

These projects have been delayed due to financial and political problems.

In Germany, for example, the connection from Basel (Switzerland) to Karlsruhe (Germany) has been the subject of 172,000 (!) legal actions presented by citizens' associations. In Italy, the new Turin-Lyon line, part of "Corridor 5," which is planned to stretch through to eastern Europe, has been blocked by protests that aim to stop any new infrastructure in the name of the environment.

The reality is that such projects would bring a major improvement in terms of reduced road traffic and air quality, but the "Nimby" ("not in my backyard") propensities of local citizens are easily played on by national and international groupings who aim to block any public investment that could lead to true economic growth. Similar problems exist for numerous other connections in Northern Italy, without which the new Swiss passage risks creating a massive bottleneck at the tunnel's southern tip.

The other major excuse behind the delays is financial. First of all, the Swiss attitude toward the necessity of infrastructure is marked by a significant difference with that of other European countries. Although financial considerations have delayed some projects in Switzerland as well, it quickly becomes evident that the country's non-participation in the euro system makes quite a difference. Priorities are set, and projects are initiated with a decades-long perspective of the country's needs.

Elsewhere, work is slowed down or abandoned, because it "costs too much." The budget constraints set by the European Union, and enforced by the speculative markets, allow only anemic progress on isolated projects, and are often treated as a drain on resources for other needs. Numerous areas are neglected because infrastructure is constructed in a piecemeal manner, as there is no credit policy that allows for separating such costs from the state's current accounts, and considering such work as an investment that will drive economic growth immediately and in the future.

As the Swiss have reminded us, many decades after the great projects that transformed entire sections of the United States (such as the TVA and the Hoover Dam), the impediment to large-scale infrastructure is not technical, or even financial. To the contrary, any society which hopes to survive must necessarily adopt a long-term vision for upgrading its central nervous and circulatory systems. The only impediment lies in the thinking of the institutions and the population, stifled for too long by an ideology antithetical to the progress that is necessary for our future.

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## Abuse of Court Cited

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# Federal Judge Tosses Out Kronberg Case

Dec. 8—On Dec. 7, 2010, U.S. District Judge Anthony Trenga of the Eastern District of Virginia Federal court dismissed Marielle Kronberg's lawsuit against Lyndon LaRouche, LaRouchePAC, and others, citing the "bad faith" of Kronberg and/or her attorney and their abuse of the Federal legal system. In doing so, Judge Trenga endorsed the Nov. 9 recommendation of Magistrate Judge Martin Anderson.

Kronberg brought her lawsuit, charging LaRouche et al. with defamation and violation of her civil rights, in August of 2009, in coordination with the British intelligence assets responsible for the ongoing legal hoax, known as the case of the British student Jeremiah Duggan. The Duggan case is presently the subject of a coroner's inquest in London, concerning the suicide of Jeremiah Duggan, at a conference in Wiesbaden, Germany in 2003. The Duggan hoax has been continuously resuscitated by British intelligence, despite the fact that a Feb. 4, 2010 declaration of the highest court of Germany held that its central allegations are fraudulent, and that the initial 2003 determination of suicide was correct.

The British Empire views LaRouche personally, and his proposal for a global Glass-Steagall, as an existential threat to the empire, and proposes instead, to drive the world into a new dark age through endless bailouts of their worthless financial paper. See "The Mighty Wurlitzer" press release (<http://larouchepac.com/node/16722>).

Unable to find an attorney willing to prosecute what the court record now shows to be a completely frivolous and baseless lawsuit, Kronberg hired John Markham, the lead prosecutor of LaRouche and others during the infamous U.S. LaRouche prosecutions of 1984-88, and a former member of the avowedly satanic Process Church of the Final Judgment. Markham has otherwise represented British asset Ahmad Chalabi, who provided much of the fake intelligence for the Iraq War, as a private attorney. Judge Trenga disqualified Markham from further participation in the Kron-

berg case on April 9, stating that confidential information he had access to while a prosecutor gave him an unfair advantage in the case, and that his appearance on behalf of Kronberg would offend the public's sense of propriety.

