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Nuclear Power in Asia Is a Matter of Survival
No EU Superstate, But a Europe of Sovereign States
Six LaRouche Democrats Announce 2012 Campaigns

**The Three Gorges Dam to NAWAPA:
Grand Design for a World Recovery**



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From the Managing Editor

Our last issue of 2010 finds the world's worried attention concentrated on the United States: its narcissistic President; its incoming Congress that includes wild advocates of Nazi austerity; the Fed's hyperinflationary money policy; two ongoing wars, with the possibility of new ones on the way. We are going to be in for a helluva bumpy ride in 2011, unless this London-controlled U.S. policy nightmare is stopped. Lyndon LaRouche emphasizes, week by week, that the bankrupt global financial system is on the brink; it could come crashing down any day. Nobody can say when it will happen, but the vectors are all pointing in that direction, and when it happens, the world as we know it will vaporize, even overnight.

But it's not a question of fortune-telling, or "waiting to see how it all comes out." There is a fight to the finish going on, between the forces led by LaRouche and the forces of the British Empire. The coming weeks and months will be decisive.

Our *Feature* highlights the LaRouche plan for creating at least 4 million productive jobs in the United States, through the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), the biggest infrastructure program ever launched. We report on LaRouchePAC's conference in Pasadena, which brought together hydrologists, engineers, nuclear power experts, and others, for exciting deliberation on what NAWAPA will require, and how to organize support for it. We publish the lively and informative speech by Dr. Howard Chang, a hydrological engineer, who has worked on water projects in California and China, among other places. He describes the amazing construction of China's Three Gorges Dam (the largest project in modern times), in which he participated. His research showed that environmental concern about excessive sedimentation of the Yangtze River would in fact *not* be a problem. As his talk makes clear, the job of engineers is to *solve* problems, and that is fun!

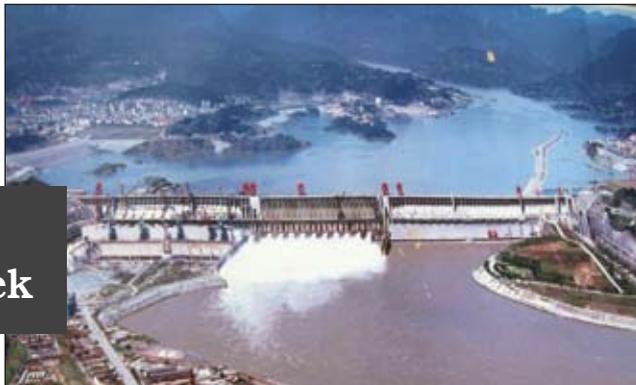
We also highlight the 2012 campaigns of six young LaRouche Democrats, the leadership core for a revitalized Democratic Party.

No *EIR* will be produced next week, and our next issue will be dated Jan. 7, 2011. Look forward to a new piece by LaRouche, "The Terrible After-Taste of a Recent Election: The Global Crisis Now at Hand." And best wishes to all our readers for a happy, creative, and combative new year.



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China's great project: the Three Gorges Dam



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LPAC NAWAPA Conferences Spur Campaign for Real Recovery

by Nancy Spannaus

Dec. 16—Two high-powered conferences on the prospects and implications of the immediate implementation of the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) project, sponsored by LaRouchePAC on Dec. 4, point to the immediate potential for a successful, expanded organizing drive for the crucial great project. The optimism which LPAC has generated among engineers with the expertise to implement the biggest biosphere-engineering project ever, has sparked a dynamic that is desperately needed by the demoralized U.S. population.

The two conferences occurred in Pasadena, Calif., and the Tri-Cities area of Washington State. Keynoted by members of the LPAC scientific team, called the Basement Team, they both dealt with the physical challenges and benefits of the “water project,” and the fundamental scientific shift of outlook which embarking on it requires. The keynote presentations were followed by panels of experts who have been involved in in-depth discussions with the LPAC team over the past three months, and then, lively interchanges with the audience as well.

The experts who spoke came from a variety of specialties, ranging from hydrology, to geology, to agriculture and biosystems management, nuclear power, and construction management. They made it totally clear that the NAWAPA project was feasible *now*, if the American people would go back to the American System-Franklin Roosevelt approach to economy. Millions of highly skilled workers could be put to work

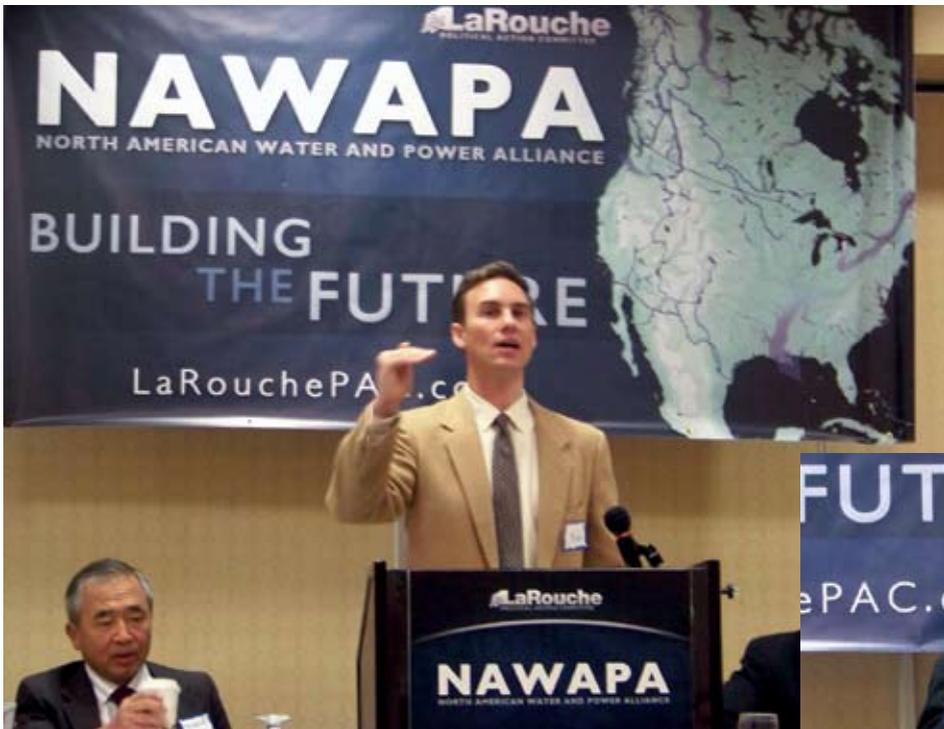
immediately, and a tremendous future opened up for millions more.

The Path Ahead

Speaking on LPAC-TV’s regular feature on NAWAPA, “Building the Future,” on Dec. 13, project coordinator Michael Kirsch outlined what the Basement Team has dubbed “Phase Two” of its NAWAPA project.

Phase One began in late August, with the release of LPAC’s 3-D interactive video mapping of the NAWAPA project, a dynamic tour of the entire region that would be transformed through the diversion of a small portion of the waters of two Canadian rivers, which now drain north into the ocean, down through Alaska and Canada into the “Great American Desert” and the northern desert regions of Mexico. That video has formed the basis for systematic outreach among a vast number of specialists in the fields of science and engineering that are required for the project’s construction. Some of those specialists were involved in the Dec. 4 conferences.

Phase Two, Kirsch explained, represents a political up-shift in this organizing process, whereby numbers of these experts, along with the LaRouchePAC team, commit themselves to making the project “shovel-ready,” right up to the point where Congress can simply pass the bill, and it’s ready to go. In this phase, he said, we will identify where the manpower and resources have to come from for each phase of the massive proj-



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LaRouchePAC leader Michael Steger (left) moderated the Pasadena conference, and presented NAWAPA as the antidote to the 65-year cultural down-shift following the death of President Franklin Roosevelt. Cody Jones of the LaRouche Basement Team presented a view of man as a biospheric engineer, concluding with the uplifting notion of the universe's essential goodness.

ect, and organize the relevant institutions and individuals to prepare for that action. Accelerating this process will simultaneously create the political momentum to ensure that NAWAPA is implemented.

Calling on LPAC-TV viewers to join in this organizing drive, Kirsch pointed to the more than 20 in-depth interviews with experts which have appeared on the LPAC website (www.larouchepac.com), as well as the videos of the two Dec. 4 conferences. While the political preconditions of removing President Obama from office and re-enacting Glass-Steagall remain paramount, it is clear that the concrete vision of NAWAPA, which Lyndon LaRouche has identified as the *only* great project which can reverse the global descent into a New Dark Age, will be indispensable to inspiring the successful political campaign to do so.

Integral to Phase Two as well, will be a proliferation of regional conferences on the NAWAPA idea, bringing in other forces. Boston and Montreal have already featured events on the weekend of Dec. 11, and a major conference with expert participation, is planned for Jan. 8 in San Francisco.

A quick review of the presentations at the Dec. 4 conferences will give a taste of the depth and scope of discussion at these events, which were also noteworthy

for the intense involvement of the dozens of participants in the audience.

The Pasadena Conference

The Pasadena conference started with a political introduction by the moderator, LaRouchePAC leader Michael Steger. He briefed the audience on the cultural down-shift which has occurred following the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, epitomized by the country's collapse since the Kennedy assassination. This must be reversed, and this is why NAWAPA must be built; and those in the know are joining the fight to make it happen. Steger was followed by Cody Jones, of the LaRouche Basement Team, who discussed the fraudulent rivalry between two systems of thought: 1) the right-wing view that man's economic actions have no considerable impact on the environment, and 2) the leftist view that man does have a tremendous impact on nature, and that to a horrible effect. Jones presented a third view, of man as a Biospheric Engineer, who must begin to consider phenomena such as electrical currents within oceans, and other subtle electromagnetic pro-



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Oyang Teng of the LaRouche Basement Team (left) introduced the panel of experts, and presented Vernadsky's concept of man as a geological force. Dr. Youxian Wu (right), environmental scientist and civil engineer at San Diego State University, emphasized how problems raised by man's activity, were positive, because they call for creative breakthroughs, rather than reasons not to build.

cesses on Earth and in the broader cosmic system, when he acts. He concluded with the uplifting notion of the universe's essential goodness, including those knowably good effects of changing the Biosphere, and beyond, through physical economy.

The following presentation, by featured speaker, hydrological engineer Dr. Howard Chang, was extraordinary (see the transcript below). Chang reviewed the history of the California water projects, some of which he was personally involved in developing, and how they transformed the state. He emphasized the natural beauty of hydroelectric power, which is also free, once the dam has been built. He then presented, in detail, the massive water projects which China has been building, including the South-North water project. Having been personally involved in the development of the enormous Three Gorges Dam, he related how the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences opposed the construction of that dam. Nonetheless, the Chinese government proceeded, calling on scientists like himself to overcome objections (such as worries of long-term sedimentation of the reservoir) through rigorous scientific research and problem solving. This was fun! Man's mind at work.

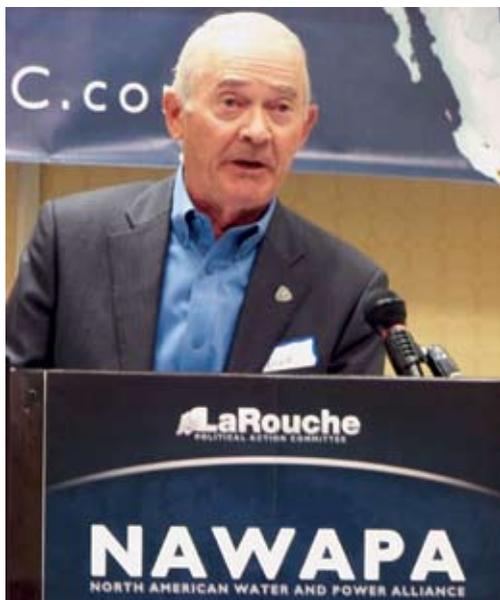
Questions abounded after this talk, to such an extent that they had to be cut short, in order to break for lunch. Experts who had talked with one another over conference calls, now met face-to-face. Conversation flowed, and many new ideas, including consolidating a more concrete builders' committee, were raised.

Expert Panel

After an introduction by Oyang Teng of the LaRouche Basement Team on Vladimir Vernadsky's idea of man as a geological force, the afternoon panel of experts proceeded. Dr. Youxian Wu, environmental scientist and civil engineer at San Diego State University, gave a deliciously ironic presentation, on how NAWAPA would actually benefit all ecological systems affected. He reviewed how water deltas, wetlands, soils, etc., would all be augmented, not destroyed, by NAWAPA. He emphasized how problems raised by man's activity, were good things, calling for creative breakthroughs, rather than reasons not to build.

Dewitt Moss, a nuclear expert, educated the audience on nuclear fission, its variable uses, and its value as an energy source. Wayne Voelz, development project designer, talked about how LaRouche was right in 2007, and was the only public figure calling for anything real to be done about the economic collapse. He presented his vision of how NAWAPA could be fast-tracked, mobilizing all sections of the labor force, in a coordinated action, like a war effort. His view was that NAWAPA could be built in ten years, if we adequately mobilized.

Finally, Lloyd Crask, professor of construction management at Fresno State University, discussed how our education system could be overhauled, to meet the challenges of developing 18-24-year-olds to participate in NAWAPA. He emphasized the need to revive FDR's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program, and that the NAWAPA project could be a vehicle for that type of process.



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Nuclear expert Dewitt Moss (above left), a nuclear expert, educated the audience on the uses and value of nuclear fission as an energy source. Wayne Voelz (above), a development project designer, presented his vision of how NAWAPA could be fast-tracked, mobilizing all sections of the labor force, in a coordinated action, like a war effort. And, Lloyd Crask, professor of construction management at Fresno State University, discussed how our education system could be overhauled, to meet the challenges of developing 18-24-year-olds to participate in NAWAPA.

Dave Christie, of LaRouchePAC, started with an introduction of the panelists, mentioning that this NAWAPA conference was part of an international fight against the British Empire, for development, as opposed to the policy of globalized deindustrialization.

Christie then introduced LPAC NAWAPA project coordinator Michael Kirsch, who went into some of the history of inland development, and how that has been central to our nation's economic growth and independence from the British imperial system. Kirsch continued with the fact that our nation's credit policy, as put forward by its first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, was the only system that functions, in contrast to the failing British and Venetian design of usurious monetarism. This is the American System that issues credit for the

Kennewick, Washington

At the intersection of the Yakima, Snake, and Columbia Rivers, and with its plentiful farmland, as well as being home to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, the Tri-Cities of Washington State could not be better situated as the site of the first NAWAPA conference in the Pacific Northwest Dec. 4. There were five presentations on various aspects of NAWAPA, hitting on the rail component, machining, city design, nuclear power for the pumping systems, the United States credit principle, and an impassioned appeal to the "old men" of our society to help guide the initial steps of NAWAPA, as a grandfatherly act.

development of the future of the sovereign nation. He then went into the need for the current generations to come together around NAWAPA, and made the point that even if the youth of today had the will and the desire to build NAWAPA, they lack the knowledge and skills to do it.

Kirsch concluded with an appeal to an older generation, a generation that had built great projects in the past, to commit a grandfatherly act, and help launch NAWAPA before that perspective and experience has died out.

The next speaker was Keith Smith, former head of the Machinists Union for southern Washington, and a



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Michael Kirsch, LPAC NAWAPA project coordinator, addressed the Tri-Cities conference. He described how Alexander Hamilton's invention of the credit system provides the solution for reviving the American System today, and financing great projects like NAWAPA.

retired machinist at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, where he also sits on the Hanford Advisory Board. Smith provided insight into scaling issues, making the point that due to the size of NAWAPA, simply scaling machinery up in a linear fashion results in exponential rates of complexity and/or problems. He then went into some of the concerns involved in training a young generation of machinists, since it takes approximately five years, and many of our skilled machinists are now approaching retirement.

