve’s zero interest-rate policy spurred returns of 57.5 percent last year.

“While Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Krugman and Morgan Stanley’s Stephen Roach see as much as a 40 percent chance for another recession, Loomis Sayles & Co. says debt of the neediest corporate borrowers may be the best bonds to own for 2010.”

Here is LaRouche’s reply:

“The relevant question is, whether Loomis Sayles & Co. are wittingly luring the suckers who believe that report to their doom, presumably to promote the firm’s intention to profit from their clients’ wishful credulities, or Loomis itself is the sort of ‘true believer’ who was found standing on the top of a rain-soaked hill, on the night when the predicted resurrection did not come.

“Apparently, one must conclude that Krugman and Roach are less dumb than the credulous clients of Loomis & Sayles, but appear, nonetheless, to be already ‘as dumb as rocks’ on their own account.

“My recommendation to witting and wise is, why do we not simply push through an early and often enforcement of a Glass-Steagall reform, send Wall Street to the burying ground, and launch a global fixed-exchange-rate credit system, starting with the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India, as leading sponsors of such a global reform?”

Power

Turkey, Russia Agree On Broad Cooperation

Jan. 13—Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan concluded a series of agreements with Russia today, after meetings in Moscow with President Dmitri Medvedev and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. Turkey has agreed to allow Russia to build part of its South Stream gas pipeline, through the Turkish part of the Black Sea to ports in Turkey, whence the gas will be transported to Europe and the Middle East. Turkey hopes to become a major energy corridor for the region.

Turkey has been courted by the European Union to become a part of its planned Nabucco pipeline, a project that was designed as an alternative to Russia. While Turkey has not reneged on a possible role in Nabucco, it is determined to strengthen its relationship with Russia.

Erdogan stressed that the agreements were not only about gas and oil, but concern the overall energy relationship. Turkey will initially put out tenders for three nuclear power plants, the first, and maybe more, going to Russia. The two sides are also discussing the possibility of eliminating visa requirements between them. “The Russian-Turkish relationship is improving. It is really a strategic partnership,” Medvedev told reporters.

Central Banks

BIS Meeting Throws Up a Smokescreen

Jan. 12—From today’s Basel meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), European Central Bank president Jean-Claude Trichet proclaimed that the financial recovery is on. But in reality, the meeting itself was called because central bankers are realizing that the financial system is on the verge of another collapse. The ECB’s latest figures indicate that in the Eurozone, loans to firms fell by 0.7% in November 2009, after a

drop of 0.8% in October.

The BIS is advising banks to reduce their loan-to-deposit ratio (LDR) from 140% to 100%—a suggestion which would bankrupt most of them. A report from Barclays Capital (BarCap) evaluates the impact of the BIS proposal: Banks would either have to increase their deposits substantially, or reduce lending drastically. The Franco-Belgian Bank Dexia would need to increase its deposits threefold, or reduce lending by 69%! Danske Bank would need to increase deposits by 123%, or reduce lending by 55%. Lloyds Banking Group, Unicredit, and Santander would also enter critical conditions, while UBS and Crédit Suisse are apparently in conformity with a 100% LDR.

The meeting also discussed state balance sheets, which are exhausting their capacity to absorb losses from the private sector.

The bankers’ meeting occurs in the context in which the threat of sovereign national defaults is increasing. Developments in Greece, Iceland, and Argentina were likely on the agenda. According to Massimo Mucchetti in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* Jan. 11, penalties on long-term government bonds are so high, that the market has virtually ceased to exist.

Infrastructure

China To Invest in Sarawak, Malaysia

Jan. 12—The State Grid Corp. of China and the 1 Malaysia Development Fund will cooperate in an \$11 billion investment in Sarawak, one of the Malay provinces on the Island of Borneo, which is shared with Indonesia and Brunei. The details have not been released, but sources indicate that the program, financed primarily by China, will include up to four hydropower facilities and a large aluminum smelter. With the huge Bakun Dam ready to go on line next year, Sarawak will have the potential to become a major industrial area.

Emerging Nations Join Age of Space Exploration

Marsha Freeman attended the Congress of the International Astronautical Federation in Daejeon, South Korea. She reports on plans presented there by countries new to space exploration.

As the first steps are being taken by the leading Eurasian powers—Russia, India, and China—to rescue the planet from the present crisis, through vast, new scientific and infrastructure development projects, including in space, a number of smaller and emerging nations are making a parallel effort to join the Space Age. Their progress was evident at the 60th annual Congress of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF), held in Daejeon, South Korea, Oct. 12-16. It was the first time South Korea has hosted this prestigious meeting, and it provided a showcase for its accomplishments as a burgeoning space power.

Each annual week-long Congress is designed to afford participants from all nations an opportunity to present their accomplishments in space science, manned space flight, planetary exploration, space applications, education, and the impact of space development on society.

Much of the focus of the Daejeon Congress, by design of the IAF president, Dr. Berndt Feuerbacher (see accompanying interview), was to encourage the participation of the emerging space nations, with a special emphasis on young people, who will be the future scientists, astronauts, and colonizers of the Moon and Mars. The new space nations include Tunisia, Nigeria, Guatemala, South Africa, Kazakstan, Vietnam, Peru, and Iran.

Although most of these nations have suffered decades of brutal anti-industrialization and enforced backwardness under their former colonial masters, and, later, recolonization by the British-dominated international financial institutions, today, with the imperial financial system disintegrating before their eyes, they have the opportunity to chart a new path, and move into the 21st Century. As Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for a Four Great-Power Alliance (Russia, India, China, and the United States) is realized, these nations will become part of a global renaissance, allowing them to leave their colonial past behind.

Beginning of the Space Age

The Space Age began in 1957, with the Soviet Union's launch of its Sputnik satellite. The United States quickly followed suit.

In the 1960s, joining the two superpowers, were Western Europe and Japan, which took their first tentative steps into space. The following decade, they were joined by rapidly developing nations, including China, India, Brazil, and Argentina.

By the 1980s, numerous nations with established industrial potential, such as South Korea and Mexico, were making use of space technology. More were added to the list in the last decade of the 20th Century.

The first few years of the Space Age centered around



Tunisia National Mapping and Remote Sensing Centre

The North African nation of Tunisia depends upon remote-sensing images, like this one, taken by the French SPOT satellite, of an area north of the capital, Tunis, to monitor agricultural production, water resources, and to plan land use.

the development and launch of Earth-orbiting satellites, which began to provide views of Earth previously unobtainable. Communications satellites relayed radio and, later, television, and other data signals around the globe. The space-industrial nations designed, engineered, built, tested, and launched such satellites, starting in the 1960s. The less-advanced nations then had access to information from these space technologies, to improve the lives and productivity of their populations.

The emerging space nations are now becoming acquainted with space technology by making use of the remote-sensing and other data, and by using the services of communications satellites, which put their populations in touch with virtually all of the world's peoples. These are stepping stones to participation in space exploration programs in the future. A case in point is Tunisia.

For Example: Tunisia

At the IAF Congress in Daejeon, a founder of the Tunisian National

Space Committee (NSC), Dr. Mustapha Masmoudi, and a colleague from Manouba University, presented a discussion of Tunisian policy on space applications, which they described as a “model for African development.”

The authors stated: “We are convinced that space will offer us genuine opportunities for the transfer of technologies toward the countries of the South...”

The Tunisian NSC was created in 1984, with the central goal of using capabilities in space for strengthening industry and agriculture, using space communications technology, Earth remote sensing for environmental protection from natural disasters and desertification, upgrading of health care, and promoting technological and scientific capabilities.

Although small, Tunisia, with a population of 10 million, is strategically located (**Figure 1**). An Arab country in North Africa, it sits along the Mediterranean Sea, a stone's throw from Europe. Tunis, the capital, is host to the main office of the Regional Center of Remote Sensing for North African states. It has also been tasked to work on developing the Arabic-language terminology suitable for use in international communications systems. Through these projects, Tunisia is developing a cadre of specialists, and plans to devote 1.25% of its annual federal budget to scientific

FIGURE 1



research over the next ten years.

Tunisia participates in a number of international space-related projects for the Maghreb countries. (The Maghreb Union consists of the Arab states of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Mauritania.) In 2001, Tunisia's ministers decided to contact other Maghreb nations to coordinate a communications network, designed to develop the skills of the region. One proposal, to take the next step forward, from using space data provided by other nations, to designing and building actual space hardware, led to the preliminary study on developing a small regional satellite space project.

The authors of the proposal explained that, for Tunisia to take the first step in developing its own space technology, "the satellite is the technology that will allow a reduction of the disparities between rich and poor countries."

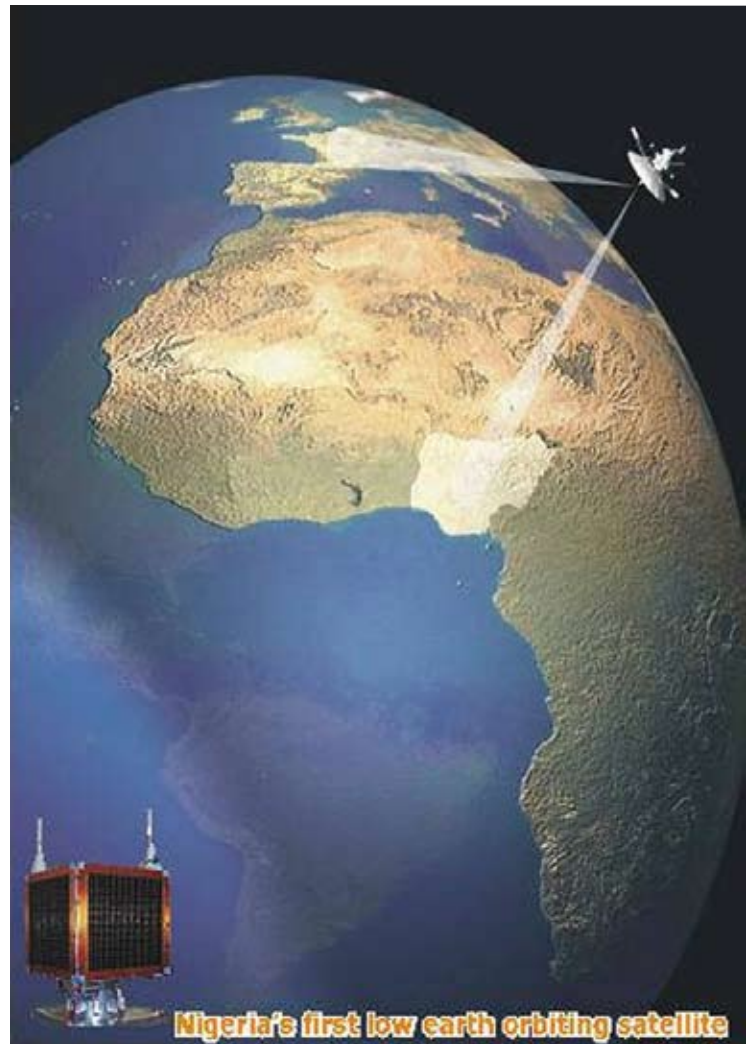
They also took note of the choice of South Africa as the venue for the 2011 IAF Congress, the first time the Congress will be held in an African nation: "Our greetings go, on this occasion, to the Directing Management of the [International] Academy [of Astronautics] for the organization of this conference in an African capital city."