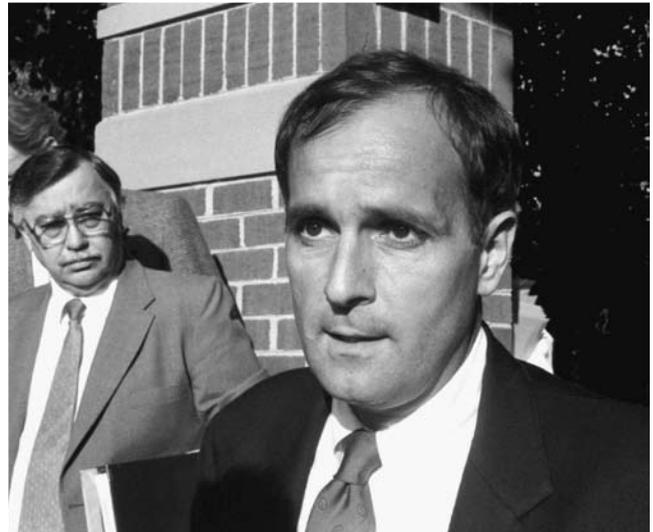
Discovery in the case has revealed that its primary motivation was to shut down the LaRouche political movement. Kronberg's efforts to raise funds for her case led with the fact that LaRouche's former prosecutor, Markham, would be handling it, and that it would be tried in the Eastern District of Virginia, which had previously convicted LaRouche in an infamous prosecution. In a 400-page submission accompanying their Motion To Dismiss, defendants demonstrated, "that Kronberg's lawsuit is totally without foundation and was filed not for any legitimate reason, but rather for publicity and harassment as part of Kronberg's long-standing personal vendetta against Lyndon LaRouche and other Defendants in this matter"—an issue which will be revisited immediately, should she choose to refile the case.

In his decision, Magistrate Anderson pointed out that as soon as Markham was disqualified, Kronberg and/or her attorney, John Bond, began a course of "non-compliance and complete disregard of the Federal rules and court orders which was 'flagrant.'" "Prospective plaintiffs should not be given the impression that defendants' or the court's time is at their disposal and a litigant should not be able to pick up where he or she left off after disappearing from a case for weeks or months and failing to prosecute discovery diligently."

Kronberg attempted to blame her failures to comply with multiple Federal court orders on the negligence of John Bond, who became lead counsel after Markham was disqualified. The Magistrate noted, however, that "there is evidence before the court . . . that indicates that plaintiff herself selectively participated in discovery and thus bears some personal responsibility for the failure to prosecute the case."

Anderson took particular note of the fact that Kronberg and/or Bond, having identified some 9,000 e-mails responsive to defendants' discovery requests, failed to turn them over, and failed to provide complete answers to defendants' interrogatories, despite court orders to do so. That failure continues to this date. Instead of complying with the court's orders, Kronberg served defendants with her own discovery requests.

Defendants contend that Kronberg's e-mails and complete and truthful interrogatory answers, would



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subject her and her attorneys to sanctions for filing the frivolous case for harassment purposes, and reveal the complete interrelationship of the case to the British intelligence-led Duggan hoax.

Anderson noted that, "serving discovery requests on defendants while refusing or neglecting to comply with the court's discovery Orders is indicative of bad faith, however, it is not clear what role plaintiff herself played in drafting these interrogatories." Because of unclarity concerning the full culpability of Kronberg, Anderson recommended to Trenga that the case be dismissed without prejudice, or, if not, that Kronberg and/or Bond pay defendants' legal fees for the discovery period.

Since Anderson stated that the only thing preventing the dismissal of the case with prejudice was a firm determination of Kronberg's full role in the flagrant stonewalling, the LaRouche defendants sought discovery of Kronberg's post-disqualification communications with both John Markham and John Bond. In documents produced after Anderson ruled, it became clear that Markham had continued to participate in the case after he was disqualified, including helping Kronberg draft the statement that she made in her appearance before Judge Anderson, which asked that Markham be allowed to continue to represent her. Kronberg's current lawyer, James Delsordo, even suggested that Markham could be a paralegal in the case for him, despite Judge Trenga's order.

By dismissing the case, Trenga avoided these issues because they were now "moot."