After this, Kirsch elicited a discussion between Terry Bates, a manager of large industrial projects, and Smith about the issue of exponential problems through simple scaling.

Next on the agenda was a pre-recorded presentation from Dr. Allan Salzberg. Salzberg, who recently ran for U.S. Congress in Idaho, has made the advancement of nuclear power his legacy, especially for Idaho, which has a rich history of nuclear power. Salzberg began his career in rocket science, later becoming a defense analyst, and then switching careers to become a medical doctor. Upon retiring from the medical field, he ran for Congress almost entirely to promote nuclear power, arguing that without energy, there is no civilization. Salz-

berg discussed the modular reactor technology, referencing S-PRISM of GE/Hitachi, as the robust modular reactors that could be deployed in areas such as the Sawtooth Mountain pump system, a part of the NAWAPA design.

After Salzberg's address, Bates gave a presentation on issues of city design. Since the NAWAPA design has so much of its activity in remote areas with little or no human habitation, Bates tackled some of the concerns of city design, such as: no cities should be built on green fields; the use of industrial process heat; minimal auto traffic in city centers; the optimal size of cities and support towns and villages, etc. He prefaced his remarks by saying that his main intent was to create

discussion—and discussion there was. There was a lively back and forth from the audience, many of whom came from skilled labor or professional backgrounds.

Dr. Hal Cooper finished the panel presentation on the interconnectedness of rail development and the development of mineral resources, pointing out the areas along the NAWAPA design which are rich in resources, and how the only way to develop these areas was with the rail component along NAWAPA's route. Cooper is known as a longtime advocate, with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, of the Bering Strait tunnel, which, of course, would open up whole new trade routes with Asia and Eurasia. Cooper made some particularly pointed jabs at the British Oligarchy and their attempt to stop development.

But perhaps the most interesting part of the conference was the relationship between the presenters and the audience. There was a lively back-and-forth throughout, essentially ending in a discussion that centered on the basic question of how you organize to ensure that NAWAPA becomes a reality.

Readers are strongly recommended to visit www.larouchepac.com to view the presentations and interviews referred to in this article.

We Will Solve Problems Continuously: We Are Going To Open Up New Frontiers

Hydrological engineer Dr. Howard Chang closed the morning panel of the Pasadena NAWAPA conference Dec. 4, with his remarks on the history of water infrastructure in California, and in China, including his personal involvement in building China's Three Gorges Dam. (The video can be viewed at <http://www.la-rouchepac.com/node/16798>) Here is an edited transcript of his remarks.

Thank you. It certainly is my pleasure to share my first experience with you. What I said was the following: "What is the problem to solve? New problems are created by the solution. So, as engineers, we are going to solve problems continuously. We are going to open up new frontiers."

I'm going to talk about water engineering problems, not only in the United States, but outside the United States as well. The story must start from home, which is California, where we all call home, right? We have so many major engineering projects, water engineering projects in the state of California. I'm going to get into the details right after this.

Let's start from the beginning; I'll give you the outline: We have the California Aqueduct, which diverts water from northern California, out to the Southland; we have the Los Angeles Aqueduct, which diverts water from Owens Valley to



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Dr. Howard Chang, a hydrological engineer, has worked on huge water projects, from California to China, including on the enormous Three Gorges Dam project.

the Los Angeles area; we have the Colorado Aqueduct, which takes water from the Colorado River into southern California, including San Diego County; we also have the irrigation project that takes water to Imperial County.

You can see from this picture (Figure 1) parts of California are green: The Central Valley is green, the Imperial Valley is green. Now, that appearance is strictly due to irrigation projects. By the way, the irrigation project of Imperial County, now the All-American Canal, irrigates so many acres, that large-scale

FIGURE 1



farming is so productive—you know that was desert area—that irrigation transformed that desert wasteland into the natural hotbed of the U.S.A. That large-scale farming is so productive, it can feed the entire population of California.

We also know the Central Valley: Now, irrigation for the Central Valley, irrigation for the Imperial Valley, the agriculture for California, can actually feed the population of the United States. California and Iowa are the most productive states in agriculture. Now, all these are because of irrigation and water-related projects.

You may or may not know that the water supply system for Southern California, supplies the water needs for 20 million people in seven counties. Now, in these seven counties, over 90% of the water used is actually imported from these two or three major aqueducts. Now, the water supply system for Southern California is one of the “Seven Wonders of the Modern World,” seven wonders, including the Panama Canal.

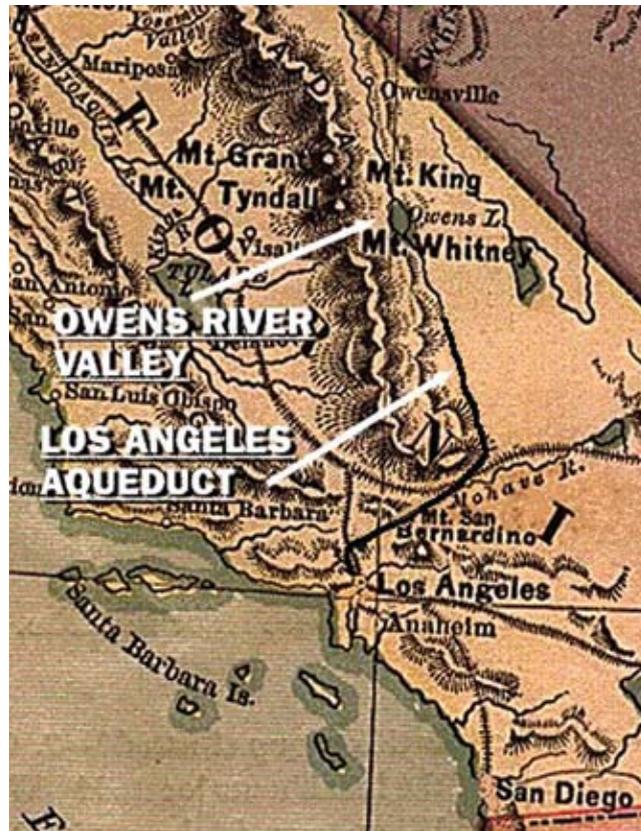
Water for the San Fernando Valley

Let’s think about how much has changed: Do you remember that story, when water was diverted from Owens County to Los Angeles, the San Fernando Valley, how land prices skyrocketed? When water was brought to the San Fernando Valley, it completely transformed the physical nature of Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley.

I want to show you the details of this diversion project (**Figure 2**). That water comes from the back side of the High Sierras. That canal and diversion system feeds water to Los Angeles and San Fernando Valley. Now, this is a picture of the trunk canal for the All-American Canal, which diverts water from the Colorado River to Imperial County (**Figure 3**). This irrigates so much land, and by the way, the agricultural area can be greatly expanded, should there be more water available. Right now, they’re actually sharing part of the water with San Diego County, because they sell that water which they got at a cheaper price, to San Diego County, at a much higher price. San Diego pays a much higher price per acre-foot of water, than Imperial County.

So, you see, water and power cannot

FIGURE 2



be separated. Whenever you have water, you have power generation, hydropower generation at the same time. I’ll give you one example, on the All-American Canal: That canal has a slope flatter than the natural terrain; therefore, it is built with a series of grade control structures, drop structures. The drop in water sur-

FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4

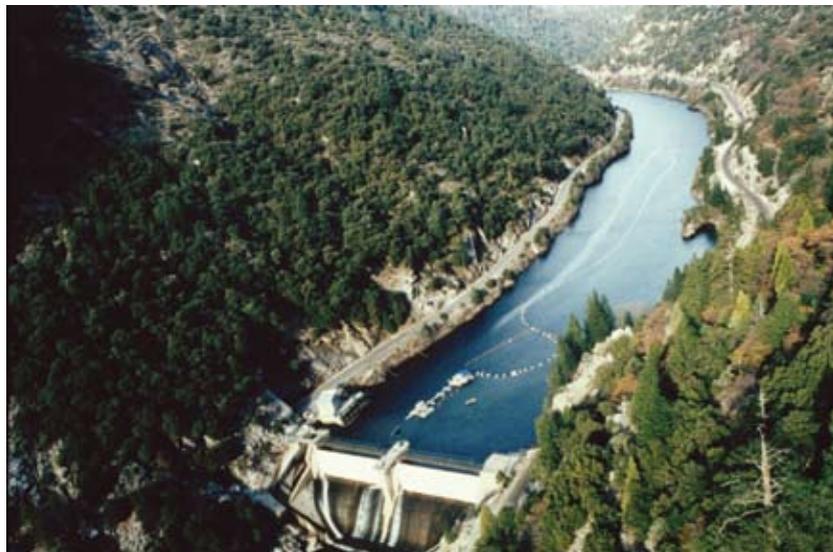


face elevation from upstream toward downstream is roughly 50 feet. Well, that 50 feet is the head that is used in generating hydropower. This one is a power plant (**Figure 4**). Water is fully utilized, for not only irrigation water supply, but also for power generation.

We're going to spend more time to talk about hydropower, especially the advantages and the benefits of hydropower, as compared with other sources of power.

Okay, let's go back, again, to California, to the High Sierras: We have so many small streams and larger streams. The waters of the High Sierras—this is

FIGURE 5



the hardest-working water in the world! That water is fully utilized! We built so many storage reservoirs; when we utilize water, transport water, water has to be stored, first, because rainfall does not come uniformly with time; it changes from season to season, it changes from year to year.

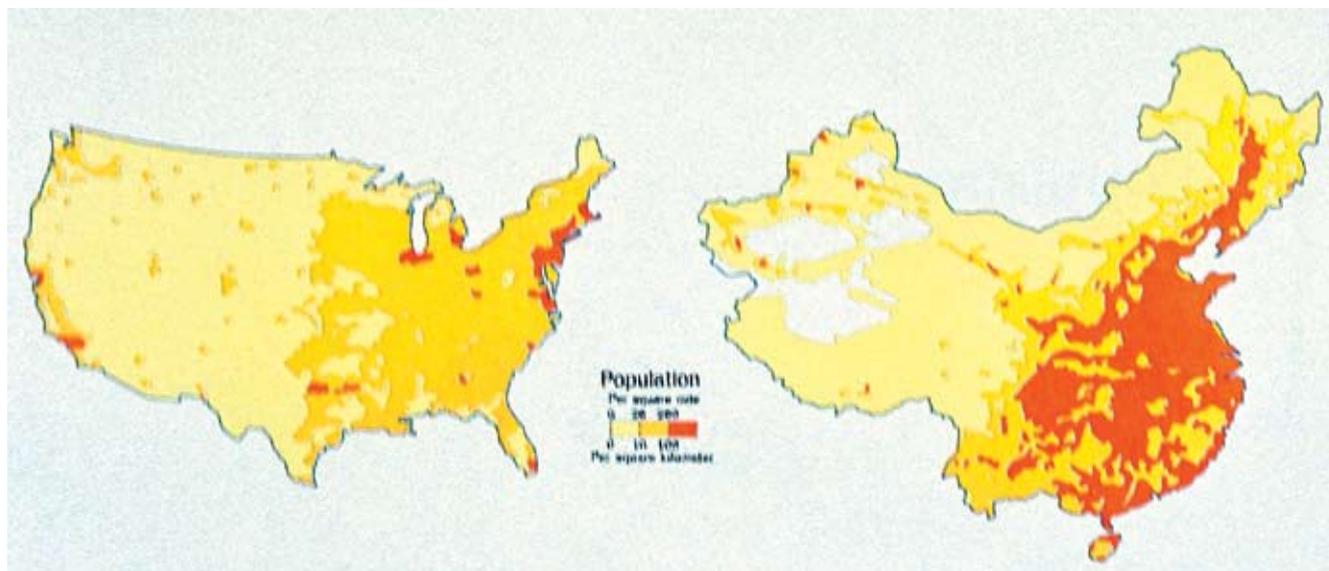
By the way, this year, last year, the last few years, we have had a drought in California. We are under water-use restrictions in San Diego County. You can only irrigate or water your lawn on certain days, with a limited amount of irrigation time. There's definitely a need of greater water supply, for this entire region.

I worked on a project a few years ago, for Pacific Gas & Electric, PG&E, a very large power company; they supply 50% of the energy for the state of California. They have all kinds of power plants: They have hydropower plants, they have nuclear power plants, such as Diablo Canyon; they have fossil-fuel-burning plants.

I want to show you the hydro plant on the Feather River. Here's the Feather River; here's the intake (**Figure 5**). That tunnel goes through the bedrock of the total length, exceeding 10 miles. They excavated tunnels through the bedrock for 10 miles, from this point, to a downstream area of the river, there's a drop of elevation of 700 feet; from the intake to the outlet, the drop in elevation is 700 feet. That is the head. And there's a constant flow of a few thousand cubic feet per second, of water going through the tunnel, and 700 feet plus the flow-rate is used to generate hydropower.

Well, there are three such stages along the Feather River, maintaining a constant flow rate. That total power capacity is 1 gigawatt. I would say 1 GW is the average capacity of one nuclear power plant. But think about this: If you want to have one nuclear power plant with the same capacity—a few years ago, I happen to know, 1 GW, the revenue for that energy, say is about \$1 million a day; that energy is worth \$1 million a day. Now, for these three power plants on the Feather River, the

FIGURE 6



output in cost, is nearly zero! Because, hey! It burns no fuel, there's no fuel cost! There's no transportation cost for fuel. And also, they only hire 30 people in the entire canyon! So, the costs for generating hydropower are very low.

On the other hand, in a nuclear power plant, the operating costs to generate 1 GW are close to \$1 million a day, so the profit for a nuclear power plant is very, very small, in comparison to a hydropower plant. Now, you can see the difference.

Well, one reason it's so expensive to operate a nuclear power plant is safety, the safety measures. There are so many regulations for operating a nuclear power plant. That's why they have a large staff at each nuclear generating station; that's why it's so expensive to operate a nuclear power plant.

The Hoover Dam—that's very important: In 1929, this country had a major depression, and one of the means for getting out of the Depression was the construction of Hoover Dam. Hoover Dam, of course, provides Lake Mead, for water and storage. Well, Hoover Dam, at the same time, generates hydropower: The capacity here, I know, is over 2 GW; it's almost like two nuclear power plants. Well, you see the importance of Hoover Dam: Lake Mead supplies the water used in Southern California. We need that water storage, for the water supply to Southern California; in fact, the very existence of the city of Las Vegas depends on the water supply from the Hoover Dam, from Lake Mead; depends on the power generated from the

hydropower stations. Of course, the Western part of the United States, the very development of that, depends on the supply of water, and the power to this entire region, and the Hoover Dam is one such major project.

China and the U.S. Compared

I want to share some experience with you of major water projects in China, which I also got involved in. Let us now compare the geography of these two nations. These two countries are similar in size, similar in latitude, in climatic zones (**Figure 6**). However, this shows the population distribution: China has a population that is over five times the population of the United States. But in terms of water resources: The United States is number four in terms of water resources. Number one is Brazil, of course! Brazil is the most abundant nation in water resources, more than all the other nations. The United States is number four, and China is number six.

Think about it: With a huge population, with limited water resources, therefore, water utilization becomes a very important issue in China, but also, in many other developing nations, with the exception of Indonesia, which is abundant in water resources.