That conference will undoubtedly highlight the now little-known efforts of nations in Africa to enter the Space Age. And Tunisia sees itself as an upcoming contributor to both Arab and African space technology.

Nigeria: Building Scientific and Technical Cadre

Nigeria is a sub-Saharan African nation, with an estimated 146 million population, and is more than twice the size of California. The median age of the population is 19 years.

At the IAF Congress in Daejeon, Mariel John, from the U.S. Space Foundation, reviewed the history of Nigeria in space. As early as 1976, Nigeria expressed an intention to become involved in space, but while funds were allocated early on, it was not until 1996 that its National Remote Sensing Center became operational. In 1993, a committee was established to draft a space science and technology policy, and in 1998, the National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA), was founded. Today its space agency em-



National Space Research & Development Agency of Nigeria
NigeriaSat-1, a remote-sensing satellite, built in England, was used to train Nigerian engineers in satellite technology. The data is used extensively by Nigeria for resource planning.

ploys approximately 100 Nigerians.

The vision of the National Space Policy, developed by NASRDA in 1998, states that the purpose is: "To make Nigeria build indigenous competence in developing, designing, and building appropriate hard- and software in space technology as an essential tool for its Socio-Economic development and enhancement of the quality of life of its people."

It continues: "The basis of sustainable development is the development of the requisite manpower within the nation's industrial, research, and academic institutions. Government shall develop a 'critical mass' of Nigerians in the area of space science and technology to enable the country to realize its objectives for achieving technological, industrial, commercial, and economic

self-reliance.”

But not everyone hailed this visionary initiative. In early 2001, Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo addressed the inauguration of the Honorary Presidential Advisory Council on Science and Technology, and outlined Nigeria’s plans in space. The day before, the *Financial Times* of London had published an editorial which criticized Nigeria’s spending on its space program, because the country had missed most economic “reform” targets, set by the International Monetary Fund!

Nonetheless, Nigeria forged ahead, and has created a broad, multifaceted space effort, to achieve its vision. NASRDA is made up of six geographically distributed centers, each specializing in a particular area.

To create the educational and research base for Nigeria’s space programs, the Center for Basic Space Science, located at the University of Nigeria in Nsukka, was established. The Center for Space Science and Technology Education offers advanced studies for those already involved in space science, including university educators and research scientists.

Satellite payloads are designed at the Center for Satellite Technology Development, while the Center for Geodesy and Geodynamics uses remote-sensing data for surveying and mapping, the location of minerals, monitoring coastal changes, and analyzing agricultural land use.

Locally built rockets are developed at the Center for Space Transport and Propulsion, and the National Center for Remote Sensing operates a ground station which controls and receives data from Nigeria’s Earth-observation satellite.

While determined to build up its own resources and capabilities, Nigeria worked with international partners to send its first satellites into space. In 2003, Nigeria joined the Space Age, with the launch, from Russia, of Nigeria Sat-1.

The small remote-sensing satellite was built at Surrey Satellite Technology Ltd. in England, as one of cluster of “smallsats” that function together as a global disaster-monitoring system. The \$15-20 million project included the participation of Nigerian engineers who went to England to learn how to design the satellite.



National Space Research & Development Agency of Nigeria

On July 30, 2009, the National Space Research & Development Agency of Nigeria celebrated its 10th year. General Director, Dr. S.O. Mohammed, described the day’s activities as presenting “the journey so far, and the plans for the future.”

One year later, the Ministry of Science and Technology proposed a Nigerian communications satellite, to greatly lower the cost that Nigerians were paying to foreign satellite owners for telephone and other telecommunications services. Nigeria’s plan was to become a provider of telecom services for most of Africa.

Partnering with China

In 2005, Nigeria and China signed an agreement for China to build a communications satellite, NigComSat-1, which was launched on May 3, 2007, becoming Africa’s first geosynchronous communications satellite. An 11,354-pound, very capable craft, NigComSat-1 could provide communication services throughout Africa and Europe.

Later that year, *This Day* reported that the Nigerian government had spent \$1 million each, to train over 100 Nigerians in space science and technology, to “get them ready” for the country’s space infrastructure. Nigeria’s Minister of Science and Technology, Prof. Turner Isoun, remarked that “no self-respecting government” depends solely on contracts to foreign experts.

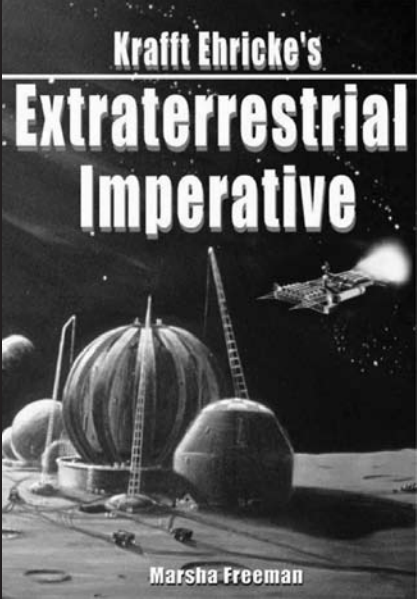
While NigComSat-1 was being prepared, in 2006, it was announced that Surrey Satellite would build Nigersat-2, the country’s second remote-sensing satellite, designed to deliver 100-400 images per day. As part of the agreement, Surrey has hosted 40 Nigerian engineers at its production site, where they built their own training model of the satellite, and earn Master’s degrees at Surrey University.

As Nigeria's communications satellite was being prepared for launch, the government, once again, confronted the criticism that money should instead be spent "fighting poverty." Prof. Robert Boroffice, head of the space agency, responded that space technology was another way of lifting Nigeria out of poverty, by serving as a catalyst for economic development.

Unfortunately, after one year in Earth orbit, the Chinese-built NigComSat satellite failed (it will be replaced, free of charge, by China Great Wall Industries). But this has not discouraged Nigerian planners. Follow-on NigComSats 2 and 3 are in the works. Experts estimate that, thanks to the development of its cadre of engineers, by 2015, Nigeria will be able to design and build its own satellites.

In December 2009, the director-general of NASRDA, Dr. Seidu Onailo, told the National Media Conference on Space Science and Technology that space development is a "tool for technological revolution" for any society. This year, Nigeria is looking forward to the launch of its second remote-sensing satellite, and an experimental Sat-X high-resolution satellite.

The goal, as expressed by Nigerian officials, is for Africa to overcome its colonial designation as the "dark continent," and instead, to become enlightened space-faring nations in the years ahead.




**Krafft Ehrlicke's
Extraterrestrial
Imperative**

Marsha Freeman

Krafft Ehrlicke's Extraterrestrial Imperative is the summation of his work on encouraging the exploration and development of space. The book contains all of his reasons why we need to get off the planet and explore space.

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Interview: Dr. Berndt Feuerbacher

Bringing New Nations into Space

Dr. Feuerbacher is the current president of the International Astronautical Federation. He earned a Ph.D. in physics from Ludwig Maximilian University, in Munich, in 1968. He has participated in many science missions of the European Space Agency, and holds eight patents. He was interviewed by Marsha Freeman on the final day of the IAF Congress in Daejeon, South Korea, Oct. 16, 2009.



IAF

EIR: Congratulations on a very successful Congress. You mentioned that there were more people attending than you had expected.

Feuerbacher: Yes. You see normally we expect high attendance in the traditional space countries, in Europe and in the United States. If you are outside, it usually goes down a bit. So we extrapolated from the [2007] Congress in Hyderabad [India], and added a bit of financial crisis, and if you do that, you end up [expecting] less than 2,000 participants. But we had clearly more than 3,000—about 3,300. That was a real surprise for us. I think [the Koreans] did a very good job in advertising the Congress.

EIR: You had mentioned to me last year that one of your goals as president of the IAF was to bring in more young people. It seemed to me that this Congress had many more youth than previous meetings.

Feuerbacher: That has been very, very successful, and the same is true for the Space Generation Congress. We have a youth grant competition newly established within the IAF, which is for students from emerging space countries. And we had 12 young students who came here on those grants. In addition, we have the young professional program. Overall, I estimate than more than 25% of [the attendees] at this Congress are below the age of 33.

EIR: Another goal of yours, as you had previously indicated, was to bring in a larger number of emerging countries.

Feuerbacher: This is a remarkable development. More and more nations recognize the benefits that space can bring to their population. In the past, space was regarded as a technology toy, more or less, or prestige for the country. Now, really, I think, the message has penetrated, that it is really the benefit for the people that counts. That means that many more nations get interested in space. We have more than 70 nations represented here. We're working towards our first Congress in Africa, which will be in 2011.

EIR: It tends to be the small satellite sessions at the Congress, where you see new countries emerging in to space technology, since these are more affordable, small learning projects, which do not require very much of a space industry or infrastructure. Many of the people have gotten their education abroad, and then come back to their country, and build on that.

Feuerbacher: You know, it's not necessary for a country to have an evolved space industry to harvest fruit from space. Today, we have large archives of data which are very freely accessible, and the policy to give out data at very low cost, or even for free, to other nations is getting more and more popular. Also, the data are now available in a form in which they are really usable, which is very critical in this context. So, you don't need a very high standard of education to be able to make use of them. Many countries don't have their own space industry; don't have their own satellites, but they still actively make use of the benefits for their particular country.

EIR: So, being a user of data from other nations' satellites seems to be the first step.

Feuerbacher: Yes, and I think that's the best way of doing it. Not to start at the high-tech end, but start at the low-tech end. Educate the young people, and in this way you create a workforce which is self-propagating. These young people have to first have access to space, and they educate themselves to become more skilled, and in this way, you can build up the basics which bring a country a whole step forward.

Technology Drivers Can Overcome the Crisis

EIR: Looking at the global situation, what do you see as the impact of the economic crisis on space programs?

Feuerbacher: It's different, in different countries. Some countries actually see space technology as an innovation driver, and therefore, a means to overcome the crisis. Others act differently, but I think, overall, it actually helps to improve global cooperation. Because it's more and more difficult for individual countries to have very complex space missions so there is an incentive to cooperate. This is a good thing.

EIR: How important do you think international cooperation will be in the meeting the space goals of this century?

Feuerbacher: If you're looking at big goals, like going to the Moon, or to Mars, with humans, it turns out more and more that this is a task of global dimension. You have to go even beyond cooperation like we have on the International Space Station. We have to include everybody. We now have to start these new processes, which means that we don't have dominators any more. We have partners on an equal level, whether this is a small country, like Nigeria, that can contribute a little bit, or it's a big country like the United States or Russia, that has developed technology. We can bring it all together, and finally come up with a global effort. I think that's a good direction.

EIR: How do you see bringing countries like Nigeria into a global effort? What can they contribute?

Feuerbacher: Countries like Nigeria are very much concentrated on their national problems. Things like climate change, desertification, water shortages, food, and so on. And this is correct. But as they use space technologies to help meet these demands, they develop higher skills which will enable them to also contribute to a larger task. They will have to find their niche. They don't have it yet.