I want to show you the distribution of water resources in China. This map shows the rainfall distribution (**Figure 7**); the heavier the color, the greater the rainfall. I just mentioned that Indonesia is abundant in water resources—I believe Indonesia is number two in

FIGURE 7

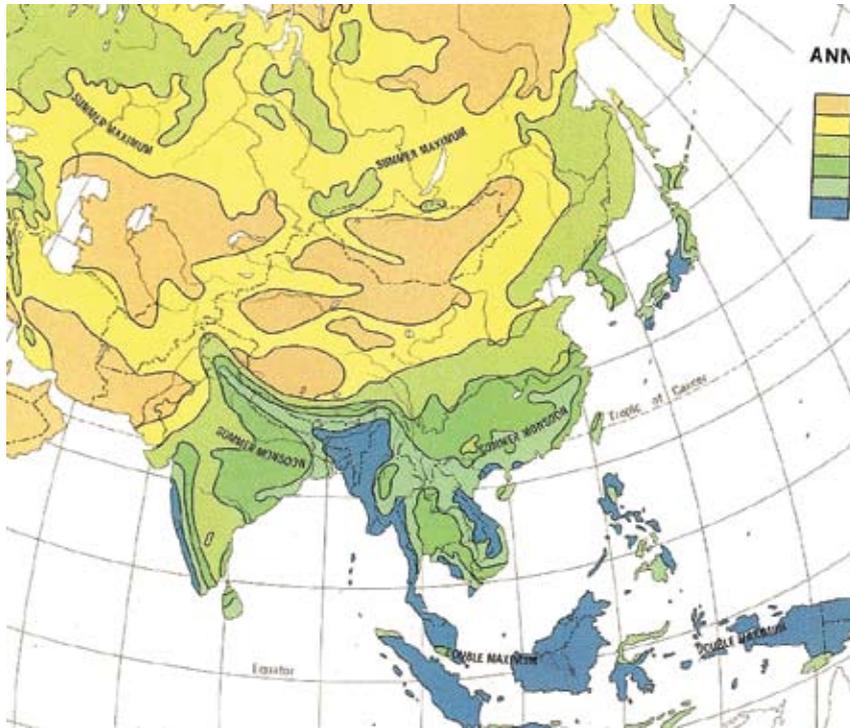
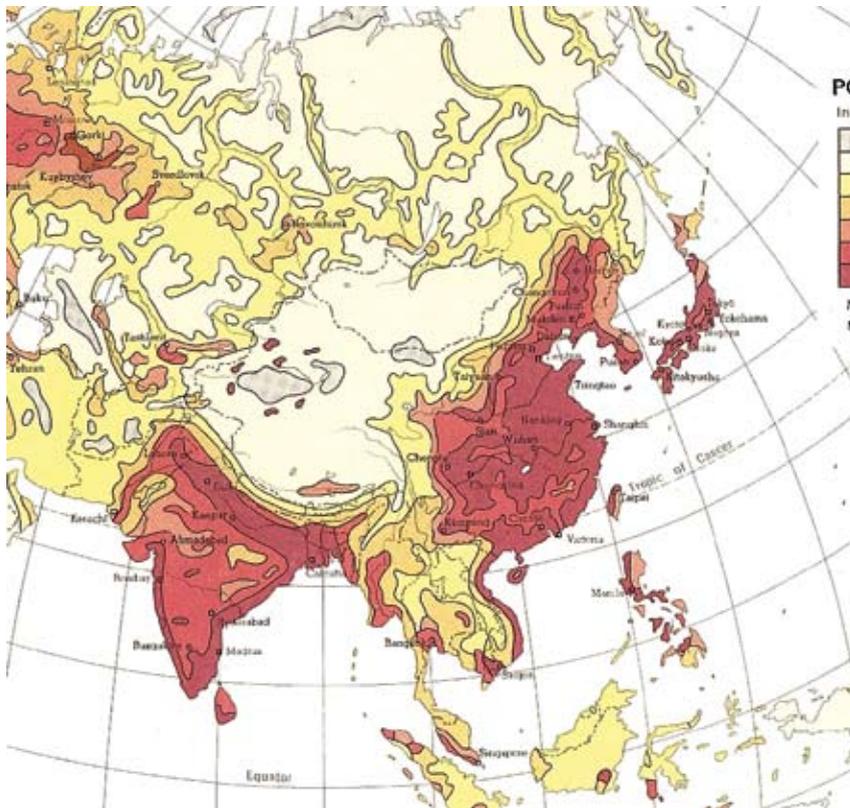


FIGURE 8



the world, second after Brazil. This area is fed by the water supplied by the monsoon. Monsoons feed 50% of the population of the world. But you can see the rainfall distribution is highly uneven. There's more rainfall in the South, and there's more rainfall in the North. The vast area of the Northwest is very dry.

Because of the uneven distribution of rainfall, to solve the water problem requires water redistribution, because of the population distribution (Figure 8). They also have a large population living in the North. They have a very sparse population living in the West. Therefore, water from the more abundant area needs to be transferred to the North. Therefore, water diversion becomes a very important task in that nation.

But before you can divert water, of course, water has to be stored, because the rainfall is not uniformly distributed in time. Well, there are years we have more rainfall; in the Summer, there's more rainfall; there's much less rainfall during the Wintertime. Well, with this basic understanding, we know the importance of water diversion, and water storage in this country.

Let's use the population distribution, more detailed population distribution. You see a lot of people living in Asia; China and India have the largest populations in the world; and the rainfall distribution is concentrated in the South, and much less in the vast area of the West.

I want to take you to the far western province of China, Xinjiang province (Figure 9). I was out there about five years ago. I want to show you a picture I took, showing the desert area (Figure 10). I would say that 80% of the province is basically a huge desert, the Gobi Desert, one of the largest in the world, after the Sahara. We tried to stabilize

FIGURE 9

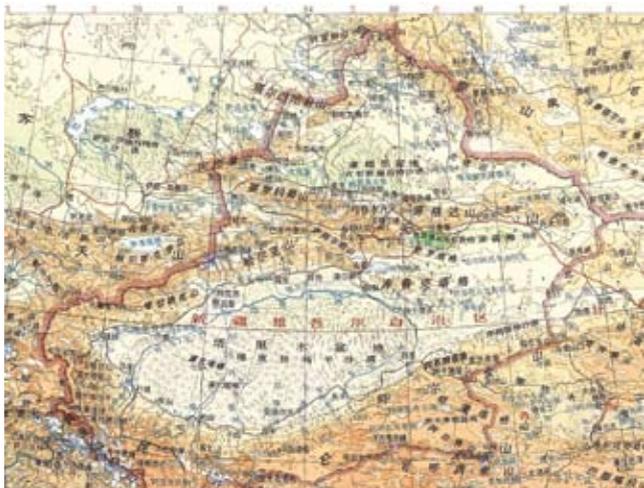


FIGURE 10



FIGURE 11



the drifting sand, we used drip irrigation. I understand they learned this technology from Israel. Well, Israel's very advanced in irrigation, because of the need, and also because of the desalination. With drip irrigation, they tried to stabilize the drifting sand—they have highways, and for different reasons, the drifting sand must be stabilized.

The Yellow River: Part of the Yellow River flows through the arid region of China. I happened to be out there four years ago; I took this picture (**Figure 11**). Along the river valley, you could see oases, because water was taken from the river, for irrigation purposes for the farmland, so this area is very green. But as soon as you go away from the river, you see a very dry landscape. They have really developed *a lot* of irrigation projects along the river. I want to show you some examples.

For people living in the arid area, they have their measures for storing water. Say, for example, here is the roof, here's the pavement (**Figure 12**). During the rainfall, water is not drained away; water actually is collected into underground cells. This underground storage—they actually built an underground storage tank: Water is collected from rainfall from the roof, from the pavement area, into the groundwater storage, and that water is used, of course, when it is in need, during the dry season.

Let's look at some of the irrigation projects: They took water from the Yellow River, they built *huge* pumping stations! See the lift, the total lift—this is a three-stage lift, taking water from the Yellow River, the total lift exceeding 1,000 feet (**Figure 13**), taking

FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13



water from a much lower area into the high plateau area. I want to show the interior of the pumping plant (**Figure 14**); Here are the electric motors that pump water up, three-stage pumping, over 1,000 feet to irrigate a *huge* amount of land. I understand there are 30,000 people living in that area, where the water is strictly supported by the pumping system.

I want to show you the facilities, a small irrigation facility (**Figure 15**), small canals, man-made canals, control gates for distributing water; and also small canals that go directly into the farmland (**Figure 16**). You can also use aqueducts across the valleys to distribute water (**Figure 17**). You can look at the landscape, how dry the landscape is, in a way, much like California and Arizona: We all live in arid regions.

FIGURE 14



FIGURE 16



FIGURE 15



FIGURE 17



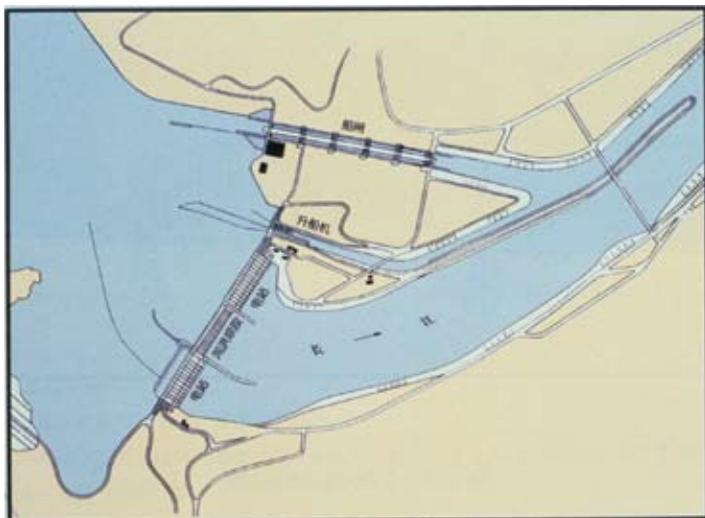
FIGURE 18



FIGURE 19



FIGURE 20



The Three Gorges Dam

A major project, the Three Gorges Dam was built on the mighty Yangtze River. The color here shows the drainage basin (**Figure 18**), the watershed of the Yangtze River, which accounts for 50% of the water for that entire region. That’s the drainage basin of the Yangtze River (**Figure 19**). And here is the city of Shanghai; that’s the city of Beijing; Taiwan is right here.

Let’s see how they’re going to utilize the water of the Yangtze River for power generation, water storage, and so forth. Here is the drainage basin of the Yangtze River: Three Gorges is located somewhere here, a small gorge, but it controls roughly two-thirds of the drainage basin of the river, therefore, there must be a *lot of water* flowing through the gorge!

The Yangtze River is very similar to the Mississippi River in size, and also, in the amount of water. The average flow rate for both rivers, is roughly 1 million cubic feet per second. There’s 1 million cubic feet of water flowing through the river cross-section per second: You can see the abundance of water flow for these two major rivers; the Mississippi River and the Yangtze River are very similar in size, and also, in capacity. And the Three Gorges controls at least two-thirds of the drainage basin—there is so much water that would have flowed through the gorge.

Power generation depends on two factors: It depends on the discharge, it depends on the flow rate, and it depends on the head; it depends on the drop in the water-surface elevation—that’s what we call a “head” in hydraulic engineering. In fact, the power is equal to the product of the discharge and to the head. So the greater the discharge, the greater the power; the greater the head, the greater the drop, the greater the power. Let’s keep that in mind. So, they can build a dam where there is the huge discharge, a large drop in water-surface elevation; and a lot of power can be produced, based upon these two conditions.

I want to show the schematic of the layout (**Figure 20**): Here is the dam, and there’s the spillway. These are the turbines, these are the areas where turbines are installed on both sides of the spillway, and they have a lift, a ship lift—ships and boats can be lifted from the lower side to the up-stream side. The lower side is the downstream side; the up side, is the upstream side. Of course, there’s a huge difference in water-surface elevation; it also has locks and dams, because large ships would have to sail up and down the river. In fact, ships as large

FIGURE 21



FIGURE 21



as 10,000 tons can sail through the gorge. You have a series of locks and dams.

We have many such facilities in the United States. The Panama Canal has many such facilities, locks and dams, because of the changing water-surface elevation; and the ships would have to go through from one elevation to the other, by going through a series of locks and dams.

This one is a satellite view of the Three Gorges Dam (Figure 21), after its completion. Here is the dam, here is the lift, here are the locks and dams for ship passage. We will see a closeup (Figure 22): This, again, is a schematic view of the project. And here is a satellite

view, when water was released from the control gates (Figure 23). And you can see a closeup (Figure 24), from the downstream side. Now, you can really see the scale of this dam!

By the way, the total project cost, was US\$30 billion, including the resettlement of 1.2 million people! Wow! Well, there's a big political question here: Resettle 1.2 million people to different parts of the country, to higher elevations. People ask me, "What if we want to build such a project elsewhere in the world?" Say, if we wish to settle 12,000 people in the United States, I'm sure what your answer is: It's out of the question. Well, they have to take very ambitious measures, because they want to solve a big, big problem: The water problem far outweighs so many other problems.

And, by the way, this project is the largest project in modern times. This project surpassed all the seven wonders of the modern world, of the Western world, by a

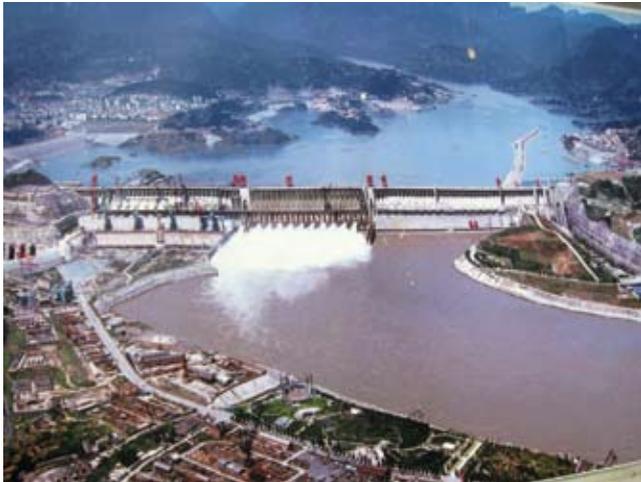
FIGURE 23



FIGURE 24



FIGURE 25



very, very large margin, in terms of the magnitude, in terms of the cost, in terms of the total effort.

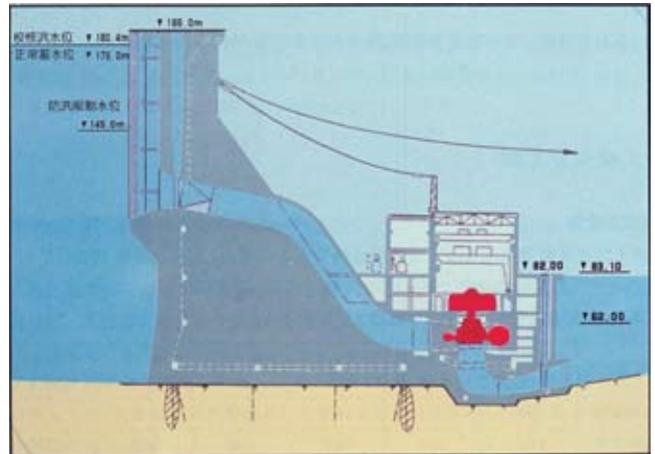
U.S. Government Withdraws Support

You see, water was released from the control gates during a recent storm (**Figure 25**). A big question arose: During the planning stage of the project, there was much opposition. The Chinese government contacted the U.S. government for technical and financial support. The U.S. government designated the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which is the water-engineering institute in the United States, to look into technical cooperation and support for the project. It was the determination of the U.S. government, that the Chinese Environmental Impact Report for this project, does *not* meet the U.S. standard; therefore, *the U.S.*

FIGURE 27



FIGURE 26



government withdrew the support of this project.

Well, that was the bad news. The good news is that they no longer used the engineers from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Hey! I got the job! To work as a consultant.

You know what the major issue was? There was opposition, not only outside the country, but also inside China. The president of the Chinese Academy of Science was opposed to the project! He said, eventually, the reservoir created by the dam, will be *completely* filled up with sediment. That's what he said; because, he said, that impact cannot be mitigated. And, so the reservoir of that big project eventually will become a waterfall! He said, that's going to be a sorrow for China in the long run.

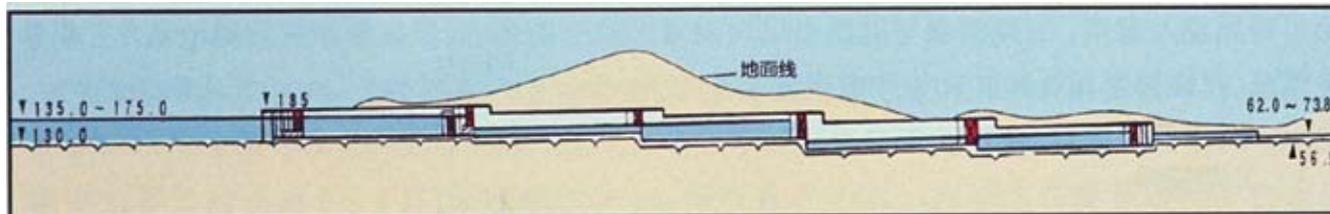
So, the number-one issue in this case, is the reservoir sedimentation. I'm going to address that subject, because I happen to be the person who worked on the research and development, looking for solutions to the problem for reservoir sedimentation. That's the most important issue which I'll discuss.

Going back to the sketch (**Figure 26**): From the upper reservoir to the lower river channel, you see the drop in elevation is roughly 100 meters, 320 feet, that is the head. The water flows through the penstock, which is the huge pipe, and it drives the turbine at a downstream dam. So, it's the flow-rate and the head that determine the power capacity of the generator. Here's the turbine, which is driven by the flow; and the turbine drives the generator. The generator is right above the turbine (**Figure 27**).

By the way, those turbines are huge. Each turbine has a capacity close to one-third of a nuclear power plant.

The total capacity of this project is 18 gigawatts;

FIGURE 28



that is equivalent to 18 nuclear power plants. Now, you can think about the magnitude of this project. Then we're going to compare the difference between hydropower and other sources of energy, as well.

Let's look at lock and dams (Figure 28). Going from the downstream side to the upstream side, the difference in elevation is 100 meters. Ships and boats would have to go through many stages, the locks and dams. And this is a view of the locks and dams along the ship channel, an aerial view of that (Figure 29).

Let's discuss important aspects of the project: First of all, it is the cheap energy in the long run.

About the Feather River project: Because you have water storage, it has the benefit for flood control, because the storage capacity of the reservoir can reduce the flood peaks. Flood peaks are the most damaging to the downstream areas. The flood peaks can be reduced because of the capacity for water storage, because you have control of the water release, thereby reducing the flood peaks. That's the advantage for flood control.

And then, navigation: There's a very interesting development. There's a very big city on the upstream side of the Three Gorges Dam, which is called Chongqing. That city right now has 20 million people. That city can now reach the ocean, by major ships, because of water transportation; that is a very important factor of the development of that major city.

What about navigation before that? There were rapids! Very shallow water, very high-speed water, going through the Three Gorges area, so large boats simply could not sail up and down the river. But now, even oceangoing ships

FIGURE 29



can sail up and down the river. I would compare Chongqing right now to the city of Chicago. Chicago, of course, is connected with the ocean, by the St. Lawrence Seaway. Now, the city of Chongqing is connected to the ocean because of the Three Gorges Dam and the improved navigation, through the Three Gorges Dam.

And of course, water storage of the previous water ponds, is going to benefit fishery products.

The Benefits of Hydropower

And what is most important: *Hydropower* is renewable energy! We are talking about low-carbon energy nowadays. There are different ways for generating low-carbon energy, and the most important way happens to be hydropower. There's wind energy,

there's solar energy: Right now, there are many such projects going on in the United States. There are two solar energy projects, one in Imperial County; the other one just south of Barstow. They're still at the development stage. There are so many wind energy projects in development in the United States, because we know, we hope, someday, 10% of energy produced in this country will be from renewable energy sources. And hydropower happens to be the most important renewable energy.

And why? We know the importance of energy. In fact, we have energy crises! Not only in this country, but all over the world. Why? Because energy is the foundation for *economic development*. If we are going to enhance the livelihood, the economic activities of this nation, make this country wealthier and stronger, of course, we have got to have a good supply of energy.

So, what is energy? I've listed coal—that's a fossil

fuel; oil, nuclear, hydropower, solar, wind, etc. And hydropower is an ideal source of energy for the following reasons: First of all, there is no fuel cost: You don't have to buy coal, you don't have to buy oil, you don't have to buy uranium. There's no fuel cost. Secondly, no shipping cost for the fuel. You don't have to ship coal to the power plant; you don't have to ship oil to the power plant—there's no shipping cost for the fuel! And non-polluting, because there's no carbon generated, and then, no waste produced!

That waste is a very big issue for nuclear power plants. Nuclear waste will remain radioactive for thousands of years. We have found out that nuclear waste disposal is a big headache. Where do we store it? We store it underground, thousands of feet underground; we dig very deep tunnels. That is very expensive, as well.

Well then, high initial installation cost: Of course, it takes a lot of money to build a hydropower plant. I have calculated that the cost of generating 1 GW of power from a hydro plant is very similar to a nuclear power plant. In other words, the initial cost is very similar, for the amount of energy produced. However, afterwards, your operating cost for hydropower is very, very small, extremely small. But, for a nuclear power plant, the operating cost is very high, because of the safety regulations. Even for fossil-fuel-burning plants, the operating cost is also very high, because they're required to buy the fuel, shipping costs for fuel, plus all kinds of other costs.

The Three Gorges installation is equivalent to 50 million tons of coal per year—think about it! Fifty millions tons of coal. Let us now make a comparison: The major hydropower generating stations of the world, Three Gorges is the giant among the giants. These are the radiant capacity, these are the power dams in the country. Three Gorges, I say is 17.7 GW—17.7 nuclear-power-plant capacity. The next one is in Venezuela. The next one is Itaipú, Brazil.

I happen to know a story of Itaipú. That was built something like 30 years ago in Brazil. That was supposed to be a *huge* hydropower plant, and Brazil didn't have the money to build it. You know how they raised the capital for doing that? They built a hole by using a charge card, either Visa, American Express, whatever—they charged it—charge, charge, charge! By the time they finished the project, there was inflation in Brazil, 1,000% a year. That is the consequence of borrowing. You're going to see the consequence if you borrow too much money.

We better pay attention to our country, the United States.

Well, the Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington, on the mighty Columbia River, is the largest hydropower-generating station in this country, 6.5 GW. The Columbia River has a lot of flow, in comparison to the Colorado River. That one doesn't have very much head, but the discharge is huge. Then we have Oak Creek, 3.6 GW.

Hoover Dam, unfortunately, does not make the list, because its capacity is less than 3 GW. But you know, Hoover Dam supplies so much energy, a good portion of energy for our region.

The Problem of Reservoir Sedimentation

A very important issue here, reservoir sedimentation. That's why so many people were opposed to the construction of the Three Gorges Dam. I have sailed on the Yangtze River; I sailed the Yangtze River in the Summer; I sailed on the Yangtze River in the Wintertime. It was muddy in the Winter, it was muddier in the Summer. Do you know what the difference was? The only difference between Summer and Winter, is between muddy, muddier, and the muddiest! Because the water was muddy all year round! The water has a high sediment content: That is a major concern. If you build a dam, create a reservoir, you're slowing down the flow-velocity, which will induce sediment deposition in the reservoir; that's something everybody understands. Then the big question is: Is that going to mean, eventually, the reservoir will become completely silted up with sediment? Well, that is the most important issue to address.

We built so many reservoirs in this country. I stood on Hoover Dam several times. I look at Lake Mead: I see *clear* water in Lake Mead! You know what message I get? Well, your message and my message are different, because I happen to be a hydraulic engineer. I see clear water in Lake Mead; is what you saw in Lake Mead, clear water? Muddy water? Clear water! You know what message I get? No sediment can escape Lake Mead! Which means, Lake Mead eventually will be filled up with sediment! Except, that timespan is very long, measured in thousands of years. Because there are several other dams, Glen Canyon Dam, that also retain more sediment. Glen Canyon Dam has a lot more sediment deposition than Hoover Dam.

But! The Yangtze River is so muddy—even in this country, and all over the world, the average rate of siltation is 1% per year, for reservoirs in the world. Without proper sediment control, a dam will eventually become a waterfall! Well, that is the most important

FIGURE 30



issue. That's why the president of the Chinese Academy of Science was opposed to the project. He wrote a letter to Deng Xiaoping [leader of the P.R.C., 1978-92]. He said, "I strongly oppose the construction of the Three Gorges Dam project," and gave all kinds of reasons.

Of course, there was research and development before construction started. I happened to be a part of the ballgame, on the very subject of the reservoir sedimentation. The question is, will the reservoir eventually be totally filled up with sediment?

Well, of course, when you do research, you know what you do? There are different ways of doing research in hydraulic engineering. There's one that will become a physical modeling, and there's mathematical modeling. Physical modeling is where you build a physical model, to simulate what happens when the dam is finished: How much sediment would actually accumulate in the reservoir? The mathematical model is what you do, using a computer. You use a computer to simulate what happens in the reservoir. Of course, the part I did was the computer simulation of reservoir sedimentation.

I want to show you, when I said muddy water—this was before the construction of the dam (Figure 30). See, the water was quite rapid, because the water was flowing through the gorge, quite shallow. This ship has a very shallow draft, by the way, otherwise you could not sail on that river. The water is muddy. The water was muddy, very muddy,

FIGURE 31



and very shallow. It's very clear in this picture (Figure 31). And the Colorado River is in much better shape in terms of sediment content. So sedimentation was a serious concern—here's the gorge.

This picture shows reservoir sedimentation (Figure 32). This is a small reservoir in the northern part of China. The thing about the reservoir is, it's almost totally silted

FIGURE 32



FIGURE 33



up. Even if you drain all the water from the reservoir, you're not going to flush the sediment—you only cut a small gully! Most sediments stay in the reservoir.

However, the Three Gorges reservoir is different, because it is a river reservoir instead of a storage reservoir. A river reservoir is long and narrow. With a river reservoir, therefore, a certain speed of flow can be accomplished. And besides, the dam has a low-level outlet to pass the sediment: The dam is *built* with a low-level outlet, to pass sediment. Then the reservoir level can be drawn down—you can raise the water level and lower the water level. During the Summertime, there's more flow: They lower the water level, to increase the speed.

And, reservoir operations are made during

FIGURE 34



floods. During floods, you have a lot more flow; you lower the reservoir level, you achieve the flow velocity to flush the sediment, to pass the sediment through the reservoir.

And research was done. In the physical modelling study, here's a physical model they built indoors, to see what happens (**Figure 33**). And you would think sediment would settle in the reservoir bed, to make the reservoir shallower, and shallower, and shallower, right? Not so! Because there's a flow, because there's a river flow! Sediment actually settles along the banks, not necessarily along the bed, because there's a river flow (**Figure 34**). The river flow will always create a channel. That river flow would actually become faster, with the sediment deposition along the banks, to establish a narrower channel.

Our conclusion's the same: That reservoir will un-

FIGURE 35



FIGURE 36



dergo siltation. Forty percent of reservoir capacity will eventually be lost to sedimentation. But, the remaining 60% will be preserved, in perpetuity. So that reservoir will never be filled up, because there's a river flow. The river flow will always pass the sediment through the reservoir.

70 Million People Will Benefit

What is most important? For that country, it's the water diversion project, from the South to the North. Because there's much more water in the South, than in the North, so they are going to build *three* diversion channels, from the Yangtze River, to the Yellow River, and further north (Figure 35). Here's the eastern route; here's Shanghai; that is Beijing. That is about 700 miles in distance. Here is the eastern route, along the ancient canal. Here is the central route: It takes water from a tributary of the Yangtze River to the city of Beijing; and this takes the water to the city of Tianjin, and there's a branch to the tip of the peninsula. These are the major water diversion projects. And there's the western route.

The three routes combined will divert so much water, 7% of the water of the Yangtze River, to the north. How many people are they going to benefit? I'd say, at least 70 million people, who will actually benefit from the diversion project. That's got to be the largest diversion project ever undertaken by man.

And by the way, you may not know, the city of Beijing, right here, is on the edge of a huge

desert! The annual precipitation in Beijing is less than 20 inches. And there are 20 million people living in that big city. The local drainage simply will not supply the water needs for such a huge population.

So, with the water diversion to the city of Beijing, the city of Beijing would benefit so much from the water diversion project. And you will see the way we've built, between Tianjin and the coastline (Figure 36): That city becomes the second Shanghai. That's going to be the third-largest economic zone in China. Before that, the city could not be developed. That's wasteland, and because of the

freshwater supply, they are going to build a second Shanghai outside the city of Tianjin. That water comes from the Yangtze River; the Yangtze River to the Yellow River, and then the Yangtze River to the city of Beijing: These are *huge* diversion projects!

And this is the canal, the ancient canal; in its current state, it's out of repair (Figure 37). And this canal will be deepened, enlarged, and then dredged. You would

FIGURE 37



also improve the navigation from the South to the North. And the new canal will be built—that shows they’re actually working on the project (**Figure 38**). You can see the construction of the new canal.

By the way, from the Yangtze River to the Yellow River, there are going to be 13 pumping stations, locks and dams (**Figure 39**). Boats would have to pass. And from the Yellow River to the city of Tianjin, that’s strictly by gravity flow, that’s dropping elevation, so water will flow by gravity. For the central route, the difference in elevation from the source water to the city of Beijing is 100 meters; water will flow strictly by gravity, no pumping stations in between.

Of course, the water’s going to cross the Yellow River, *under* the Yellow River, by huge tunnels (**Figure 40**). This one doesn’t show the size, but the Yellow River is a huge river! You can see the tunnel, the size of the tunnel intake; an underground tunnel going through the Yellow River and going north to the city of Beijing. The water flows strictly by gravity; there are no pumping stations in-between.

The Western Route

I want to show you the Western route (Figure 36). The Western route is the most difficult; it’s going to take *tremendous* investment. They’re going to take the water from the Yangtze River to the Yellow River, to the *upper reaches* of the Yellow River, through very rugged country, high mountain areas, deep valleys. From the source, from the Yangtze River to the Yellow River, the drop in elevation is only a few meters: water tunnels going through a huge series of huge tunnels (Figure 39).

By the way, 90% of the diversion system is tunnels. *Huge* tunnels, that takes huge investment to build that project. That is the only

FIGURE 38



part, the only route, where the construction has not started.

You can see the Western route, on the edge of the Tibetan Plateau (**Figure 41**). So you’re crossing all the mountains, crossing all the valleys. There’s going to be a series of dams to be built in the valleys; there’s going to be a series of tunnels going through the mountains

FIGURE 39



(Figure 36), going from the Yangtze River to the Yellow River, to supply water from the producing area to the consuming area.

So, 7% of the Yangtze River water will be diverted to the north. But how are they going to replenish the water for the Yangtze River? Well, I'll tell you what. There are three parallel rivers: Here's China; here's Myanmar—that's Burma—that's India. There are three rivers which are parallel. Here's the Yangtze River; here's the center river that flows into the Mekong River in Vietnam; and there's another river, the Salween, very close to it, that goes into Burma. These three rivers are so close to each other, they are going to build 12 high dams on these rivers. Water from the other rivers can be transferred to the Yangtze River.

But, that brings up an international issue, *of water rights*. It was an issue for the Colorado River. We use most of the water inside the United States; when the Colorado River flows into Mexico, it's a trickle.

So, they have to solve the water rights issue, because those two rivers are *international rivers*. The United States is very fortunate: The Mississippi River is *not* an international river. The MacKenzie River and Yukon River are international rivers, but fortunately we have an agreement with Canada to solve the international issues.