You know that at the end of May 2010, the IAF is running the Global Lunar Conference. We want to bring together all nations interested in the Moon, one way or the other. First of all to make contacts, but also to sketch out the ways that future advances can be made in the revisit of the Moon, and later also use it as a stepping stone to go to Mars.

EIR: In two years the IAF Congress will be in South Africa, which will be a real eye-opener. Very few people in the U.S. had any idea even about South Korea's space program, before this Congress in Daejeon.

Feuerbacher: I hope that our Congress here has

helped the Koreans to get their ambitious and dynamic space program more known to the rest of the world and that it gives them a little more accessibility to other programs. Here, in this country, the interest is very high. The President [of Korea] said in his opening speech [to the Congress] that 90% of the population watched the KSLV-1 rocket launch on TV. I don't think that happens in any other country in the world.

Vietnam Looks To the Stars

by William Jones

The annual gathering of the International Astronomical Federation always presents an opportunity for the smaller nations to describe the efforts they are making to develop and utilize space technologies. Over the last few years, there has been an increased emphasis on encouraging the participation of young people in the conference. On Oct. 12-16, 2009, in Daejeon, South Korea, there were 700 youth in attendance. And indeed, many of the countries that are catching up in the new "space race," are putting much of their effort into the younger generation.

Perhaps no country has had a more difficult situation to overcome than Vietnam. In an almost continual state of war, from World War II until 1975, Vietnam has not had much time, nor resources, to devote to space science. Nevertheless, it is now taking its first steps to develop a space capability.

But as Thanh Tuong Nguyen, a teacher of Astronomy and Space Science at the Le Hong Phong High School for the Highly Gifted in Ho Chi Minh City, indicated in his presentation at the Daejeon conference, although Vietnam does not have a very long tradition of space science, it does have an astronomical tradition which has its roots in the peasant economy of the country, and which goes back centuries.

Vietnam, like most of the Asian countries, utilized the Chinese lunar calendar. Aside from the overall influence of Chinese culture in Asia, this calendar served very practical purposes. The most important product in their agricultural economy was rice, which demands a great deal of water. Therefore, the rise and fall of the



Thanh Tuong Nguyen

When Thanh Tuong Nguyen became the first high school astronomy teacher in Vietnam, in 2000, teaching supplies were nonexistent. Since then, he has introduced a simplified university astronomy textbook, a rotating sky map, a home-made solar clock, and field trips to observe the night sky. Here, students examine the rotating sky map.

water level in the rivers was of utmost importance for the Vietnamese peasant. This rise in turn was dependent on the phases of the Moon.

Peasants became quite adept at determining these phases, in which identifying the position of the heavenly constellations played a major role. But this was not a tradition that was easily transmitted from generation to generation, and not only because of general illiteracy. The written Vietnamese language was based on Chinese Han characters. As in China, this character script takes many years to master, and was really only accessible to the highly educated classes.

An Oral Tradition

The knowledge of the heavens required by the peasant to successfully grow his rice, was, therefore, transmitted orally. The farmer would memorize chants, called *caodao*, that could easily be transmitted from generation to generation, and which incorporated their knowledge of the seasons, the placement of the constellations, and the lunar progression. This was a form of rural astronomy that existed in the country for centuries, and was widely diffused among the peasantry.

There was also an Imperial Observatory, which, at the beginning of each lunar year, would issue a calendar of the seasons, divided into 36 weather periods, that would vary from year to year. But, even this calendar

was not so easy for the Vietnamese peasants to use, and so, they continued to rely on the appearances of a few key constellations in the night sky, and on their *caodao*, to determine the precise timetable for the planting of rice. Most familiar to the peasants were the Pleiades, Orion, and Scorpio constellations.

In 1975, when the war with the United States in Indo-China ended, an educational reform was planned in Vietnam. The French had made one important contribution to their former colony, in the form of a phonetic alphabet, which made learning the literary forms of the language much easier. The planned education reforms, however, didn't really take off until the 1990s.

In 2000, astronomy was introduced as a course at the Le Hong Phong High School for the Gifted, initially taught only to those who were planning to major in physics, but later, opened to non-physics majors. Professor Nguyen remains the only teacher of astronomy in Vietnam. Not surprisingly, some of the students from the rural areas had an easier time with the practical aspects of astronomy, undoubtedly due to their immersion in the *caodao* they had learned from their parents.

Solar Clocks and Water Rockets

Initially, lacking any high-school level texts in astronomy, Nguyen had to use sections of a university-level text for his classes, but improvised teaching materials as he went along. He scanned the "sky map" issued by the National Geographic Society to make copies for each student. He installed the software "Sky Watching" on the classroom computer. The students themselves constructed a "solar clock" and a rotating sky map. The course also received assistance from the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), which introduced experiments with "water rockets."

Undoubtedly, progress toward the development of a real Vietnamese space program will be accelerated within a short period of time. The work of regional agencies, like the Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum, which is working with Vietnam in the STAR



Thanh Tuong Nguyen

A popular activity of the Astronomy and Space Exploration Club at Le Hong Phong High School for the Gifted, is the launching of water rockets, introduced by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency.

(Satellite Technology for the Asia-Pacific Region) program, is helping to boost the entry of Vietnam into space.

The Vietnam Space Technology Institute, which was established in 2006, is working with NASA and the Mexican National University, which are assisting the Institute in a small satellite program. The infant space program is also receiving assistance from some of the Vietnamese nationals who have made a name for themselves abroad, in the fields of astronomy and aerospace.

These include several Vietnamese astronomers, such as Dr. Nguyen Xuan Vinh, who does work for NASA from his post at the University of Michigan; Dr. Nguyen Quang Rieu, who works at the National Observatory of France; and Dr. Trinh Xuan Thuan, a professor of astronomy at the University of Virginia. Two of them have received the Glory of the Vietnamese Nation awards from the Government of Vietnam for their achievements.

In his own autobiographical comments, Dr. Rieu recalls how he, as a boy in Vietnam, would climb the local hill, which was used for observing the constellations—a remnant, no doubt, of the rural astronomy tradition so colorfully depicted by Professor Nguyen in his Daejeon presentation.

LAROUCHE MEETS WITH EUROPEAN LYM

What Are Your Plans for The Rest of This Century?

Lyndon LaRouche addressed several forums of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Wiesbaden, Germany at the end of December 2009, which we excerpt here. The first is from his remarks on Dec. 27 to a meeting of the European LYM leadership.

The U.S. Health-Care Atrocity

...As you know, in this past Christmas period, a piece of legislation was rammed through the Senate of the United States. Now, the piece is a piece of filth, and it's a piece of filth which was organized in the way that the Lisbon Treaty was snuck in: That is, you would have, "Here, see paragraph such-and-such and such-and-such in another piece of legislation. . . ."—that kind of thing. So you had to become an expert to find out what the real legislation was. They buried it. The same thing happened here.

But, then, ostensibly, in the last part of the proceedings in the Senate, they put in a provision which says, first of all, the establishment of the independent IMAB board,¹ which will determine what medical policy will be, and that no agency can interfere with this board. Of course, the other feature is, this legislation can never be repudiated, changed by the U.S. Senate, by the House of Representatives, or the U.S. government, in perpetuity! And this makes Hitler look like a piker, when you think of the implications. It's the same thing! It's the same thing as Hitler's dec-

laration of permanent dictatorship. But on this issue.

But now, look at the whole issue: The whole issue, as we have it now, is that every part of this action conforms to what the British did in the European Union operation. In other words, the European states, in Western and Central Europe, are now colonies of the British Empire. They're like poor-grade members of the British Commonwealth society. And worse, under the provisions added to this, there are no national sovereignties of any kind; regional sovereignties can take precedent over national sovereignties. There is no such thing as a nation, a functioning nation existing in legal terms, under the European Union. This thing is being extended into the United States, in an attempt to break the United States, in the way that Western and Central Europe were broken.

Now, however, this particular thing I referred to, was somehow snuck through in the end: Most of the members of the Senate didn't know, obviously, what was in this. Or, if they got a pass at it, they didn't get, really, what the pass was, because of the complexity of the legislation. What this constitutes—and it has the pawprints of the British Empire on it—is a British-style operation, that an attempted overthrow of the U.S. Constitution is being orchestrated, through the President, who is acting as a puppet, a virtual puppet of the British Empire. And this has the quality of high treason. Because the origin of this thing, like the Liverpool² opera-

1. Independent Medicare Advisory Board.

2. The Liverpool Care Pathway, Nancy Spannaus and William Wertz, "The Truth Will Out: Britain's Euthanasia Scandal," *EIR*, Sept. 11, 2009.



EIRNS/Ali Sharaf

Lyndon LaRouche addresses a cadre school of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Wiesbaden, Germany on Dec. 27, 2009. “Your purpose in life is the kind of world you’re going to leave behind you,” he said. “What would you like to have said? What did you do on the way to the grave? And was it worth the trip?”

tion and so forth, and this whole policy, is British and was initiated under Blair; but the institutions are older. The monarchy itself has adopted this policy! The Queen, herself, has adopted this policy. And her son and so forth, and others have done it.

So, this is actually an attempted subversion of the United States, and it involves the question of treason on the part of people in the United States, including the President of the United States himself. So, what we’ll be uttering on Monday [Jan. 4], will be a statement to that effect: This is tantamount to treason, because it has all the pawmarks of the British Empire.

Defeat the British Empire!

When we look at the comparison of what was done in Europe, and particularly in the case of the Lisbon Treaty and its consequences, and the particular point of objection by the German court, that said this can not be in perpetuity, shows the pawmarks of the British monarchy. When all the facts are taken together, all the pawprints come out forthrightly, since the 27th of November, and forthrightly, put the monarchy as responsible for this thing, and using the Commonwealth as a vehicle.

They were *defeated* on the Commonwealth question, because some members of the Commonwealth did not consent to the arrangement; they resisted it, and other countries resisted it, so it was defeated. The British monarchy said it was determined to strike back. And the strike came in this form: Suddenly, something was smuggled into the legislation, adopted by the Senate, probably at the last moment. It’s not even decent language; it’s sloppy. It’s as if it were a British order, being delivered through the mouth of Rahm Emanuel—who’s a real, I must say, the kindest term you can use for him is “shithead.” A screaming shithead, if you can imagine what a screaming shithead is, that’s Rahm Emanuel. His brother is a mass murderer, Ezekiel. And their father was a bomber, the guy who blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, and left some poor col-

onel, naked in a bathtub—the hotel had collapsed, except the bathtub was up there, hanging, and there was the naked colonel in the bathtub. And it’s the father of Rahm and Ezekiel Emanuel who did it. So there’s a certain family tendency for violent, noisy actions, in the family tradition!

But in any case, the key to this, the importance of doing it, is that the American people will fight on one thing: a foreign attack on the United States, either physically, or in terms of the violation of the Constitution. And the problem is, to give the citizen out there, who hates this crap and hates what the Congress is doing—we’ve got to give them a means by which they can understand, by which they can express what *is* their opposition to anything of this nature. And there’s going to be a riotous situation in the United States, and we’re going to help stir it up.

And that’s also the thing in Europe: If the United States attacks the British monarchy, on the question of sovereignty, other nations are going to tend to bolt, and resist the British. We’ve already got the case in the Commonwealth, with what happened with India, for example—India and China taking a very strong posi-

tion against this [at the Copenhagen Climate Change summit]. So now, you've got an international revolt, you've got a confrontation, you've got a fight. And you've got to get the fight on the terms in which you can win. And the way to do it, is you've got to get the culprit out there, you've got to identify him as a culprit; you've got to get it so that people recognize that he is the culprit, that you've have to deal with him, you have to bring him down, you have to correct the errors that he's imposed upon society. And the way we bring it down, is by going with the obvious thing: the Four-Power initiative. . . .

And you have to have a certain amount of sardonic humor about this sort of thing, to get it across. You can't be a nice guy. But you've got to get people to see things clearly! Because the sophistries will abound! They will say, "Well, you can explain it this way. . . ." "Or, couldn't you say this instead? Couldn't you really say that what they're saying is really this? Couldn't you say that what they're doing is really this?" And that's the way they get people to confuse themselves and not understand the clarity of the issue.

The Verge of Global Disintegration

Here we are, on the verge of what? A collapse of civilization. And it *is* that. If the United States, for example, goes down, with a blowout of the U.S. economy, the entire world blows out. Contrary to all other statements: a chain-reaction collapse of the entire world—flat! The United States is going through another ratchet of a plunge down, in the economy. There's practically no economy left! There's practically no industry, small, odd shops, and so forth. And certain sections of the population are in miserable condition. Some are historically—the black population is in miserable condition in the United States, the condition of joblessness, of illiteracy, of conditions of life, are unbelievable! And you have similar kinds of patterns of conditions throughout the United States, as a result of what's been going on, particularly since the other Bush was elected, George H.W. Bush. The Bush of Thatcher's girlfriend [laughter] and François Mitterrand.

So therefore, we've got a global situation. We're under threat of complete disintegration of civilization. Existing institutions generally, in Europe, will not function. The institutions of the United States, presently, are not really functioning, although they could be brought to functioning. Forget South and Central America, they're not going to do anything.

Brazil has a significant [population], but you know, Brazil is not a reliable country. Why? Because it's an oligarchical country. You have a class struggle in Brazil which is beyond belief: Two sections of the population are at war with each other, and it's a shooting war! With peace treaties, and interim peace treaties at various points. In São Paulo, for example, you have a large part of the population who lives in Tin Can Alley—parts of tin cans and gasoline cans and so forth are piled together, and that's where they live! It's an outlaw section of society. It's an armed society, with its own self-policing element!

Then you have the main city of São Paulo, which is the wealthier people, and they're afraid. Businessmen do not go to work by driving: They take helicopters from the top of a building to the top of a building, because they don't trust going on the streets! The way that São Paulo is organized, in many of these sections of São Paulo, you have the outer layers of houses and complex of houses, like a bird's nest with eggs in it. . . . You honk your horn, the sallyport opens up and lets you through security. You go in, and they close the sallyport, and the house you live in, is *inside* the row of houses which is the outside set of houses in the thing. Why? Because it's a state of permanent class war, between two sections of the population. Now, that is not really a good situation.

Brazil happens to have a certain amount of power economically, and other power, relative to other nations. But its own internal situation, is *very* potentially unstable. You don't want to be on the main streets of the main cities. You have to be within the protected areas. You go outside the protected areas, you're dead meat. It's that kind of situation.

Orient Toward the Pacific

So, we've got a Pacific orientation, which is defined by Russia, China, India, and other countries, like Korea, probably Japan, and so forth, who will jump in. Oh, Australia: It is not really happy with the British right now, because the British interests now do not correspond to Australian economic interests. Because Australia is a very thinly populated area, and they kept it that way; they didn't do much about the water problem, so they've got a lot of desert. They had water programs, but they shut them down, as part of an anti-development process, years ago. But what they have is very large resources, relatively speaking, large stores of thorium and uranium, for example, and other things. And therefore, it's obvious that their future depends upon

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2010 NOTICE OF FORFEITED PROPERTY SUBJECT TO FORECLOSURE Wayne County Treasurer Raymond J. Wojtowicz

Paid Supplement to the Detroit Free Press
November 29, December 6, and December 13, 2009

WAYNE COUNTY
TREASURER
JUDICIAL TAX
FORECLOSURE

Your rights may be affected even if you: 1) purchased the property, 2) received an assignment or other transfer of an interest in the property or 3) if the person named on this list is deceased and you are an heir to the estate.

20, 21, 22 and 25, 2010 at 9:00 a.m. each day at 400 Monroe, 8th Floor, Detroit, Michigan 48226. Please use the following schedule, which is organized by property location, to determine which day to attend. Note that for property located within the City of Detroit, the schedule for Show Cause Hearing

400 Monroe St., Suite 600 Detroit, Michigan 48226. Written objections must be filed and received by Corporation Counsel on or before February 11, 2010. If no objection is filed, the Court may enter a Judgment of Foreclosure as to the property. A person with an interest in a property listed below may lose

SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL HARDSHIP APPLICATIONS

If you are the owner of a property on this list, which you occupy as your principal residence, you may qualify for a Substantial Financial Hardship Extension. If you qualify for the Hardship Extension, you can receive an extension to pay the taxes. Consideration for the Hardship Extension requires that:

1. The property is your principal residence.
2. The property is deeded in your name.

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SOME THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT AND THE OFFICE OF THE WAYNE COUNTY TREASURER

The supplement to today's Sunday Free Press contains a staggering list of more than 23,000 Wayne County vacant lots, abandoned structures and occupied commercial and residential properties in danger of tax foreclosure. As intimidating as the supplement appears, on March 1st of each of the last three years, my office has received, on average, more than 210,000 parcels for collection of delinquent property taxes from the 43 municipalities in Wayne County. And, before the supplement went to print, my office collected more than 86% of the related property taxes.

available after Dec
e visit the Way
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DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAXES Pay Online Save Time

WWW.TREASURER.WAYNECOUNTY.COM

"The United States is going through another ratchet of a plunge down, in the economy. There's practically no economy left!" This special supplement to the Detroit Free Press on Nov. 29, 2009 presents a chilling picture of what has happened to the city that was once the symbol of American industrial power. The county publishes the listings of 23,000 properties in danger of tax foreclosure, begging owners to pay their property taxes

not merely exporting these products, which are needed very much in Asia, but also developing these things, not merely exporting ore, as they do from Africa, but actually developing industries which use these ores, and export the product of the development of these ores in a finished form of some kind.

Australia's economic survival depends upon doing that. So there are strains.

Canada is not quite the same, but Canada also has a problem. First of all, Canada's close to the United States physically, and therefore is influenced by the United States, although there's a British element in Canada which is just like Britain, or worse. But the economic

interests and social interests of Canada, with its proximity to the United States, and its proximity to the Arctic belt—remember, the greatest concentration of planetary mass, of continental mass, is located in the Northern Hemisphere around the Arctic. And in the South, the Antarctic area, you've got vast seas—except for places like Argentina and Chile, you have vast oceans there. So that, mineral resources, which are also available under Arctic conditions, are concentrated there.

You've got African resources, but they're not used as African resources. They're used by grabbing them out of the soil and exporting the stuff immediately, without letting anybody else touch it! Which is not ex-

actly a very good idea.

So, we're in this situation where there are vital interests. All this business about this control of raw materials, and carbon counting and all that sort of thing—it was a threat! And it was being peddled in Copenhagen as a bonus: It's a threat! It's a deadly threat. And, the Indians said, "Well, let's go per capita, here." And the British didn't like that, at all!

So you have these kinds of splits. So you have a world which is going into, not just a deep depression, but a breakdown crisis: the entire world system. Some things may seem weaker, some things may seem stronger, but they're all part of the same system. And if a significant part of the world system goes, then, the whole world goes! Because globalization has created the greatest degree of interdependency among regions of the world, in all history!

Take food supplies: Virtually no country produces its own food supply. They grow food, but they sell it to another country, through a middleman who's part of the imperial system.

So, the world is interdependent, which is one of the objectives of the British operation: to create an interdependent world, so that no nation would have any independence, would have any power to *resist* economic sanctions. And the threat of economic sanctions is the greatest weapon which the British Empire uses.

So now, the world is in that condition. And the world is producing, but something like a billion people aren't being fed. And it's going to get worse. So therefore, *development is urgent*. National development is urgent. National sovereignty and development is urgent, otherwise the thing does not work economically. The British know how to make a mess of an economy; they don't know how to make a healthy one. They never did; it's the nature of the monarchy.

On the one hand, you have pure evil, in the form of the British Queen—and he and she are both Queens; they share the Queenage. (There aren't Kingships any more, they're Queenages. That way they don't have to worry about determining the sex of a newborn child. So, it's a future Queen.)

So, you have that threat, and you have the threat of the conditions which exist, and the trends and policies which exist, which mean that the civilization is doomed, and you see it going on—two things: There is no way civilization can survive under present policy. The system is finished. It's a breakdown crisis; it's not a depression. It's a breakdown crisis. And the only way you

can save it, is the way we're approaching this thing: with large-scale infrastructure projects of a certain type. You are better off in Asia, than you are in Europe or the United States. Why? Because we have destroyed, systematically—industrial power, agro-industrial power is being chopped down internally, while the employment that survives is being shipped to cheap-labor markets of the world.

The Monetary System Is Dead

Therefore, you've got a situation, where the total amount of production globally is insufficient to maintain the present world population. On the part of the British, that's intentional. So therefore, the world requires, not merely stopping this nonsense, but a rebuilding program. The only way to do that, is take the monetary system, and take it out—bang, bang, bang! You're dead, monetary system! We just eliminated you! We'll get somebody to bury you tomorrow.

And you have to go to a fixed-exchange-rate system of credit, long-term credit, credit created synthetically by the state, as state debt, used as credit; or credit as the form of state debt. We'll be using credit as state debt, for large-scale infrastructure projects, which doesn't mean it's all infrastructure. It means that you're developing the infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and industry.

So therefore, you need sovereign nations; you need a fixed-exchange-rate system, because you don't want to have interest rates fluctuating all over the place and charges all over the place because of differential fluctuations in currency values, hmm? And you've got to have a development program, which is high energy-flux density: lots of nuclear power.

They like windmills in Germany! You know, it costs more to operate a windmill, than what you get out of it, both in financial terms and power terms? It takes more power to create, operate, and shut down a windmill, than you get out of the whole windmill! Maybe there are a couple of places where the wind blows constantly and harder, but that's about it. You see all these clusters and you say, "Don Quixote, where are you now?" These things clustering all over Germany—it's disgusting! It's obscene! It's sexually disgusting! They ought to list it under child abuse, or something.

So, we have a situation where you must change the mentality of nations and the world, and you have to do both, simultaneously, on the question of a new world order: based on restoring the nation-state; based on des-

ignating a bloc of states which are powerful enough to push through the policy, a policy of crushing, one way or the other, all this crap that's destroying the world; and developing some long-term perspectives for humanity. That's why the Mars program is so significant: You have to have a long-term thing.