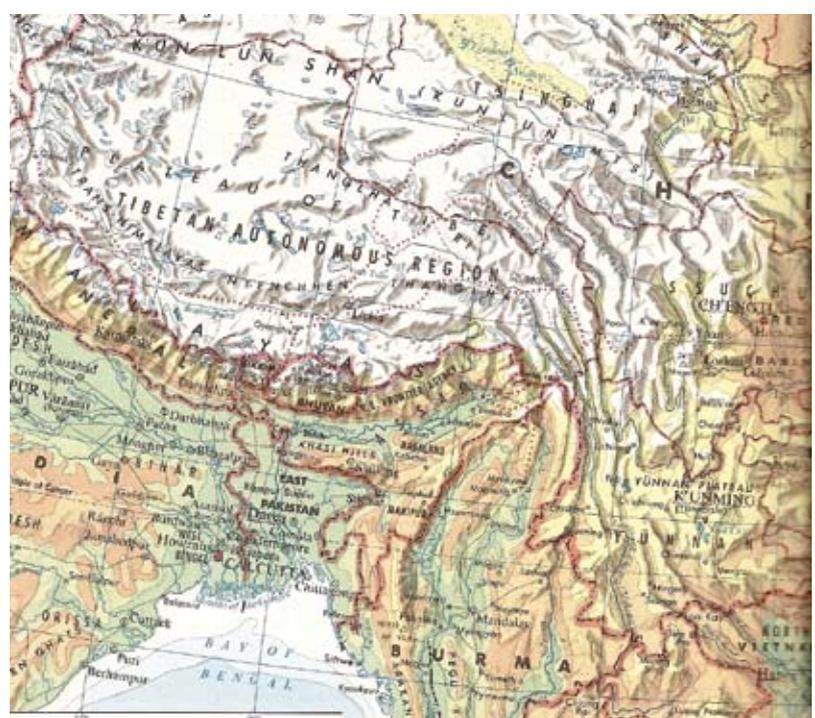
But, people actually predicted, that there are going to be more international issues, perhaps even wars, because of the water conflict. Also Mesopotamia, the Mesopotamian civilization, depended on the water supplies of the Tigris and Euphrates. The source of water is where? In Turkey, where the rainfall occurs, and Turkey is in the process of building two huge dams and water storage. So the waters flowing into Iraq, would actually be controlled by Turkey. So, that is an international water issue.

Well, I've used up most the water! I wonder if you have time for questions.

FIGURE 40



FIGURE 41



No EU Political Union, But A Europe of Sovereign States!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

This article was translated from German.

Dec. 18—Although the European Union summit in Brussels on Dec. 16-17 did nothing substantial to propose or adopt solutions to the global financial crisis or the euro crisis, still the disputes that arose around the summit brought to light a number of interesting things. Also, while, thanks to Chancellor Angela Merkel, the worst proposals for transforming the EU into a transfer union¹ were blocked, at least for the moment, it was clear once again that the representatives of EU institutions see themselves primarily as champions of the oh-so-needy banking sector, and that means concretely the Inter-Alpha Group of the British Empire: “We will defend the euro, no matter what it costs,” as European Commission President José Manuel Barroso put it earlier this year. Above all, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Greens scandalously exposed themselves as protagonists of this concept of an imperial Europe.

One thing is certain: The euro crisis will continue, as part of the systemic breakdown. The announcement of the creation of a permanent EU crisis mechanism, starting on Jan. 1, 2013, has done nothing to stop speculation against Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, etc. Even as the summit was taking place, the Moody’s credit

rating agency drastically downgraded Ireland’s credit-worthiness by five levels, which means that the interest rates that Ireland has to pay will now be even higher, and so the crisis will come to a head again. Spanish Finance Minister Elena Delgado’s call before the summit, for a massive expansion of the European Stability Fund, will very soon be followed by a rescue package for Spain, as well as for Portugal, and Italy; even France has been mentioned. The doubling of the ECB’s core capital signifies the intention to buy up more toxic government bonds—a useless and hyperinflationary undertaking, since the debts of the system are unpayable.

Idiocy and Worse

The speech by Frank-Walter Steinmeier (SPD), in response to Merkel’s official Government Statement of Dec. 15, the day before the summit, will go down in history as a disgrace. He said that Merkel failed to understand the alarm signal from Frankfurt, that the European Central Bank (ECB) is “on the brink,” and so now we have to correct the birth defect of the Economic and Monetary Union, and “muster the courage to take the next great European leap: to gradually overcome the Europe of the nation-states and transform this European Union into a political union.”

The euro has failed because it was poorly conceived from the beginning; but instead of reversing the error, Steinmeier proposes to make the EU into a federal state—an idea that was explicitly ruled out by the German Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe, in its ver-

1. The term “Transfer Union” was specifically created for the current situation in the EU, meaning that the debt of one or more members would be transferred to one or more other members—something which is specifically ruled out by the Lisbon Treaty.

dict on the Lisbon Treaty!

This transformation of the EU into a political union would be a fundamental change of the German Constitution and, according to Article 146, would require a referendum—yet the population has so far rejected all the outrageous EU treaties, from Maastricht to Lisbon. The population does feel very keenly, however, the huge “democracy deficit” of this EU monster, whose directives mostly seem to have been concocted in Absurdistan.

An EU federal state would be entirely a creation of the British Empire, which is already grabbing up more positions than other members, as can be seen from the latest appointments: Robert Cooper (a professing EU imperialist and mentor to Tony Blair), as the top advisor to Catherine Ashton, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy; and Bank of England Governor Mervyn King as deputy chairman of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). The EU’s foreign policy is thus defined by the British, and the head of the British central bank will get a bird’s eye view of European banking! Let us recall that it was London and Washington that blocked the minimal attempts by the German government to effect any sort of re-regulation of the banking sector! So you could just as well set a fox to guard the chicken coop!

The advocates of an imperial European state will use all the tricks of the trade to achieve their goal. At the summit, Merkel was indeed still able to prevent the formation of Eurobonds and the doubling of the European Financial Stability Fund (EFSF); but at the subsequent press conference, she said, “This is another step in the direction of economic government”—an idea she had vehemently rejected one year ago, as well as before the rescue parachute for the bankrupt banks was put together. It was also announced that 2011 will be “the Year of EU Integration.” And Luxembourg Prime Minister Jean Claude Juncker explained that, despite the rejection of his project to create Eurobonds, that proposal is headed in the right direction.

And because the Eurocrats have proved that they are following the directive of [Nazi crown jurist] Carl



Regierungonline/Bergmann
German Chancellor Merkel and Luxembourg Prime Minister Juncker at the Brussels EU summit, Dec. 17: no meeting of minds.

Schmitt—that power belongs only to those who, in a crisis, use a state of emergency to achieve their goals—we can be sure that they will try to use the next “threatened meltdown” to take a new step toward financial dictatorship.

Schmitt Gets His History Wrong

Even more horrendous were statements by former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD): First he described the calculating and sleazy Eurocrat Jean Claude Juncker (who said the German government had not properly “looked up the skirt” of his proposal?!) as superior to Chancellor Merkel, in overview and judgment; and then Schmidt unloaded a pile of his own economic garbage. He took the official globalist line, that a return to the deutsche-

mark would seriously harm German exports and destroy the foundation of Germany’s high-level social welfare system, since Germany would then export consumer junk, rather than the unique, special machine tools and other products that are sought the world over.

On the contrary, while Germany had the D-mark, this high technology was the reason for the success of German exports; it still is with the euro, and will be also in the future, with a new D-mark. On the other hand, the national economies of the currently bankrupt EU member states cannot recover if they remain in the euro system, because they cannot devalue their currencies; they will collapse under the burden of debt—as we can already see in Greece and Ireland—and then be eliminated as export partners for Germany.

Schmitt continued that for the European Union to stumble would be a moral catastrophe, because Germany has been and remains the main beneficiary of European political and economic unification. The exact opposite is true! Because President François Mitterrand, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and President George H.W. Bush forced Germany into the euro and “contained” it by European integration, the natural economic cooperation of the reunited Germany with the states of the former Comecon was prevented, among other things;

these countries, along with the new German federal states, were abandoned to the economic devastation of the free-market reform policy. If today whole regions of eastern Germany are impoverished and aging demographically, we have this policy to “thank” for it.

The main beneficiaries were firms in the export business, but the domestic market and wages have been stagnating ever since the introduction of the euro. And if Schmidt had even the slightest social awareness, he would know that, because of the catastrophic situation in the German municipalities and the social welfare system, further “financial equalization among the states” and “solidarity levies” for the insolvent EU countries amount to shortening the life expectancy of many people.

There are formulations in his new *Die Zeit* article that are completely unacceptable: Support for the euro will cost us Germans money, he writes, but since Germany had “contributed significantly to the strife in Europe and the world,” Germans must now “contribute in a very different way, so that the horrors of the past cannot be repeated. Therefore further sacrifices of sovereignty and money are necessary.”

First of all, in view of what is known today about the pre-history of the First World War, the position at the Versailles conference that Germany alone was to blame for the war, is completely without foundation. And it was the absolutely exorbitant financial claims on Germany [as a result of Versailles] that caused the crises of 1923, 1929, and 1933. Thus the debt corset into which the EU is forcing the both the bankrupt countries and Germany, has a definite parallel to the dictates of Versailles, and therefore threatens just such a possible repeat of the “horrors of the past.” The danger is the further spread of chaos, which EU policy has already perpetrated in Greece and Ireland.

Second, it should not be forgotten that Hitler had influential supporters in the U.S.A. and England, such as Montagu Norman, the governor of the Bank of England. King Edward VIII, for example, felt even more “admiration and sympathy” for Hitler than did the appeasing politician Neville Chamberlain, and even after the defeat of France in 1940, he himself was not yet converted to the other side. Only after that did the British government turn to the United States with a request for support against Hitler.

Perhaps Helmut Schmidt’s view of history has been shaped by his experience as a British prisoner of war in Hamburg, where British influence has historically been especially strong, and by the fact of his honorary presi-

dency of the German-British Society. In any case, no one who has the interests of Germany’s general welfare at heart would support his argument.

But also the argument that Germany’s integration into the EU was necessary as a peace project, to prevent a repeat of the “horrors of the past,” is, upon closer inspection, exposed as just a pretext. The underlying assumption, that an imperial Europe is necessary to confront growing China, America, and other big powers, is simply wrong. Behind it are the same geostrategic axioms that have led to wars in the past.

A Real War Avoidance Strategy

In today’s real world, a durable war-avoidance strategy does not consist of creating a European federal state with as much territory as possible, and as large a population as possible, which can “assert itself” against current and future superpowers, but rather in, for example, increasing the effect of the Noösphere in the universe, in the spirit of the late Russian-Ukrainian scientist V.I. Vernadsky. In practice, this means, among other things, that Germany, together with powers such as Russia, China, India, the U.S.A., etc., should participate in the research and development of technologies with high energy-flux density, thus to guarantee the energy and raw material security of mankind for the next century. But the SPD has been too green, for too long, to think in these terms. And Helmut Schmidt is also not entirely innocent in this respect.

We should now adopt the vision of the two men who undeniably did more for postwar reconciliation in Europe than anyone else: French President Charles de Gaulle and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. For de Gaulle, the Brussels Commission was, at best, a possibly useful staff of clerks, but by no means did that give it the right to act like a kind of super-government. He told Adenauer at Rambouillet: “Supranational bodies have been created, because the supporters of a united Europe thought, a few years ago, that the quarrels between the French and Germans, and also the Italians, were insurmountable, so something had to be invented that would exist outside the States. However, this was an incorrect view of things. Certainly Europe should exist, but on other grounds.”

De Gaulle remained on the alert throughout his life, to make sure that cooperation in Europe did not slip into supranationalism. And Adenauer insisted, even more than de Gaulle, that he did not want the British, whose policies he had always regarded with suspicion, to be



German Chancellor Adenauer (right) welcomes French President de Gaulle to West Germany (1961): agreement on the future of Europe.

part of the project of cooperation in Europe. Adenauer was right.

Cooperation among sovereign states in Europe does not need any supranational bureaucracy, and certainly not one that sets itself up as masters of a new world empire, and which is not accountable to the citizens, either in elections or in any other way. And cooperation in Europe with Great Britain will not work as long as Britain wants to retain its status as the world headquarters of the “financial industry.”

The only way that Europe can assert itself in the world, is for its sovereign states each to revive their own highest levels of culture, and for the entire cultural paradigm of globalization to be replaced by a cultural renaissance. When in Germany the spirit of Nicolaus of Cusa, Schiller, Beethoven, and Humboldt comes alive again; in France, the ideas of Louis XI, François Villon, Rabelais, and the École Polytechnique; in Italy, Dante, Petrarch, Leonardo, Verdi—to name just a few—then the universal spirit will exist that truly joins the wonderful community of nations.

Only if we introduce a two-tier banking system² in the immediate period ahead, reestablish sovereign control over our currency and economy, and replace the thoroughly criminal casino economy by a credit system oriented to the common good, can we avoid a plunge into the chaos of a new dark age.

2. Known in the United States as the FDR-era Glass-Steagall system, which separated commercial banking from (speculative) investment banking, and was repealed by Congress in 1999.

Nuclear Power in Asia Is a Matter of Survival

by Marsha Freeman

We now have come to a situation, in which the entire planet’s existence depends upon the use of nuclear power... China and India are making great investments in nuclear power, and therefore, are ranked among the probably remaining sane populations on the planet, in terms of economic policy. They do it, because they need it.

—Lyndon LaRouche,

Nov. 10, 2010, LPAC-TV Weekly Report,
www.larouchepac.com

Dec. 15—While nuclear power advocates in the United States lament that the “nuclear renaissance” here has “stalled,” the nations of Asia are proceeding full steam ahead. For especially the emerging economic giants, China and India, the aggressive push to build nuclear power plants is not an “option,” but an absolute necessity. While President Obama blathers on about how we can’t let the Chinese “out-compete” us with wind and solar technology, he and his backers are covering up the real story—these two Asian nations, with 2.5 billion people between them, are racing toward survival by going nuclear.

These are not “vanity” programs, to garner international prestige by taking on the challenge of leading-edge technologies. With more than one-third of the world’s population, a large percentage of which lives in abject poverty, and without the most basic economic infrastructure—such as electricity—India and China have no other choice, but to go nuclear.

Both nations have well-established nuclear programs, and significant cadres of scientists and engineers. Nuclear energy has long been part of their national energy plans. But now, with the physical breakdown of the economies of the trans-Atlantic “advanced sector” nations, the commitment to carry out their national nuclear energy programs has taken on a greater urgency.

Although these ambitious nuclear programs will not come to fruition in a world that is careening toward a new Dark Age, the nuclear power policy of Asia is “a marker,”

LaRouche stated on Dec. 1, indicative of their support for a new global credit system, based on a Glass-Steagall financial reorganization, which is a prerequisite to a global economic recovery, and Asia's very survival.

China: Nuclear in Breadth and Depth

China made its first plans to deploy civilian nuclear power in the 1970s. Construction of its first nuclear power plant, imported from France, began in 1987, with the first of two reactors coming on line in 1994.