A Mars Program for This Century

We're talking about a Mars project, we're talking about within the bounds of this century. We're talking about 90 years ahead. Because, you can not possibly move human beings to Mars, or Mars orbit, or consider a Mars landing—we can put things on Mars, inanimate objects, robots and things like that, but to put human beings on Mars is a little bit more difficult.

First of all, the gravity of the situation, is not too favorable. People will tend to lose bone marrow, or instead of being discoverers, they become blobs—and that's not a good idea. But we can deal with that, because we can deal with this question of gravity. But to have human beings travel to Mars, by inertial flight, you're talking about 300 days or more, each way. Not a very good idea, for moving human beings around in space! You're going to get a blob on both ends of the trip. Therefore, you have to have a constant acceleration, to get human beings back and forth. You have to have completed your Moon development project, or you're not going to have the equipment you're going to use to make the trip! It means you have to develop a whole industrial base on the Moon, which will be largely automated, or controlled as like an automated system. Fun, huh?

Now, what does that mean, as I've laid it out? How many generations are you talking about in 90 years? You're talking about less than four. You're talking about doing something within this century, anything: Your Mars landing, human landing, is your goal. That measures what you're going to do, because people are going to be born; they will not be very productive while they're adolescents. They'll have to grow up from babyhood to adolescence. They have to be developed, which is going to take another decade or so. Now you're going into 30 years. Now, they're going to be productive for another 30 years, in general—that's 60 years. Now you're thinking about the projects you're going to develop, and what steps they're going to involve: You're talking about a couple of more generations, before you actually get to an operating Mars system.

Non-manned systems we can put into effect very



NASA

"We're now on the verge of becoming Man in the Universe, not man just on Earth. And therefore, we are now at a point, where experimental reality compels us to enlarge our view of ourselves and what's going on in the universe." Shown here is an artist's rendering of the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, which was launched in 2005.

quickly, but not in great quantities. And we will put non-manned systems in there, because of observatories, because of various other conveniences. We will also be concerned about developing the kinds of resources on Mars which are necessary to sustain any development which is going to be on Mars, even automatic stations. So therefore, you're talking about taking a child, born tomorrow morning, and what's their destiny? What's the destiny of humanity? After getting that fixed in your imagination, what your goals are, what your policy goals are, now you go back to the immediate present: Okay, we're going to get *there*, that's our destination. Our destination within the century. . . .

So, that's our situation! So, you get an image of that, and my view of politics is, you've got to give people a century, give cultures a century perspective. Because, first of all, just to get out of the mess we're in now, is going to take a generation. Maybe in ten years, civiliza-

tion can come back, a bit, and begin to resemble what it should be. But it's going to take a generation before it really is successful. It took longer than a generation for us to get into this Hell! You go straight back to 1968, which is the time the world entered Hell. Let's count the years! Now you're going to reverse all that, reverse all that damage, and then move ahead as well. And also deal with the unsolved problems which were left over from the previous years.

So therefore, you have to have a perspective for mankind, and for the cultures of mankind, over a period of 80-odd years, which brings us up to the brink of the next century. You know, some people are stubborn, like I'm 87—we tend to live a long time! And therefore, we're talking about our *life perspective*. We ain't talkin' about 20 years or 30 years! We're talking about 90 years or 100 years! What's going to happen to you for the next hundred years, if you're born tomorrow?

And you have to get that kind of thinking: Because if people don't see a future, if they're looking at what they're experiencing today, and what they experienced just yesterday, they're not seeing a future; they're not seeing a future for mankind. And if they can't see a future for mankind, how can they see a future for themselves? You're talking about a future! You're talking about your future. Where's your future? Where *is* your future? Where is it located? Who's there? What're the conditions of life? How are you going to spend the next 50 years? That's your future. What's your perspective for the next 50 years? What kind of life, what's the meaning of your life? You're not an animal, you're a human being: What's the meaning of your life?

So, if you don't have a long-term perspective, you really don't have morality. You have expediency, like all these damned Brits! Like Obama, for example. C'mon! Human beings are supposed to develop and become more productive as they become older. It may not mean quantity, but it's certainly in quality: The human mind is supposed to develop. It's supposed to *never stop* developing, until the end of life! And you have to think of developing a person to be able to do that. You've got to think of a society in which people are not operating just on muscles, but operating on brains, and culture.

Therefore, if you don't think about your grandchildren, and your great-grandchildren, you really don't have a motive for living. You may have a desire to have a motive for living, like a person will go out looking for a job, a desire for a motive for living. But do you have a sense of your own internal *worth*, over the coming three

generations? And the reality of that worth, that's something you're devoted to, something you're determined to get to, in the course of your lifetime; it's the achievement you're supposed to register for having lived. That's what really human motives are. A sense of quasi-immortality. And to span a century. And if you can give people that, and they understand it, and can come to understand it, they won't put up with this crap!

What happened with the 68ers is the whole generation, with the help of the Congress for Cultural Freedom (as they called it)—for Cultural Degeneracy—they took away from Europeans and others, they took away the very idea of a meaningful life, a human life. You have boring life before you: Now, you're out there to find some kind of perverted entertainment which amuses you, and change your choice of perversion from day to day, so you never get bored. And you keep going, like a person on a merry-go-round: Just keep going round and round from one thing to the other, and you keep changing, because otherwise you'll bore yourself to death. And you're going to bore the people around you to death, too. That's the kind of society we're living in.

So, that's what the implication is. That's where we are. We're at a point that civilization's on the verge of collapsing. Europe is now a colony of the British Empire—don't kid yourself, it is. You know it more and more, day by day. Most of the world is in deadly danger: We're a population of about 6.7 billion people now. They're determined to reduce it very rapidly, to less than 2.

What does that mean? Change it. So we have to have these kinds of senses of mission. You have to think about the end of life as the arrival of destination: You have to choose a destination which is worth surviving *for*, and something you can be proud *of*, and something you will transmit to coming generations. If you have that, then you have the motive, and the outlook, which is needed. And if you want to become a leader, you've got to represent a *mission*. And I think about human history as far as I know it, and you would say, "What would be the *mission* you would want for mankind, which would govern mankind, along those ways?"

That's where we stand: We stand at the doors of Hell, right now. And we're conniving in various ways to fight guerrilla warfare against these bastards. I think we're going to have some fun on Monday, because we're going to bring this question up.

But it's not just this question. The question is, why should we do it? And the reason you should do it, is be-

cause you have a purpose in life. And the purpose in life extends for three-plus generations. Your purpose in life is the kind of world you're going to leave behind you: What would you like to have said? What did you do on the way to the grave? And was it worth the trip?

Dialogue with LaRouche

Africa and the Four-Power Agreement

... **Q:** Being in Zimbabwe recently: The presence of the Chinese there is huge. The Russians are there; the Indians have, in a certain sense, always been there. But it has its problematic areas, in that the Russians are kind of doing their projects in the mining industry; the Chinese are doing a bit of farming here, a bit of building roads there, and infrastructure and mining, as well; but—I got the sense that if you don't have United States in the Four-Powers agreement—. When you go to Africa and you see what's happening, the three alone, or just maybe Russia and China alone—that's not really functioning. For example, the Chinese don't believe in the minimum wage. They bring their own labor in, but even if they use African labor—

LaRouche: Prison labor.

Q: Right. It's true! And then the African labor, they don't believe in paying the minimum wage, or paying anything much at all. And they don't believe in holidays. You work on weekends, holidays, whatever.

LaRouche: You need the structure of organized society. Bits and pieces may be necessary, but it's not good. We knew that. But you have to have a global agreement on objectives, because some things you really have to add up.

What are the objectives? We're talking about food, feeding people: Well, we got a miserable situation! Water management: big problem. Transportation, in places like the African countries. A nation which now is going to control its own policy, and then it would take systems from other countries, on the basis of "which niche do you want to do?" And then the government itself has to coordinate the niches. Like the transportation system, because the rail system is essential. And—power, power, power! I mean, in a country with high temperatures, you can not function without the power to control the conditions of the environment! Tree growing is extremely important. Water management is extremely important. So therefore, you have integrated



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China's presence in Africa is large, a questioner pointed out, but without a U.S. role in putting together a new global credit system, there are serious problems. LaRouche stressed that a Four-Power alliance must have an integrated, top-down economic policy.

missions, which is the only way to function.

See, two things about this Four-Power agreement and what it will entail. It represents the greatest power on the planet, and therefore, can actually shape a policy. These countries, including Russia, China, and India, are really developing countries in many respects. Developing in respect to the large amount of extreme poverty in the population; the large shortage of infrastructure development; the lack of developed raw materials of the type needed; the lack of development of raw materials where they're found, rather than just dumping them on foreign shores.

So you need an integrated policy, which is a top-down economic policy, which is based on government control of infrastructure. If you control the infrastructure, everything fits into infrastructure, in one way or the other, as an integral part of it, or something which is dependent on it, or something which makes a contribution to it. If you're going to build a railway, you want to organize your freight process, you want to have the industries that you want to supply freight to and from, on that railway system. Water systems are the same kind of thing. So you have to have government centralized planning, on basic, mainstream, economic infrastructure: transportation, power, water management, and so

forth; health care, education—these all are national things which are not specific to some particular need. But they're part of the environment.

It's like plowing a field. When you plant a crop, you plow the field, you provide the ingredients; then you decide what you're going to grow on it. But you have to have this organized. You have to have a machine that functions. And you have to have an education system, you have to have a health-care system! All these things are required, because otherwise you have the breakdown of population performance, for lack of education, lack of health care, lack of child care, lack of defense against diseases, which will screw everything up for you.

So you have to have government, and you have to have big powers in the world which will agree that that's what the world needs, and have enough power to make it stick.

Break the back of the British Empire. We'll give them other occupations. And we'll even let them eat a little bit! . . .

The following is excerpted from a discussion at a cadre school for LYM members from throughout Europe, on Dec. 28, 2009.

Reality vs. Sense Perception

Q: I have a question about space-time. I didn't read Einstein's relativistic theory, but since there's no time, but only space-time, biological processes, the speed of them, so to speak, seem to be fixed by the velocity at which you move. Could you elaborate on this. . . ?

LaRouche: Yeah, it's a different kind of question. People ask the question, and they don't know what the question is. And therefore, you have to think out, "What is the question here?"

There was a great revolution, which occurred from the 15th Century on, in Europe. It occurred around the great Renaissance in that period. And the principle involved in this, which is what I'm very deeply involved in, is the fact that our senses do not show us reality. Our senses show us a shadow of reality. Think of a sense organ as a shadow world. Now you put an object in a shadow world, and you see the shadow, not the object.

Now, what do we do? We sense with our sense-perceptions. Well, these are nothing but instruments, like scientific instruments; scientific instruments don't show you reality. They show you the *effect* of a reality!

Now, the way you discover things, is you have to take two, or more, scientific instruments, of a different

quality, of a different kind of operation. Now, you have to reconcile idiosyncrasies in effects which occur—for example: Kepler's discovery of the general principle of gravitation of the system, was based on comparing *sight*, that is, the telescopic view of the planets, on the one side; the other side is the harmonics, defined by the orbits of the planets, and among the planets. And it's the contrast between the two of them, which produced for him the concept of universal gravitation, and also the first formulation for a universal gravitation, where it originally was done. What was done in the name of Newton was a copy of his work.