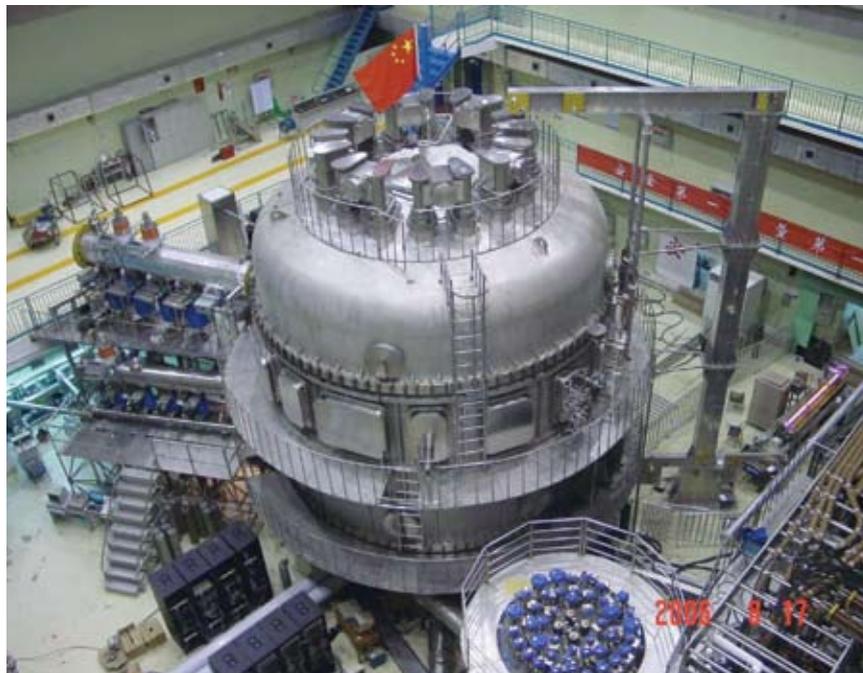
As the program proceeded, China made plans to have 40 gigawatts (GW) of nuclear-generated electricity on line by 2020. (One GW is the approximate output of one, large nuclear plant.) But as China's rate of economic growth accelerated, its shortage of power became acute.

In 2005, China's nuclear program began a rapid expansion phase. As of June 2010, 70-80 GW are planned by 2020—approximately double the earlier target. Added to the approximately 10 GW of nuclear capacity now on line, this would bring China up to a level comparable to current U.S. nuclear capacity, although nuclear would still remain a relatively small percentage of total Chinese energy production.

The current plan is for at least 200 GW of nuclear capacity by 2050, and more than 1,400 by the end of the century. However, as China continues to gear up its nuclear power plant manufacturing capability, it is likely that these projections will continue to increase.

The Chinese nuclear strategy—similar to that of its space, maglev, and other frontline science and technology programs—incorporates both international collaboration and domestic capability. Indicative of both its international outreach, and stature as a developing, world nuclear power, China, for the first time, hosted the annual World Nuclear Association's International Nuclear Symposium, from Nov. 23-25, 2010, in Beijing. For the past 35 years, the conference had been held in London.

At the same time that China continues to import nuclear power plants from abroad, it has designed, developed, manufactures, and also exports, its indige-



China's Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak fusion device undergoes testing at the Institute of Plasma Physics in Hefei.

ITER

nous nuclear reactors.

Faced with domestic reserves of uranium that only provide about half of its need for nuclear fuel, China is concluding agreements with countries that have large mineral reserves, while it is also developing a range of more advanced nuclear technologies to meet greatly increased future fission fuel needs. These include more efficient high-temperature reactors, breeders that can produce fuel while producing electricity, and reactors that can burn thorium, rather than less plentiful uranium.

China's fast-paced nuclear building program is being supplemented with a renewed focus on greatly expanded nuclear manufacturing factories, research and development, and applications. In March 2010, the China National Nuclear Corporation launched a new initiative, "China Nuclear Power City," in Haiyan, on the Yangtze River Delta. The location, in Zhejiang province, is near five currently operating nuclear power plants, and two more are under construction. The city is about 70 miles from Shanghai.

China will reportedly spend \$175 billion over the next ten years, to develop an industrial park, to accommodate 18 leading nuclear equipment suppliers, and branch offices of all of its major nuclear design institute and construction companies. The complex will also focus on nuclear training and education, and applied nu-

clear science industries, such as medicine and agriculture.

Next, Fusion

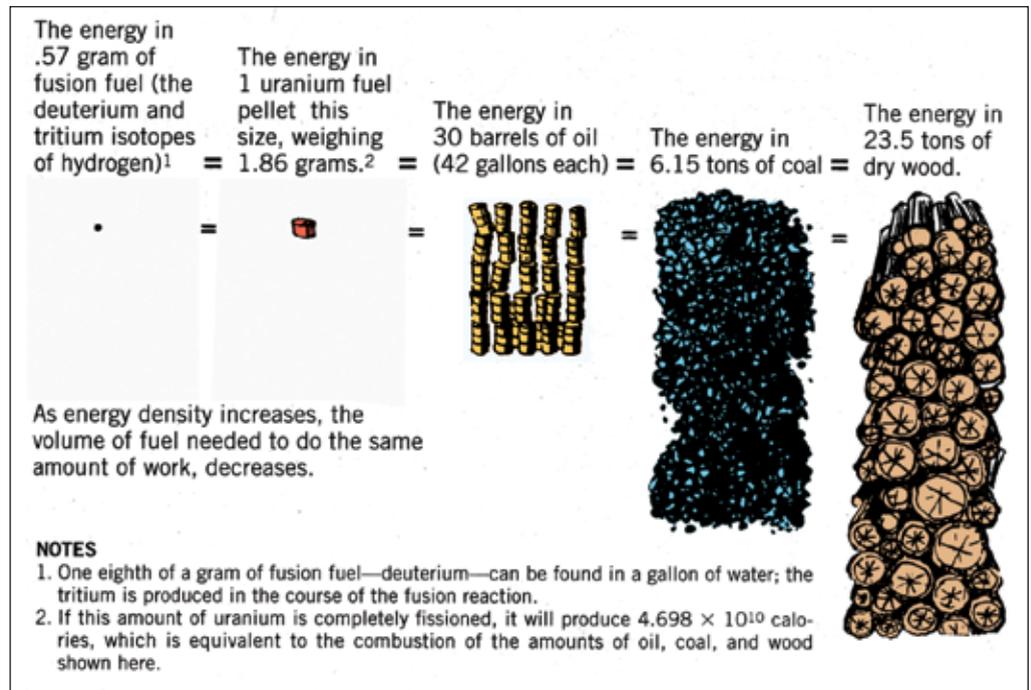
It is recognized by China's economic planners that in the not-distant future, nuclear fission will have to be superseded by qualitatively more advanced thermonuclear fusion. Lyndon LaRouche explained, in his Oct. 13 LPAC-TV Weekly Report, why "we are now at the stage where we can not maintain this planet without nuclear power." (<http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16080>)

In an Oct. 16 paper, "The Truth of the Matter: The Week of Despair," LaRouche wrote: The progress in the world economy that is required, "is expressed, most typically, by increase of the intensity of the choice of form of 'fire,' as from fireside burning of trash for cooking and warmth, through charcoal, coke, oil, natural gas, and then, nuclear and thermonuclear power." The figure of merit is energy density, per capita, and per square kilometer. Fusion will be the next step. (See **Figure 1**.)

Speaking at the annual meeting of Fusion Power Associates, on Dec. 1 in Washington, Academician Yuanxi Wan reported that fusion scientists at the Institute of Plasma Physics in Hefei, China are working on a proposal to design and develop a Fusion-Driven Hybrid Multi-Functional Reactor to supply fuel for fission reactors, and as an interim step toward full energy-producing fusion reactors. The hybrid reactor could also be used to transmute the spent fuel of nuclear power plants, he stated.

China plans to continue to carry out experiments on its own EAST experimental superconducting fusion tokamak, while working as a partner on the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), which is being built in France, Dr. Wan explained. China's scientists will propose the fission-fusion hybrid project to

FIGURE 1
Fuel and Energy Comparisons



21st Century Science & Technology

the government for full funding and development, after the design work is completed. They hope to have a prototype in operation by 2020.

This reactor would push forward state-of-the-art technologies in fusion engineering, toward full development of a commercial fusion reactor, while more efficiently producing fuel for operating fission power plants. It is a "bridging" approach that was developed by the fusion community the United States in the late 1970s, but never pursued.

India: A 'Platform' for Economic Progress

The traditional, very poor of India ... [represent] a majority of the population with no infrastructure support. Now, we can fix that, despite the fact that this poor part of the population has very little skill. ... If we can supply a greater concentration of usable power, to assist the economy, ... we can sustain the improvement of the general Indian population. And, therefore, the Indians are committed, full steam, to nuclear power.

—Lyndon LaRouche,
Nov. 10, 2010, LPAC-TV Weekly Report
(<http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16408>)



IAEA/Petr Pavlicek

A fast-breeder test reactor at the Kalpakkam Nuclear Complex in India.

Leaders of India recognized, as early as the 1950s, that nuclear power was fundamental to revolutionizing the economy and culture of that post-colonial nation.

“Speaking in general terms,” LaRouche states in “The Truth of the Matter,” “this requirement is typified by increasing the relative capital intensity of the system of existence of a specific form of a particular societal culture. That latter is what is identified by me as a ‘platform’ of economic progress in development,”

He explained further, on Nov. 10, that Asia is “actually moving ahead, in terms of economic policy, because it is solving the problem of underdeveloped portions of the population, by increasing the energy-flux density available for infrastructure, and for modes of production. Thus, even a poor population, with enhanced infrastructure, and limited skills can progress. . . . So you build a platform of progress underneath the population, even the very poor.”

Although India’s first commercial nuclear power plant, imported from the United States, went on line in 1969, progress has been slow. This is largely due to the 34-year exclusion of India from international nuclear trade in power plants and materials, due to its refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Therefore, unlike China, India has, until last year, had to rely almost entirely on an indigenously developed nuclear infrastructure.

Presently, India has approximately 4GW of nuclear electric capacity on line, in 15 or so operating plants. There are 6 nuclear plants now under construction, and

40 more have been proposed. Like China, the growing pace of economic expansion in India has led to an upward revision in its targets for future nuclear capacity.

In 2004, the plan was to have 20GW of nuclear capacity operating by 2020. But in 2007, Indian Prime Minister A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, a rocket scientist, described this plan as “modest,” and said that, with international cooperation, that target could be doubled.

Presently, India is aiming to have 22GW on line five years earlier, by 2015, and

projects 60GW of nuclear-generated electric capacity, by 2032. While a few years ago, the plans looked toward the nation being 25% nuclear by 2050, now the aim is for 50% nuclear. (For comparison, the U.S. is about 20% nuclear.)

India’s nuclear program has also focused, from the beginning, on making use of its extensive reserves of thorium. Lacking large reserves of uranium, India has been dependent upon imports to fuel its fission reactors, which has left it unable to operate the plants at full capacity. India is in the midst of a three-phase thorium development program (see Ramtanu Maitra, “India Nuclear Program at a Crossroads,” *EIR*, Jan. 23, 2009), which, when operational, will make it virtually nuclear-energy independent.

The thorium program, alone, requires that India master not only the production of usable energy from the fission process, but also the operation of fast neutron reactors and breeders, and fuel fabrication facilities.

Fully aware of nuclear as a unique and qualitatively superior energy source, India is also designing a Compact High-Temperature Reactor, and a hybrid Nuclear Desalination Demonstration Plant. Recently, a barge-mounted desalination unit was commissioned, which uses 4 MW of electricity from the Madras nuclear power station, to produce freshwater. It was developed to address water shortages in coastal areas of India.

India is also determined to play a significant role in global nuclear technology development. On Dec. 3, the



Press Information Bureau of India

German Chancellor Angela Merkel welcomes Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to Berlin, Dec. 11, 2010. The two discussed future cooperation in India's nuclear power sector.

chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, Srikumar Banerjee, announced that the Jhajjar district of India would host a Global Center for Nuclear Energy Partnership. It will be established with assistance of France, Russia, and the United States, and will consist of four schools, specializing in Advanced Nuclear System Studies, Nuclear Security, Radiation Safety, and the application of Radioisotopes and Radiation Technology, in health care, agriculture, and food.

Nuclear Diplomacy

The pace of recent economic diplomacy throughout Asia, and including Russia, has been unprecedented. Nuclear companies and experts, and highest-level government officials, accompanied by large industrial and commercial delegations, have been criss-crossing China, India, South Korea, Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and elsewhere, to help bring about an Asia-centered global nuclear revival.

Longstanding nuclear supply companies, including Europe's Areva, and Japanese-owned and American-based Westinghouse, have joined Russia's Rosatom in the rush to secure foreign orders for nuclear power plants, especially in Asia. Joining the competition most recently have been South Korea and Japan.

During French President Nicolas Sarkozy's early-December trip to India, five nuclear energy agreements were signed. In addition to a framework agreement to

build two French-made European Pressurized Reactors in India, the two nations will cooperate in nuclear science and technology development.

One week later, German Chancellor Angela Merkel met with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, and the Prime Minister thanked Germany for its support in ending restrictions on India's access to international nuclear technology. He added that the two leaders had discussed "the possibilities of entering into bilateral cooperation in civil nuclear energy."

India's world-class heavy engineering and construction firm, Larsen & Toubro, is meanwhile preparing to enter the world market for nuclear plant components. It has, for four decades, been a supplier to the Indian nuclear industry, and is now accredited to supply components internationally. On Dec. 7, India's *The Economic Times* reported that Russia's state-owned Atomstroyexport was holding talks with Larsen & Toubro about setting up a joint venture in India to manufacture components for Russian nuclear reactors being built there.

China and India are currently in the midst of discussions concerning expanded trade and investment, and their strengths in nuclear technology could easily be complementary.

To prepare the smaller nations of Asia to own, operate, and maintain their first nuclear plants, cooperation in education and training is underway.

At an international nuclear conference in the Philippines on Dec. 10, it was reported that Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen had opened the first nuclear energy department at a Cambodian university that very week.

South Korean President Lee Myung-Bak, during his recent trip to Malaysia, told business leaders that South Korea's expertise in nuclear energy will be able to help Malaysia's future energy plans.

Vietnam, which is poised to become the first nation in Southeast Asia to build and operate a nuclear power plant, has taken on the responsibility to educate and train the hundreds of scientists, engineers, and technicians that its nuclear program requires. Building on its base of experience operating a research reactor at the Dalat Nuclear Research Institute, Vietnam has teamed up with Japan's nuclear industry to carry out nuclear training courses, and a broad public education campaign. It plans to begin construction of its first reactor in 2014, and have it operating six years later.

The Western nations that were leaders during the first 50 years of nuclear power development are now ceding that leadership to the nations of Asia.

Will New Revelations Sink Tony Blair?

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Scott Thompson

Dec. 20—Former British Prime Minister Tony Blair arrived in the United States last week, prompting speculation, in some Washington political circles, that he might be seeking political asylum. Back home in Britain, Blair has been called back before the Chilcot Commission, which is probing his government's role in launching the March 2003 Iraq War, based on fabricated intelligence, primarily generated out of Blair's own 10 Downing Street intelligence and propaganda shop. But the real cause for Blair's worries is the growing evidence that the ex-PM was deeply involved in the coverup of the suspected murder of British nuclear weapons expert Dr. David Kelly, in the Summer of 2003.

Dr. Kelly's death on July 18, 2003 was ruled a suicide, in a politically motivated sham inquiry that violated British law, and preempted the mandatory Coroner's forensic autopsy. The Kelly coverup was engineered by Blair intimates, including Lord Falconer, Blair's one-time roommate. In June 2003, Falconer, who was Blair's first appointee as a Life Peer, was named Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs. From that post, he ordered the shut-down of the legally mandated Coroner's inquest, and appointed another Blair intimate, Lord Hutton, to conduct a commission of inquiry into the circumstances of Kelly's death. The Hutton inquiry, which, unlike a Coroner's inquest, did not take sworn testimony from any witnesses, concluded that Kelly's death was a suicide, in defiance of all the forensic evidence. At the end of the Hutton inquiry, Falconer sanctioned Hutton's order that the forensic evidence gathered on Kelly's death, be sealed for 70 years.

Now, the whole Kelly coverup could soon blow up in Blair's face, as the new Attorney General considers a petition for a new Coroner's inquest, presented in September 2010, by a group of prominent British medical professionals, who have been demanding the inquest since 2004. In a dramatic escalation, on Dec. 13, the

Daily Mail published the full 35-page text of the previously sealed doctors' Memorial, a detailed review of the fraud and coverup by the Hutton Commission, appointed by Lord Falconer to shut down the already ongoing Coroner's inquest.

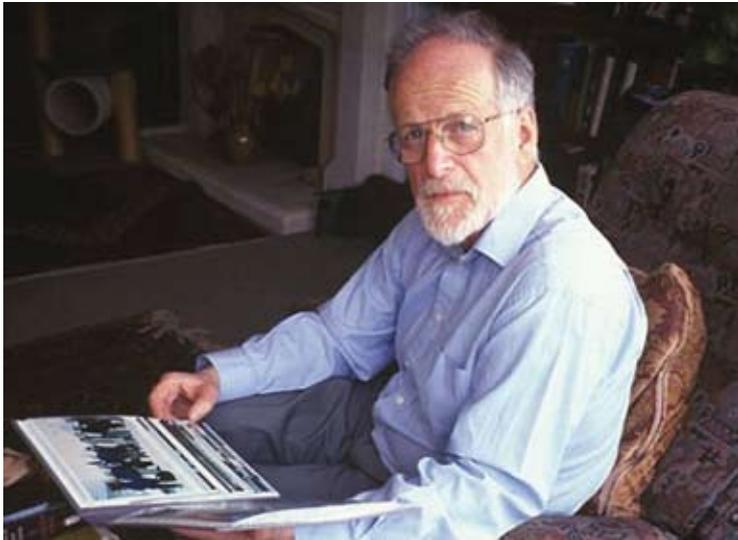
Kelly, LaRouche, and Blair's Iraq War

In the Spring of 2003, in the run-up to, and aftermath of the Anglo-American invasion of Iraq, and the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, American political economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche launched a drive to impeach Vice President Dick Cheney, as one of the architects of the fraudulent preventive war. In the weeks following the March 20 invasion, LaRouche appeared twice on BBC news shows, to spell out the case against Cheney, and warn of the consequences of the illegal invasion, which had been based on fraudulent claims that Saddam was in possession of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

In June 2003, BBC aired a series of reports, buttressing LaRouche's allegations, and accusing then-Prime Minister Blair of "sexing up" the Iraq WMD dossier to justify an otherwise unjustifiable aggressive war. When evidence surfaced that a top British weapons inspector, Dr. David Kelly, had been the source of the BBC accusations of the Downing Street fabrications, the Blair apparatus launched a character assassination campaign against Kelly, hauling him before the House of Commons, and taking other measures to ruin his long career as one of Britain's most highly respected WMD experts. Dr. Kelly had been directly involved in United Nations inspection teams in Iraq, that had concluded that Saddam Hussein's earlier WMD programs had been successfully exposed and shut down.

Simultaneous to the character assassination campaign against Kelly, the Blair government, working through Defence Ministry and Foreign Office operative Baroness Liz Symons and her husband, Downing Street intelligence and propaganda officer Philip Bassett, launched a parallel slander campaign against LaRouche, centered around the suicide of Jeremiah Duggan, an English student with a history of mental illness, who committed suicide earlier in the year, while attending a conference in Germany against the looming Iraq War.

Despite multiple investigations by German police, and reviews by German courts, all confirming that Duggan's death was a suicide, Blair propagandists, working through Duggan's mother Erica, foisted a series of out-



The death of weapons expert Dr. David Kelly has come back to haunt Tony Blair, as the possibility of a new Coroner's inquest looms.

rageous allegations of LaRouche involvement in Jeremiah Duggan's death. The criminal vendetta against LaRouche, launched by Blair and company, and fully backed by the British Royals, continues unabated to this day, despite some embarrassing setbacks, in both German and American courts.

Now, with the publication of the Kelly Memorial papers, and the prospect of a decision by British Attorney General Dominic Grieve at any time, the tables are turning, and Tony Blair could soon be in very hot water.

Some political circles in Washington, who have been frustrated for years over Blair's behind-the-scenes duplicities, including his ongoing push for yet another Persian Gulf war—this one targeting Iran—and his intimate relations with President Barack Obama, are barely concealing their joy that Blair could go down.

Britain's Hobbesian Politics

One of the oh-so-typically British anomalies of the latest developments in the LaRouche-Kelly affair is the fact that the very law firm handling the doctors' petition for a new Coroner's inquest in the Kelly case, has been also representing Erica Duggan in the British intelligence-steered campaign against LaRouche.

But, as one U.S. intelligence official, familiar with both the Kelly and Duggan cases explained, "In Britain, you have constant Hobbesian warfare among various factions of the oligarchy. They constantly stab each other in the back one day, and make temporary alli-

ances the next. The people out to reopen the Kelly case, strongly tied to the Liberal Democratic Party, want to sink Tony Blair. But at the same time, nobody in the British Establishment today wants to do anything that might assist LaRouche, who is seen as a serious enemy of the Crown.

"Their problem," he concluded, "is that the facts of the LaRouche-Kelly affair speak for themselves. The overlap of the LaRouche and Kelly efforts to expose the evils of Blair's Iraq war schemes, back in the Spring of 2003, is undeniable. That is the reality, not the factional tumult inside the British ruling circles."

New Evidence

The doctors' filing with the Attorney General included some startling evidence, either previously covered up or buried by a British media that was muzzled after the Kelly death.

The incomplete original Coroner's report failed to even estimate the time or location of the death. In fact, British police helicopters with thermal sensing devices found no evidence of the body at the alleged site of the death. There were no fingerprints on the blister pack of pills that Kelly had allegedly swallowed, and no evidence that he had actually swallowed the pills, that were said to have been key to his suicide. And, while the Coroner on the scene claimed that he found Dr. Kelly in a pool of blood, the ambulance driver who was first on the scene, and who determined that Kelly was dead, testified that there was no large amount of blood. The alleged ulnar (forearm) artery that Kelly allegedly slashed, could not have possibly caused enough bleeding to kill him.

In other words, the coverup was so shoddy, that a new Coroner's inquest is clearly in order.

Will it happen? The answer lies more in the domain of the ongoing British factional wars than in the domain of the law and the pursuit of the truth. The U.S. intelligence official, speaking on condition of anonymity put it succinctly: "If the full truth were to ever come out in the Kelly case, it would likely sink the entire British Crown apparatus. It's the most serious thing since the death of Princess Diana, and you know how big a coverup was run in that case. At the end of the day, I don't believe that the British are suicidal. But with the factional warfare as intense as it is right now, anything could happen. And I hope it does."

A Project To Renew Lake Chad Presented

Dec. 21—*Lyndon LaRouche's French associates Jacques Cheminade, president of the Solidarité e Progrès party, and Christine Bièrre, managing editor of Nouvelle Soldarité, were invited to participate in a series of events which took place in Niamey, the capital of Niger, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 18, in the context of the 50th anniversary celebration of Niger's independence. This report was translated from French.*

Inoussa Ousseini, Niger Ambassador to UNESCO, and former Minister of Culture, was at the heart of this commemoration, a combative program to renew the impetus and mission of this country for the next 50 years. The commemoration took place each day, from morning to night, with conferences, debates, and film projections on the themes of independence, the role of culture and film, as well as the effects of globalization on Africa.

Among the principle events, were the fifth edition of the African Forum of film documentaries made by young filmmakers of Niger, in the tradition of Jean Rouch; the distribution of films and archived documents describing the advance to independence in Africa, including such famous classics such as: “The Battle of Algiers,” “Lumumba,” “Katanga Business,” “Hotel Rwanda,” and others. Another important event was a book fair, with 20,000 volumes provided at a cost barely above the cost of production, by the publication firm Harmattan, about 20% of whose authors are African.

What Future for Niger?

It is in the context of an international symposium that one must respond to fundamental questions such as “Africa in the context of globalization,” and, “What

kind of future for Niger by 2050,” that Jacques Cheminade intervened to stand up for his project to revitalize Lake Chad. His speech, the audio of which you can listen to below, was preceded by a particularly incisive introduction by Inoussa Ousseini, speaking on behalf of civil society, as well as by a lively discourse delivered by Khardiata Lo N’Diaye, the Niger representative of the UN Development Program, concerning the failure of the first 50 years of independence.

“I especially want to thank Mr. Jacques Cheminade,” said Ousseini, who had the evening before already presented him to the government, the diplomatic corps, and about 800 people gathered at the convention center for the ceremony of presenting the prizes for the documentary films and the showing of two of them. He said that he is “a brilliant economist and French politician, who was a candidate in the French Presidential elections. But, more particularly, we have invited him here because he is someone who was anti-colonialist when he was young, who actively fought politically for the independence of Algeria.

“We also invited him to Niger to give him the opportunity to meet a man he appreciates, but whom he only knows via the written word. That person is a gendarme from Niger who, while studying at the war school in Paris, wrote a memorandum on the revitalization of Lake Chad. Cheminade was captivated by this memorandum, which he thought about deeply, and he produced dossiers which inspired the debates of the last meeting on the subject of Lake Chad at Ndjamena.

“After reading this memorandum, he wanted to know if the other military personnel, particularly the captains,

were like the author of what he had read. He wanted to know if Niger was being developed by the army and army engineers building bridges, irrigation projects, and other projects.”

Ousseini was insistent on Cheminade’s authority on economic and financial matters, and the great interest that Niger has to “incite” itself in this direction. “With Mr. LaRouche in the United States, they were the first to announce, since 1995, the crisis that was coming. Two years ago, I was at a meeting in Germany—Mr.



EIRNS

Inoussa Ousseini, Niger Ambassador to UNESCO, and former Minister of Culture, was the driving force behind the 50-year commemoration of Niger's independence.



EIRNS

French political leader Jacques Cheminade (left) is shown here with the governor of Tillaberi, Col. Ibrahim Bagadoma (center), the author of a memorandum on the revitalization of Lake Chad.

LaRouche could not come, but his wife was there—and they announced this crisis.”

‘Waking Africa, the Sleeping Giant’

Ousseini emphasized the importance of all this for Niger, where the transition period is coming to an end. “Soon we are going to have elections in Niger, and a new head of state, and I thought that it would be very good that the future head of state in Niger could know about these studies on Lake Chad, because we have always hoped that a head of state, a political man, could attach his name to a joint work. Because there are many ponds which have dried up in Niger because Lake Chad is receding, the replenishment of Lake Chad with water would be very interesting and favorable for the economy of Niger.

Lo spoke to make it clear that the first 50 years of inde-

pendence were a failure. At the time of independence, the levels of development of Africa and China were comparable, she pointed out. But today these Asian countries, China, Vietnam, have a voice on the international scale while in Africa too many babies continue to die, too many children do not have a school to go to, too many farmers continue to depend on the rain gauge. African economies are dependent on foreign capital and exportation of raw materials. Africa, rich in primary materials, including 40% of the hydroelectric potential, needs above all, confidence in its ability to develop. This confidence is the most important wealth as opposed to raw materials.

In conclusion, Lo demanded that it was necessary that the next 50 years be those in which “Africa, this sleeping giant, wakes up.”

Cheminade’s intervention came at the perfect time to provide responses to the challenge posed by Lo. He first showed how the policies of financial looting of a new monetarist empire based in the City of London and Wall Street were the origin of the terrible financial crisis which is raging not only in Africa, but around the world. He then showed how only a productive system of public credit, orienting investment towards very large projects such as that of the revitalization of Lake Chad, for which he presented all the aspects, will make the next 50 years a success, not only for Africa but for all humanity.



EIRNS

These children are on their way to receive vaccinations against meningitis.

Six LaRouche Democrats Announce Campaigns for 2012

Dec. 21—Lyndon LaRouche, in his Nov. 6 webcast after the U.S. mid-term election, warned that with an insane President, and the influx of fascists like Senator-elect Rand Paul into the new Congress, “we are now on the verge of a fascist dictatorship in the United States!” He forecast that Obama would quickly freeze out the FDR Democrats in his own party, and make a deal with the Republicans to slash the budget for social expenditures, at the behest of his City of London and Wall Street controllers.

That has now occurred, with the so-called tax bill that passed Congress on Dec. 16. The stage is now set for a fascist drive to privatize and cut Social Security, and to cut Medicare and Medicaid payments.

In this grim circumstance, LaRouche told associates on Dec. 13, the LaRouche Political Action Committee is going to fill the gap of competent leadership. “The people out there have a problem,” he said. “The Democratic Party’s betrayed them, repeatedly. The Republican Party has betrayed the nation repeatedly. Particularly with this fascist crowd that’s come in there, with Dick Armeant’s crowd, that sort of thing. So, that’s where we stand.”

The LaRouche Democrats will lead a renewed fight for the general welfare, beginning with the immediate removal of the lunatic President, by means of the 25th Amendment. Then, on to the re-instatement of FDR’s Glass-Steagall law, drying up the speculative economy; this will allow a massive infrastructure buildup and creation of productive jobs, headlined by the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

To do this, and to rebuild the Democratic Party from the inside, six LaRouche Democrats have announced their intention to run in the 2012 elections.

These include three veterans of the 2010 Congressional elections: Keshia Rogers in Texas, Rachel Brown in Massachusetts, and Summer Shields in San Francisco (see below). Rogers won the Democratic primary in the Texas 22nd Congressional District (which includes Houston), and went on to garner 30% of the vote against incumbent Republican Pete Olson, in a heavily Republican district. She fought hard for the impeachment of Obama and for reviving the NASA program, as part of the broader NAWAPA perspective, extended into a two-generation project to colonize the Moon and Mars.

Second, Brown fought hand-to-hand combat in Massachusetts (4th C.D.) with Rep. Barney Frank (D), winning 20% in the Democratic primary. The debate between the two drew widespread interest, as Brown insisted on restoring Glass-Steagall, and Frank, the chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, claimed that his ties to the Boston “Vault” bankers were irrelevant.

Third was Summer Shields in San Francisco (8th C.D.), running a write-in primary campaign against House Speaker Nancy Pelosi. As befits San Francisco’s outlook on the Pacific, Shields emphasized LaRouche’s call for a post-Obama Four-Power alliance (the United States, China, Russia, and India), to create a new global credit system.

On Dec. 20, the LaRouche slate added three more candidates: Bill Roberts in the greater Detroit area, Dave Christie in the Seattle region, and Diane Sare in the New Jersey area.

The six-person slate will present one cohesive voice, representing a seed kernel of unity that will catalyze a renaissance of the FDR principle inside the Democratic Party. For breaking news, see www.larouchepac.com.

We've Nothing To Fear But Pessimism Itself

Dec 16—LaRouche Democrat Kesha Rogers electrified the nation when she won the Democratic Primary in Texas' 22d Congressional District on March 2, with her call to impeach President Obama. She went on to capture 30% of the vote in a three-way race against the incumbent Republican.

Today she again declared her candidacy for the same Congressional seat, with these ringing words.

"In the aftermath of the 2010 elections, two things were immediately clear: that the rage of the population, against the perfidy of Obama and the failed Democratic leadership, drove them to vote against a problem, rather than for a solution; Obama has joined with the new Republican majority to form a fascist alliance, pushing the same killer austerity and bailout policies. Second, this fascist alliance will continue suppressing the science- and industry-driven, protectionist policies defined by economist Lyndon LaRouche, needed to put the country back to work in productive jobs, and chart a course of physical economic development over the next three generations. We are already seeing the deadly results of the actions of Obama-GOP alliance.

"The threat of global hyperinflation, international bankruptcy, and dictatorship, is becoming palpable to even the average citizen. Our cities and states are bankrupt and collapsing. Massive budget cuts to the public welfare are leaving us exposed and vulnerable to preventable catastrophes of fire, violence, disease, and natural disaster. This, while unconstitutional taxpayer bailouts are being exposed as fueling an international speculative casino, with payouts to everyone from the Inter-Alpha Group of European banks, to McDonald's and Verizon. The Presidency has failed, the new Congress has failed, and unless the people force a dramatic change in policy, our nation will disintegrate, in the immediate weeks and months ahead.