So therefore, you have to realize that sense-certainty is falsehood. When you treat the senses as you would treat a scientific instrument. For example, you have a scientific instrument where you can't see certain things which are sub-microscopic. There's no way to see them—a microscope won't work for them; you're in a different domain. So therefore, you have to find different kinds of instruments, so you can say you "measure" an effect, which you can not explore by a microscope. In other words, you have to sort of triangulate on the domain, by taking two faculties of perception, like the senses, or instruments which perform a function like the senses. And the paradoxes in that will give you certain crucial points which are unique. You're always looking for a unique intersection of two contrasting effects, or maybe three things, hmm?

So therefore, the difficulty in getting people to understand science, is to get them out of mathematics as such. Because the question of science is not what you calculate, as such, but *why* do you calculate it? And what is the reality which you're trying to deal with in the calculation? So now you have to reduce calculation to a contrast, a crucial contrast between two different senses, or more, of the same event. And you're looking for a point at which there's a coincidence of this kind of event, and the coincidence then becomes the definition of the existence of a principle.

Now, then, you take what we know from physical science on this matter, and think back about the way you use your own senses in everyday life. Now you've got a sense that time is not an independent factor. Space is not an independent factor. Matter is not an independent factor. It's the interaction of these three kinds of sensations, three kinds of images, which tells you what the truth is.

For example, how much time does it take to get to someplace, by a method that's a measure of time? That's



EIRNS/Ali Sharaf

LaRouche emphasized that input from one sense modality—or scientific instrument—is not sufficient. As Johannes Kepler understood, his early model of the Platonic solids as the basis for the planetary orbits was not precise; only when he added the dimension of harmonics was he able to determine the true orbits. Shown: LaRouche Youth Movement members work with the geometry of the Platonic solids at the cadre school in Wiesbaden, December 2009.

a measure of *relative* time, *relative to events*. Now what does this mean about the universe? It gets wonderful, it gets beautiful at that point. But the main thing is to get away from this idea of sense-certainty, and to realize that when you have sense-data, that's where the problem begins. And you've got to wrestle with the problem. The only way to understand this, is by going through the experience of discovering these kinds of anomalies, solving some of these problems.

In Einstein's case, there's a *tremendous* accumulation of discovery, that goes into that: The most important is that of Bernhard Riemann, and Riemannian physics as first introduced in his habilitation dissertation of 1854, is the reference-point which you get Einstein from. Without Riemann, there's no Einstein. Without Riemann, there is no Vernadsky. Without Riemann there's no Planck.

So the point is, it's a certain method of approach. And what happened, of course, is that Riemann is famous for saying that Euclidean geometry is crap. And there is no such thing as space by itself, or time by itself; these are notions that come as sense-certainty notions, and you have to discover what they really mean. In other words, it's like the woman who's really an Aristotelean—she married a shadow.

That's the point. This is science! This question that you're asking *is* science; that's the question that demands

science. And this requires a special kind of experimental method for each type of case, and requires a certain sense of your own identity in looking at this kind of material. Then you find a *proof* of principle. And the question of science, is the question of how you discover proof of principle, given a certain kind of problem. What is the proof of principle for this question?

So you treat evidence as a question mark; find out what the nature of the question is, first; then, find out what the approach is, that might lead you to discovery of what the reality is that answers the question. Then, when you find out that you can make it work on the basis of that—and that alone—now you believe in it. And you should believe in it, until you come

along with a better solution.

And that's what it means. We assume, often, that space is empty. We assume that the space between the planets is largely empty, predominantly, characteristically empty space: But we know it's not. So therefore, I'm going to take helium-3, and put it in a rocket built on the Moon, and we're going to send people to Mars, and I'm going to try to use helium-3 to drive the rate of acceleration at the rate of the speed of light, and I'll take the speed-of-light driver, and I'll go out a certain distance from Earth, and then I'll do the same thing with the driver to slow down my flight, to get down to, shall we say, space!

Now, we're traveling through space, therefore, at relativistic speeds: That's the thought-experiment which was done by Einstein: You're going through space, at the speed of acceleration of the speed of light, which get you between Earth and Mars in three days. Inertial flight will take 300 days. So now the question is, what's the effect of this, on *you*, as an object, moving through the Solar System space, at speeds that no known object has ever gone? Because your maximum rate of acceleration is a gravitational effect, *on space-time*!

That's not empty space out there between Earth and Mars! That's physical space-time! You're not going through empty space, you're going through physical space-time! And what the Hell are you going to be doing

there, doing that? How is the universe going to greet your doing this? Because space is not empty! That's where this problem comes up.

It comes up in microspace, also, which is why Planck raised the question which all the other guys, Heisenberg and so forth, tried to destroy. You're going to microspace, you're talking about "objects" in microspace. "Whoa! Hey buddy, there ain't no space down there!" It *appears* to be space, but it's not! It's a fault of your instruments. The instruments are not faulty in the sense that they're useless; they're useful instruments, but you gave a wrong interpretation of the instrument in its function.

And that's where this idea comes up. Because physical space is *not* empty. You're acting *on* physical space; physical space-time *will react, on you*, if you act on it. And we've come into a period, where we're dealing with a kind of physical science practice, where we're actually dealing on a large scale with that.

I mean, for example, you're constantly dealing with the universe which is changing. The universe is not fixed—it's changing. We're getting new kinds of phenomena in the universe at all times. The universe is evolving! It's not fixed; you're talking as if it's fixed—Euclidean geometry, "space is fixed." It's not fixed! It's developing! You're going through kinds of phase-spaces in space, that nobody has been able to explain yet—and new ones keep coming up. You get a supernova, for example: That's a delight, like the Crab Nebula effect. And therefore, when you deal with these phenomena, and you find phenomena—for example, that the Crab Nebula's rate of expansion and changes, exceeded the speed of light! The Crab Nebula is a relativistic phenomenon, because the rate of changes, which seem to be coordinated change, those changes are more rapid than could have been transmitted by the speed of light.

And so, how much are these supernovae and other kinds of phenomena like that, actually of this magnitude, of things which are purely relativistic phenomena? How many objects which appear to be still not un-moving, are *also* relativistic phenomena, in microspace? When you're getting into the area of physical chemistry, the physical chemistry of thermonuclear explosions and things like that, this is what you're getting into. When you take great power, on a thermonuclear level of power, starting from the baseline of a helium-3 reaction as a thermonuclear reaction, you're entering an area which is completely different from what anybody thought existed before! Or, they only imagined it in a

certain way, but didn't know it as an experimental phenomenon. When we started making thermonuclear explosions, we began to create the kind of phenomena which needed a lot more explanation than we've supplied so far.

So, the answer to your question, is, we know this is true. We can not explain this by some magic formula, but we know we're dealing with a different dimension of reality. And we know that part of the problem is, that we come in with a prejudice that what our sense organs show is true. That's where the problem comes in. We should think of the sense organs as instruments, rather than providing a direct knowledge of something.

And that's why I've done so much writing on this question, because that *is* the great problem. We're in a thermonuclear age, where we can think about man traveling between Mars and Earth. We no longer are Earthlings: We're now on the verge of becoming Man in the Universe, not man just on Earth. And therefore, we are now at a point, where experimental reality compels us to enlarge our view of ourselves and what's going on in the universe. And this has been especially the case, when we got into the area of thermonuclear explosions. Now we're suddenly in an area where nothing works the way people used to think it works.

I've written a lot on this, particularly in the past year, so it's not easy to just answer in a few words. But it's getting into that kind of thinking which provides the answer. Because you're thinking about a concept which did not exist in your mind beforehand, which requires a special coach, to get at the "matter" of the concept. You can't just start with your terms of reference and expect an answer; you have to find out what puzzles you, what provokes you, because you don't have an answer. And that's the best answer: Get into this thing, because that's what you have to do. . . .

Organizing the 'Yes, But' Culture

Q: With all these great ideas of science, the history, the possibility of going to Mars, we're always confronted with the "yes, but" culture, the thinking small, practical. Because we meet a lot of people who say, "for great ideas, you guys were right . . . yes, but . . . I know I should join—but. . . ." Could you say something to help people to overcome this "yes, but" culture, but also help people to overcome that, in themselves?

LaRouche: Yes, but, they don't want to do it. They just don't want to do it. They don't want to consider it. They're probably thinking about a new girlfriend, or



EIRNS/Ali Sharaf

The Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo), the LaRouche movement's political party in Germany, organizes in Dresden against the global warming fraud. The sign on the left reads: "Climate fraud leads to genocide."

something like that. . . .

The problem with people in society is, you're in a society where people fake it. They're faking their way through life. They want to know, particularly in modern society, today, as opposed to say 40 years ago, or 50 years, people today have no sense of mission. Only exceptional people have a sense of mission. We used to have it built in: Someone's looking for a better life, for example, in the old days. Even in the post-war period, looking for a better way of life. And people were looking for a better kind of job, for example. They were trying to qualify themselves for a better kind of job, for a better kind of life! Or, to be less bored!

Therefore, there was a great interest among people, in bettering yourself, in trying to find ways of bettering yourself, which meant more meaningful work—and if you're on a monotonous job, you know what meaningful work is! Monotonous work is really a bore, isn't it? So therefore, you want meaningful work, you want work which has a challenge in it. Work in which you can take pride! Which gives you a sense of identity, "I can do something useful. I'm *earning* what I'm getting,

I'm providing for my family, I'm earning it, by doing something good!"

"I came up with an idea"—you know, in the old days, in factories, even back in the immediate post-war period, you used to have a thing called the "Suggestion Box," that every well-informed corporation would have: Suggestion Boxes all over the place. People would stick all kinds of things in the Suggestion Box. *But!* In many cases, the way they would be successful, was when a couple of guys, or a couple of people, or maybe a group of people, would get excited about something, saying, "We think we can solve this. We think we can make this change." And what they would put into the Suggestion Box, was pretty close to scientifically accurate in many cases.

So you would have the guy who became the machine-tool designer, who generally was an ordinary factory worker, who was working his way up, and got fascinated with this kind of science, had an opportunity to do it, and spent a life with the *pride* of being able to do that!

What's happening today, for example: The machine-tool design operation is being killed. In Germany, the machine-tool design function was the most important part of the German economy. And you had it in agriculture: Farmers were doing that in their own way. And you have the machine-tool designer, who's one step up above the product, or two steps above the product. And to be a machine-tool designer was considered a matter of great pride, and great satisfaction. You want to take a job-satisfaction measure? A machine-tool designer is one of those categories of people who had a great deal of satisfaction and life satisfaction. Maybe they drank too much beer and stuff like that at certain times, but they couldn't do too much of that and do a good job.

It's the same thing I mentioned before about a future orientation: What the hell is coming out of your life?! In various ways, if you're concerned with what's coming out of your life, and you can find a way of expressing that, you're going to be much happier than otherwise. You may be frustrated because sometimes you're not doing it, but you're happier because at least you thought about it. And you're happy when you think about it. That's the key to this thing.

But the point is, socially, what you're really doing in society, is what we're doing, I presume, here. What you're really doing is, you're finding satisfaction in life, by doing something for the future which you know is important. Or searching for something you can do for

the future, that you think is important. And therefore, you find your identity in doing something for the future which is important, which means you become *future-oriented*. And when you become future-oriented, you really become human.

And you can accelerate that process by helping other people to see it the same. But sometimes you get the “yes, but” guy. He’s not thinking about going forward. He belongs to the kind of people who say, “yes, but.” He will say, “Well, prove it to me.” He raises his objections, saying, “Prove it to me.” Because he’s looking for the answer—he’s just rejecting the question, instead of looking for the answer. You have to create a culture around yourself which gets people to associate themselves with solving problems rather than just creating them.

Q: Is that what you call the “Type B” personality?

LaRouche: No, the “Type B” is—the mind recognizes that what you think you’re seeing or sensing, is *not* real; it’s a shadow of reality. Now, once you recognize that, your thought about yourself changes. You don’t proceed from sense-certainty. You say, “Wait, this is a tricky question! Now, I did experience this sensation—sight, or whatever—but you’re telling me it’s not real. You’re telling me it’s really a shadow of something, not the something. Well, then how do I know the something?” Then you say, “Wait a minute! I must have a mind!” Because, by “mind,” I mean that you have to find a proof, which you will not find from sense-certainty; that there’s a certain reality which has produced this shadow that you think you see.

Your mind is using what we otherwise call “creativity.” The mind is using creativity to *create* the discovery of a solution for the question you couldn’t answer. Now, you realize that your identity is not in your sense-perception, but your identity is in your ability to solve the errors of sense perception, by being able to prove *efficiently* that that’s true.

How? By creating an effect that couldn’t otherwise exist. You say, “Okay, it appears to be this.” You say, “Can you prove that perhaps it’s not true?” Once you’re able to prove that the conclusion you drew from sense-certainty is not true, then you discovered you have a mind! And the chief function of all decent education, is to educate people, at the level they can do it, to do exactly that: to give them a paradox, which teaches them that what they assume to be true is not. But also to discover what *is* true. And the discovery that what is true, which appeared to them falsely as true before, tells

them that they have a mind! Once a person knows they have a mind, and can understand in those terms—and prove it!—then they’re not too likely to go insane. . . .

The Copenhagen Circus

Q: I was so lucky, or unlucky, as to participate in the climate circus up north a week ago. And what I sensed was that the G77 nations, the developing countries, don’t have a sense of what the fight is, really. They want to fight against the so-called “Western countries,” but they don’t really have a sense of what to actually defend and what to try to attack, or destroy. And so, I was thinking, do you trust that the Four-Power nations actually know what the fight is?

LaRouche: I think that you’ve got two problems you’re raising. One question is, what is the quality of the people from the developing countries you met, encountered, and the real leaders of the society they represent? Because it’s always a relative minority in a culture, which really has grasped the sense of humanity, and they’re creative personalities. They’re always a tiny proportion. And our major function, the function you perform in society generally, is to increase the ratio of the number of members of society who are actually creative. The measure of progress of society is not what it accomplishes in wealth, but in the ratio of the number of its citizens who are actually creative. Again, like the question before, that’s the beauty question.

Second, you find this: I think you find in the developing countries—because I’ve dealt with a lot of them, and you find that most of the politicians are fakers. There are exceptions, and you will grade a country, generally, by the number of leaders who are not fakers. That doesn’t mean those who are intentionally faking, it means that they’re faking their way through life. They’re not being too serious, they’re not being too principled. But they also have a certain regard for their fellow citizens, the suffering of their country. They may be bums back in their own country, the way they behave, but they do know that their people are being abused, and that they’re part of a people that is being abused. And under certain conditions, they will reflect, and react to that. The environment will take them over.

What you had, is you had major countries, like India and China, in the G77 environment, and they were standing up to these Brits, and the other idiots from Europe! They were standing up to them! These countries. So the smaller countries, the ones who were weaker, took heart, and suddenly, contrary to what they

would do on most occasions, they would become heroes of the moment. But they were looking for leadership, someplace, which gave them a sense of strength to express these ideas. They felt it was safe.

What the Indians and Chinese did, in particular, is they made the people in the Group of 77 feel it's safe to express these kinds of ideas. And since these kind of ideas also existed in their population—I mean, what Third World country doesn't know the desperation that exists in those countries? Take Africa, for example: What about the disease ratios? What about what goes on there? Is there anyone—I've known many fakers from Africa, as leading politicians, but they, too, under certain circumstances, acknowledge the fact that they should be doing something different. And with the sense that somebody's behind them, who gives power to express that idea, they may do it!

I mean, it's a sense of pride: Even the lowest slug sometimes will show a sense of pride. And I think in this circumstance, what happened, actually, is when, on the one hand, Russia and China cut the agreement that set forth a change in the politics of the planet; and when China went to India—neighboring countries—with this kind of "let's cooperate"; and when the question came up on submitting to this Copenhagen proposal, and when they stood up and said, "No! we won't do it!"—then the countries of the G77, who otherwise, would have gone along with it, suddenly decided they're not going to. And suddenly, because of a sense of protection from China, and Russia, and India, they reacted.

I've dealt with these countries, again, and again, and again, and that's what my problem with them is: On a sunny day, they smile! But on other days, they get dark, and worry about who's going to beat them up. But if they have a sense of the protection of something next to them which is powerful—. You see that in a crowd, any kind of situation, that usually it's some individual in the crowd that gives courage to the whole crowd; they set an example, or a couple of people set an example. A process occurs that has the same effect.

So, don't be ungrateful for the fact that these guys did something. It's good that they did it. It's even better that somebody inspired them to do it, because that was the causal factor. And our job, essentially, is to use that principle, to inspire people. And the best way I know to inspire people, is by giving them the future—their future. Give them *their* future—that's the best inspiration.

In education, that used to be the case: How would you educate a class? You get a class today, most classes,

you talk to a group of children—they're hellholes! The teachers don't teach, they're afraid. The students are a bunch of bums, they're a bunch of rats attacking people. They're really out there to kill the cheese. So the problem we have, is to change the environment, and the best thing we can do with any group of people is to inspire them: to inspire them to associate themselves with creating a future, of which they need not be ashamed.

Get them a sense of what their identity is, an identity which extends for 40, 50 years into the future, and think about that. And if they think that they're doing something in that direction, and that it might succeed or they might be able to organize something to cause it to succeed, that's where people find something in themselves which is good. The goodness lies in the future that you're creating, if you're creating a good one.

Look, I can name people—a scientist, for example—who spent so many years in great frustration, to make great contributions to mankind. They devoted their lives to that kind of process. The greatest inventors, for example, similarly; the greatest artists did the same thing. Like the case of Rembrandt: Rembrandt's a perfect example of this.

Look at his self-portraits and his paintings in general, and look at these in a series. And look at the dates on these different paintings. Then look at the history of his personal life, against that background, to get these three layers. Now, look at the coordination among them, and look at the way he drew eyes! Especially the eyes that weren't there! The eyes of Homer, which weren't there, looking an idiot, Aristotle, a gilded idiot! And you get a sense of what beauty is.

And that's what inspiration is: Even people who have no idea why, are inspired by Rembrandt paintings. They don't know why! They know they're well done, they know they're unique, they know they can't free themselves of the grip of these things. They're looking at this painting: "I don't know what it means, but it just grips me! It grips me! I like it!"

And that, somehow, we have to get people a sense of a future, a sense of beauty in life, and look a number of decades ahead: Where do we want to go? And where do we want to tell human beings to go with us? What's our destiny? What's our mission? What's our place? What is our life going to mean, when it ends? What will it have meant, when it ends? Hmm? That's the difference between a man and monkey. We have too many people who are trying to be monkeys—not all of them are in the Bundestag.

Our Moral Debt to Haiti

Immediately upon hearing of the disastrous earthquake which hit the already miserably impoverished island nation of Haiti, Lyndon LaRouche called for a full U.S. commitment to the relief of the country. He said this should occur automatically, as a matter of human solidarity. It should be done both for the good purpose of helping the people of Haiti, and also to build up the capability of the United States for future possible crises such as this.

LaRouche emphasized that U.S. military capabilities are available for this purpose, and that it will be useful to do it in order to organize that capability on a higher level. This capability is presently attenuated, though it exists.

Thus, the necessary relief operation for the people of Haiti will, as a side benefit, give the U.S. an improved capability to deal with other crises—both abroad, as in the case of the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, and at home, in such cases as the U.S. Gulf states, which have are still devastated following Hurricane Katrina, in August 2005.

As numerous public figures, Haitian and American, have pointed out over the course of this disaster, there is a deeper obligation which impels us to come to the aid of that nation, one written in the history of our relations over more than 200 years. On the positive side, Haiti became the second republic in this hemisphere, *with the aid of the fledgling United States republic*. That development was the direct result of the actions of Caribbean-born Alexander Hamilton, who wrote a model Constitution for Haitian leader Toussaint L'Ouverture, which framework became the core of the Constitution proclaimed by Toussaint in 1801, when St. Domingo became an independent nation, de facto.

The alliance between the Hamiltonian faction in the United States, and the first nation in the

modern world to be governed by blacks, was the lawful outgrowth of Hamilton's own commitment against slavery, and also of the collaboration which had developed between Haitians and Americans during the War of Independence. Many Haitians fought with America against the British at Savannah and Yorktown.

There is, unfortunately, a negative side to U.S.-Haitian relations which also dictates the U.S. responsibility to not only aid Haiti in its current extremity, but also to commit itself in the long term to rebuilding that nation. Following the high-mark of U.S.-Haitian relations, when Frederick Douglass was the U.S. envoy there in the late 19th Century, the pro-British faction in the United States largely determined U.S. policy. The occupation of Haiti by the Wilson Administration; the installation, sponsorship, and support for the murderous Duvalier government; the imposition of free trade and "Project Democracy" policies which made industrialization and modern agriculture impossible—all of these government policies make our nation morally responsible for the fact that Haiti stood nearly naked and defenseless before one natural disaster after the other.

It was in cognizance of this historical debt, that LaRouche declared in his many Presidential campaigns, that Haiti should become the exemplar of the commitment of the United States to provide *whatever is needed* to rebuild that nation. We have contributed to a policy of genocide, LaRouche said; we must now put all the resources required into providing the materiel, manpower, and expertise that nation needs to restore its health, and sovereignty, as the proud nation it must become again.

Now is the time to reiterate that commitment, until the job is done.

See LaRouche on Cable TV

INTERNET

- BCAT.TV/BCAT Click BCAT-2 Mon: 10 am (Eastern Time)
- LAROCHEPUB.COM Click *LaRouche's Writings*. (Avail. 24/7)
- MNN.ORG Click *Watch Ch.57* Fri: 2:30 a.m. (Eastern Time)
- QUOTE-UNQUOTE.COM Click on *Ch.27*. Tue. 6 pm (Mtn.)
- SCAN-TV.ORG Click *Scan on the Web (Pacific Time)*. Ch.23: Wed. 7 am Ch.77: Mon. 11 am
- WUWF.ORG Click *Watch WUWF-TV*. Last Mon 4:30-5 pm (Eastern)

INTERNATIONAL

THE PHILIPPINES

- MANILA Ch.3: Tue 9:30 pm

ALABAMA

- UNIONTOWN GY Ch.2: Mon-Fri every 4 hours; Sun Afternoons

ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE GCI Ch.9: Thu 10 pm

CALIFORNIA

- CONTRA COSTA CC Ch.26: 2nd Tue 7 pm
- COSTA MESA TW Ch.35: Thu 5:30 pm
- LANCASTER/PALMDALE TW Ch.36: Sun 1 pm
- LONG BEACH CH Analog Ch.65/69 & Digital Ch.95: 4th Tue 1-1:30 pm
- ORANGE COUNTY (N) TW Ch.95/97/98: Fri 4 pm

COLORADO

- DENVER CC Ch.56 Sun 10 am

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON CC Ch.12: Mon 5 pm
- NEW HAVEN CC Ch.23: Sat 6 pm
- NEWTOWN CH Ch.21: Mon 12:30 pm; Fri 7 pm
- NORWICH CC Ch.14: Thu 7:30 pm
- SEYMOUR CC Ch.10: Tue 10 pm

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON CC Ch.95 & RCN Ch.10: Irregular

FLORIDA

- ESCAMBIA COUNTY CX Ch.4: Last Sat 4:30 pm

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO CC./RCN/WOW Ch.21: Irregular
- PEORIA COUNTY IN Ch.22: Sun 7:30 pm
- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm
- ROCKFORD CC Ch.17 Wed 9 pm

IOWA

- QUAD CITIES MC Ch.19: Thu 11 pm

KENTUCKY

- BOONE/KENTON COUNTIES IN Ch.21: Sun 1 am; Fri Midnight
- JEFFERSON COUNTY IN Ch.98: Fri 2-2:30 pm

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH CX Ch.78: Tue 4 am & 4 pm

MAINE

- PORTLAND TW Ch.2: Mon 1 & 11 am; 5 pm

MARYLAND

- ANN ARUNDEL CC Ch.99; FIOS Ch.42: Tue & Thu: 10 am; Fri & Sat: midnight
- P.G. COUNTY CC Ch.76 & FIOS Ch.42: Wed & Fri: 6 pm
- MONTGOMERY COUNTY CC/RCN/FIOS Ch.21: Tue 2 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

- BROOKLINE CV & RCN Ch.3: Mon 3:30 pm; Tue 3:30 am; Wed 9 am & 9 pm;
- CAMBRIDGE CC Ch.10: Tue 2:30 pm; Fri 10:30 am
- FRANKLIN COUNTY (NE) CC Ch.17: Sun 8 pm; Wed 9 pm; Sat 4 pm
- QUINCY CC Ch.8: Pop-ins.
- WALPOLE CC Ch.8: Tue 1 pm

MICHIGAN

- BYRON CENTER CC Ch.25: Mon 2 & 7 pm
- DETROIT CC Ch.68: Irregular
- GRAND RAPIDS CC Ch.25: Irreg.
- KALAMAZOO CH Ch.20: Tue 11 pm; Sat 10 am
- KENT COUNTY (North) CH Ch.22: Wed 3:30 & 11 pm
- KENT COUNTY (South) CC Ch.25: Wed 9:30 am
- LAKE ORION CC Ch.10: Mon/Tue 2 & 9 pm
- LANSING CC Ch.16: Fri Noon
- LIVONIA BH Ch.12: Thu 3 pm
- MT. PLEASANT CH Ch.3: Tue 5:30 pm; Wed 7 am
- SHELBY TOWNSHIP CC Ch.20 & WOW Ch.18: Mon/Wed 6:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY CC Ch.16/18: Mon 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA

- ALBANY AMTC Ch.13: Tue & Thu: 7:30 pm
- CAMBRIDGE US Ch.10: Wed 6 pm
- COLD SPRING US Ch. 10: Wed 6 pm
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CC Ch.15: Tue 9 pm
- DULUTH CH Ch.20: Mon 9 pm; Wed 12 pm, Fri 1 pm
- MARSHALL Prairie Wave & CH Ch.35/8: Sat. 9 am
- MINNEAPOLIS TW Ch.16: Tue 11 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS (N. Burbs) CC Ch.15: Thu 3 & 9 pm
- NEW ULM TW Ch. 14: Fri 5 pm
- PROCTOR MC Ch. 12: Tue 5 pm to 1 am
- ST. CLOUD CH Ch.12: Mon 6 pm
- ST. CROIX VALLEY CC Ch.14: Thu 1 & 7 pm; Fri 9 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK CC Ch.15: Sat/Sun Midnite, 8 am, 4 pm
- ST. PAUL CC Ch.15: Wed 9:30 pm
- ST. PAUL (S&W Burbs) CC Ch.15: Wed 10:30 am; Fri 7:30 pm
- SAULK CENTRE SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm
- WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

- WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

NEVADA

- BOULDER CITY CH Ch.2: 2x/day: am & pm
- WASHOE COUNTY CH Ch.16: Thu 9 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- CHESTERFIELD CC Ch.8: Wed 8 pm
- MANCHESTER CC Ch.23: Thu 4:30 pm

NEW JERSEY

- BERGEN CTY TW Ch.572: Mon & Thu 11 am; Wed & Fri 10:30 pm
- MERCER COUNTY CC Trenton Ch.26: 3rd & 4th Fri 6 pm Windsors Ch.27: Mon 5:30 pm
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH CV Ch.76: Mon 5 pm
- PISCATAWAY CV Ch.15: Thu 11:30 pm
- UNION CC Ch.26: Irregular

NEW MEXICO

- BERNALILLO COUNTY CC Ch.27: Tue 2 pm
- LOS ALAMOS CC Ch.8: Wed 10 pm
- SANTA FE CC Ch.16: Thu 9 pm; Sat 6:30 pm
- SILVER CITY CC Ch.17: Wed 8-10 pm
- TAOS CC Ch.2: Thu 7 pm

NEW YORK

- ALBANY TW Ch.18: Wed 5 pm.
- BETHLEHEM TW Ch.18: Thu 9:30 pm
- BRONX CV Ch.70: Wed 7:30 am
- BROOKLYN CV Ch.68: Mon 10 am TW Ch.35: Mon 10 am RCN Ch.83: Mon 10 am FIOS Ch.43: Mon 10 am
- BUFFALO TW Ch.20: Wed & Fri 10:30-11pm
- CHEMUNG/STUEBEN TW Ch.1/99: Tue 7:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT TW Ch.15: Mon/Thu 7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS COUNTIES TW Ch.99: Irregular
- MANHATTAN TW & RCN Ch.57/85 Fri 2:30 am
- ONEIDA COUNTY TW Ch.99: Thu 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD TW Ch.15: Irregular
- QUEENS TW Ch.56: 4th Sat 2 pm RCN Ch.85: 4th Sat 2 pm
- QUEENSBURY TW Ch.71: Mon 7 pm
- ROCHESTER TW Ch.15: Sun 9 pm; Thu 8 pm
- ROCKLAND CV Ch.76: Tue 5 pm
- SCHENECTADY TW Ch.16: Fri 1 pm; Sat 1:30 am
- STATEN ISLAND TW Ch.35: Mon & Thu Midnite. TW Ch.34: Sat 8 am
- TOMPKINS COUNTY TW Ch.13: Sun 12:30 pm; Sat 6 pm

- TRI-LAKES TW Ch.2: Sun 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER TW Ch.12: Wed 9 pm
- WEST SENECA TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY CH Ch.6: Tue 10 pm
- MECKLENBURG COUNTY TW Ch.22: Sat/Sun 11 pm

OHIO

- AMHERST TW Ch.95: 3X Daily
- CUYAHOGA COUNTY TW Ch.21: Wed 3:30 pm
- OBERLIN Cable Co-Op Ch.9: Thu 8 pm

OKLAHOMA

- NORMAN CX Ch.20: Wed 9 pm

PENNSYLVANIA

- PITTSBURGH CC Ch.21: Thu 6 am

RHODE ISLAND

- BRISTOL, BARRINGTON, WARREN Full Channel Ch.49: Tue: 10 am
- EAST PROVIDENCE CX Ch.18; FIOS Ch.25: Tue: 6 pm
- STATEWIDE RI INTERCONNECT CX Ch.13; FIOS Ch.32 Tue 10 am

TEXAS

- HOUSTON CC Ch.17 & TV Max Ch.95: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am
- KINGWOOD CB Ch.98: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am

VERMONT

- BRATTLEBORO CC Ch.8: Mon 6 pm, Tue 4:30 pm, Wed 8 pm
- GREATER FALLS CC Ch.10: Mon/Wed/Fri 1 pm
- MONTPELIER CC Ch.15: Tue 10 pm; Wed 3 am & 4 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBEMARLE COUNTY CC Ch.13: Sun 4 am; Fri 3 pm
- ARLINGTON CC Ch.69 & FIOS Ch.38: Tue 9 am
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY CC Ch.17; FIOS Ch.28: Mon 1 pm
- FAIRFAX CX & FIOS Ch.10: 1st & 2nd Wed 1 pm; Sun 4 am. FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- LOUDOUN COUNTY CC Ch.98 & FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- ROANOKE COUNTY CX Ch.78: Tue 7 pm; Thu 2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY CC Ch.77: Mon 11 am, Wed 7 am BS Ch.23: Mon 11 am, Wed 7 am
- TRI CITIES CH Ch.13/99: Mon 7 pm; Thu 9 pm

WISCONSIN

- MARATHON CH Ch.10: Thu 9:30 pm; Fri 12 Noon
- MUSKEGO TW Ch.14: Sat 4 pm; Sun 7 am

WYOMING

- GILLETTE BR Ch.31: Tue 7

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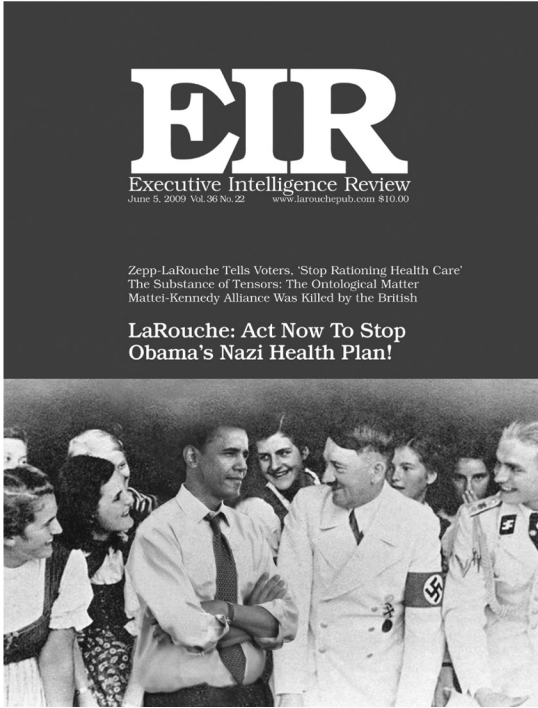
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