"In such trying times as these, to paraphrase the words of President Franklin Roosevelt: We have nothing to fear, but pessimism itself. The only reason people are pessimistic about the above situation, is that they



LPAC-TV

Kesha Rogers was the Democratic Party candidate in Texas' 22nd CD in the November 2010 election, facing off against the incumbent Republican, Rep. Pete Olson.

aren't yet aware of the great potential we have, to implement the solutions.

"In the dark days of the Revolutionary War, when defeat seemed imminent, Gen. George Washington acted decisively, leading his troops across the Delaware River, to win the battle at Trenton, turning the tide, to ensure a victory for the nation over a known foe, the British Empire. Washington knew, that leadership does not wait until it is popular to intervene, or the accustomed 'right time' to do so. Thinking as a patriot in a war, requires that you dedicate your whole being to winning the war, and figuring out how to do what is needed.

"As I watched these threats darken our nation's future, I reflected upon the courageous leadership of General Washington and President Roosevelt, and I said to myself, 'Now is the time to act. I will not wait around, hoping someone else will take responsibility. I must take up the cause.' That is why I ran for Congress in 2010, and why I am now launching my candidacy, at this moment, for the 2012 Congressional election.

"The solutions I am bringing forth are clear, and every friend of our republic shall realize their immediate benefit. These solutions are already in the process of being implemented, by organizing done with the LaRouchePAC, and my campaign will be escalating that fight:

"We must go with a global reconstruction and development program, with infrastructure projects link-

ing all nations together in cooperation on furthering the scientific and cultural greatness of mankind. This requires that we break with the current, bankrupt world monetary system of free trade.

“The 1933 Glass-Steagall Act, separating and protecting all legitimate banking assets from their rotten gambling notes, must be reenacted, to stop the bailout, and ensure sovereign control over domestic affairs and improvements. The cartel arrangement between the Inter-Alpha Group of banks and corporations, known as the British Empire, has bankrupted itself, and the nations of the world must not destroy themselves to bail it out. Obama is a psychotic puppet of this empire, and must be removed now, by invoking the 25th Amendment, Section 4, of the U.S. Constitution.

“Once liberated from the shackles of monetarism, we must fulfill our role as creative beings in our Solar System, by launching the greatest scientific and technological projects ever conceived by mankind, to engineer and terraform the Biosphere; exert dominion over the Periodic Table on behalf of mankind, with technologies of nuclear fusion; and explore and colonize our Solar System. This will provide a real sense of mission and purpose for our youth, imbuing in them a sense of self-worth, from the joy that comes by contributing to the betterment of our country and its posterity.

“So, the decision to act in joining me in this fight, is yours. There can be no compromise with pessimism. If we are to survive, we must destroy the pessimism and demoralization which has gripped our population, with the power of profound ideas. March on, and we shall gain the victory. March on, and we shall gain the day. *Independence Forever!!!*”

Rachel Brown

Fighting Words Launch Campaign for Congress

Dec. 16—LaRouche Democrat Rachel Brown, who inspired tens of thousands of Massachusetts voters, and gave corrupt Rep. Barney Frank the run of his life last November, today declared her candidacy for that seat, recalling President Franklin Roosevelt’s courageous,



LPAC-TV

Rachel Brown made “Glass-Steagall” a household word in Massachusetts’ 4th CD, campaigning against Rep. Barney Frank.

optimistic leadership during some of the darkest days of the last century.

Here are her words.

“‘We have nothing to fear but fear itself,’ are the well-known words of President Franklin Roosevelt; but do we really understand what he meant? After having elected another slate of Congressmen out of hatred rather than support for a real policy, now the population, and Congress members themselves, are demoralized; they are pessimistic about our chances of winning the big, crucial fights. This is the type of pessimism which is crippling. This is the factor which allows a nation which could otherwise overcome present challenges, to fail.

“LaRouchePAC, and our three candidates, including myself, are not going to allow our citizens to become demoralized, because there are clear solutions, and they are embedded in our nation’s history. Now is the time, to start acting like an American again. Today is the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. Remember the tea of the British East India Company, which we calmly refused to accept? Remember the non-importation of British goods, beginning in 1768? We understood then, what the crucial issue is, now. National sovereignty must be defended.

“Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA are the way out. Glass-Steagall is the only way to wipe the worthless speculative debt obligations off of our nation’s books.

NAWAPA, the North American Water and Power Alliance, will revitalize our productive economy and provide scientific challenges to stimulate our levels of technology and understanding. Through large-scale transformation of the Biosphere, weather, and atmospheric conditions, NAWAPA will allow mankind on Earth to begin interacting self-consciously with extra-terrestrial cosmic radiation, and improve the planet for a long time to come.

“If we don’t do this, we know what will happen. The Eurozone could collapse by Christmas, either by the default of the debt of Spain, the refusal of Germany and France to consent to the establishment of a “euro-bond,” Irish resistance to a bailout of British banks, or any number of other weak points; and this will set off a global chain-reaction collapse. We are already experiencing the effects of the cuts related to the bailout of this speculative debt in our cities across the nation. The Boston School Board voted last night to close or merge 18 schools, and 73% of cities and counties surveyed have reduced public health support in the last six months.

“Now is a time when we must rise to a new level as a nation; to take advantage of the crisis, to make even greater advances in our conception of economy. For these reasons, I am declaring my intent to run again for office in the 4th Congressional District of Massachusetts in 2012.

“I will be re-establishing a website in coming weeks, but be sure to stay on the LaRouchePAC.com website daily. Join the fight, and contribute!”

Summer Shields

‘For Their Deeds Do Follow Them’

Dec. 18—Summer Shields, the former Democratic write-in candidate against Nancy Pelosi in the November 2010 elections, today issued the following open letter to the citizens of the 8th District of California (San Francisco), and beyond, in which he announced his new campaign for Congress.



LPAC-TV

Summer Shields’ write-in campaign against House Squeaker Nancy Pelosi let voters in California’s 8th CD know that there was an alternative: Now, he intends to press for victory.

Dear Citizen,

Do not let that horrible aftertaste in your mouth, caused by the recent mid-term election, become the pessimism that creates your own self-inflicted doom. Pessimism under these circumstances of economic collapse and war is not only the most deadly response to this misfortune—it is downright suicide! If you are wise, you don’t fight for your immediate self-interests; you fight for the beautiful future that you may never even experience yourself.

The story is told that a quartet of string players working through the last compositions of Beethoven, in his presence, came to a stop partway through a piece, and when the now-deaf composer looked up from conducting, and saw that they had stopped, they told him that they could not continue, for they did not understand what they were playing. He responded: “It is no matter, keep playing, for I composed these pieces not for the present, but for a future age.”

Today, the fight we must wage is simple and clear—yet, it is one of the most difficult things to do, precisely because it contains within it that same principle of the future that Beethoven lived for.

The first step: Get rid of this stinking British monetary system once and for all, by reinstating Glass-Steagall. Clean out our banking system by simply tossing out the worthless debt in the form of speculative derivatives, and return, once and for all, to Alex-

ander Hamilton's national credit policy, upon which our U.S. Constitution is based and our fate currently hangs.

Step number two: I propose that we go *big*, with the biggest science-driver project that were ever embarked on by man: the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). Not only will we create a minimum of 4 million new jobs, we will change mankind's conception of himself. Don't you think your children deserve a real future? Let's take today's "no future" generation, those poor, unskilled young people, who live most of their lives either in cyberspace or out on the streets, and give them something worth living for, by training them for this kind of mission in a Franklin Roosevelt-style Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Step three: We are not going to do it all alone. Don't think that other nations don't want this exact same future—they do! We will reach our hands out across the Pacific, where the nations of China, Russia, and India are already engaged in some of the most technologically and scientifically advanced projects, including a full-scale nuclear renaissance, new space programs, and the development of the interior of the continents through rail and transformative water management projects. The European nations across the Atlantic will be invited to join in this prosperity as well.

Now here is the catch: In order to accomplish any of this, that psychotic narcissist Barack Obama must be removed from office, using the 25th Amendment.

It is for these reasons, because there exists no competent understanding of leadership within the general public, that I am announcing my candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Congress in 2012, against that squeaker of the House Nancy Pelosi. Only this time, I will be on the ballot. On top of that, the two other LaRouche Democrats who ran for Congress in the last election, Kesha Rogers and Rachel Brown, will be joining me once again.

I know that it is not easy, especially during these times, to stand up to popular opinion and to the demoralization of your fellow citizens, especially when you are standing up to fight for a future that you may not experience within your mortal life. However, it must be done. I am willing to take up this fight and so should you.

Cowardice and pessimism is a fate worse than death.

A Turning Point

Obama Tax-Cut Swindle Triggers Dem Revolt

by Edward Spannaus

Dec. 20—In what many now see as a sharp turning point in the breakup of Barack Obama's Presidency, the corrupt tax-cut deal that the President worked out with Republican leaders behind the backs of his own party, has triggered a revolt among Democrats, bringing to the surface the accelerating disillusionment over Mr. "Change You Can Believe In."

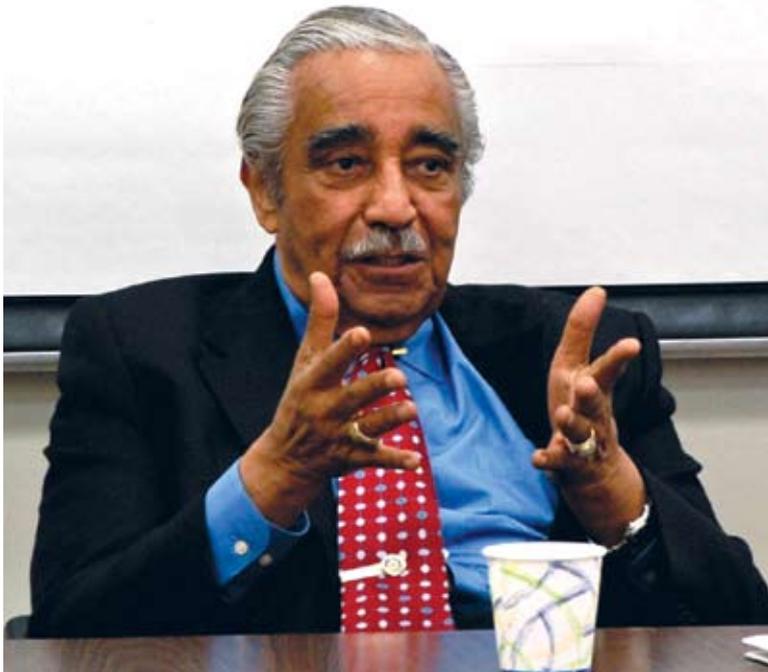
Even more important, is that both the substance of the tax-cut bill—including its deadly assault on the Social Security Trust Fund—and the process by which it came about, show how Obama's British controllers expect him to govern over the next two years, by adopting wholesale the dictatorial "Unitary Executive" methods to which the nation was introduced by Dick Cheney and George W. Bush during the past decade.

Rangel Sounds the Alarm

Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), the former chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, the body which is charged with carrying out the U.S. Constitution's requirement (Art. I, Sec. 7) that all revenue bills be initiated in the House of Representatives, captured the essence of Obama's treachery, in a speech on the House floor on Dec. 16.

"Tonight is going to be a rather historic vote. In the old days, the House would initiate tax bills, and then we would send it to the Senate, and then the Senate and the House would come together and have what was known as a conference," Rangel stated. "But it's clear to me that rules are changing fast... Now it works that the President works with a handful of Republicans and tells us, on the House side, that if we change anything, there's absolutely no deal..."

"In addition to that, we find that all of the tax benefits seem to be centered among the people who are the richest that we have in this country, while we find more and more Americans going into poverty. I submit to you, that democracy cannot grow with this type of di-



Eibert Garcia

FDR Democrat, Rep. Charlie Rangel, was driven out of his post as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee by spurious “ethics” charges, clearing the way for Obama’s unconstitutional tax-cut scam with right-wing Republicans.

versity, where we find so much wealth held in the hands of so few, and so many other people are without jobs and without hope.”

Rangel concluded with a warning about the threat to the Constitutional tradition represented by the Obama-GOP deal: “So, to Members who are coming to this body, this is a new set of rules, a new set of traditions; but I tell you, it is not the American tradition that I knew and loved so well.”

What Obama Lost

Rangel’s clear and direct attack on Obama, and the unprecedented number of Democrats speaking out strongly and passionately against the Obama-GOP tax bill, reflects the stark reality of the collapse of Obama’s Democratic support.

Although Obama got about 80% of the House Republicans’ votes on the tax-cut bill, he got only 55% of the Democratic vote—or, to put it another way, 45% of Democrats, almost one-half, voted *against* Obama. The opposition Democrats ranged from at least ten conservative Blue Dogs, to about 25 members of the Congress-

sional Black Caucus. To characterize this as a “liberal revolt,” as much of the news media did, misses the point. Congressional sources tell *EIR* that the revolt was completely unorganized; had it been coordinated, the insurgency could have easily carried the day on the Democratic side.

This rebellion took place despite the fact that the White House had undertaken a campaign to pressure Democrats to vote for the rotten compromise; Obama needed to target Democrats because, as *Politico* notes, he had “the GOP already in lock step behind him.” Obama personally called or met with dozens of Senate and House Democrats; he repeatedly deployed Vice President Joe Biden to the Hill, and also had his economics team of Gene Sperling, Tim Geithner, and Jack Lew lobby Democrats for the deal.

High-level Democratic sources have confirmed to *EIR*, what only Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.) had the courage to say publicly: that Obama told members of the House Democratic Caucus that failure to pass his tax-cut bill would mean *the end of his Presidency*, and that the U.S. would be paralyzed for the coming two years. “The White House is putting

on tremendous pressure, making phone calls, the President is making phone calls saying this is the end of his Presidency if he doesn’t get this bad deal,” DeFazio told CNN’s Eliot Spitzer on Dec. 15.

The large number of Congressional Black Caucus members who opposed Obama reflects a powerful shift in the African-American community, which LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) organizers have been finding in recent weeks. People who had been extremely upset over LPAC’s poster featuring Obama with a Hitler mustache, are now confessing that they were wrong and had failed to see the truth about Obama. That Obama was so willing, even eager, to cut a deal with the most reactionary Republicans in favor of the super-rich, at the expense of working and poor people, is driving the reality of his failed Presidency home to anyone with eyes to see and ears to hear.

The Congressional Revolt

Two events at the end of the previous week helped to catalyze the House revolt. First, was the old-style filibuster mounted on Dec. 10 by Sen. Bernie Sanders

(I-Vt.). In the course of his eight-and-one-half-hour filibuster, Sanders blasted the proposed tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires, the raising of estate-tax thresholds, and Obama's proposal for a Social Security payroll-tax holiday. Sanders cited Social Security opponent Peter Ferrara's intention to kill the program by turning it into just another welfare program—directly contrary to President Franklin Roosevelt's intention.

The second was a press conference, also on Dec. 10, sponsored by the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, and joined by a number of House Democrats, including DeFazio; the speakers warned that the Obama's proposal for a "payroll tax holiday" is an essential element of a long-standing right-wing plan to destroy Social Security. Former Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly (D-Conn.), spokeswoman for the National Committee, charged that Obama's scheme will promote the privatization of Social Security.

Nancy Altman, co-director of Social Security Works, pointed out that Franklin Roosevelt created Social Security as an insurance program, separate—and indeed firewalled—from the general Treasury fund. Altman cited FDR's statement: "We put those payroll contributions there so as to give the contributors a legal, moral, and political right to collect their pensions and their unemployment benefits. *With those taxes in there, no damn politician can ever scrap my Social Security program*" (emphasis added).

Altman said that for years, conservatives have been gunning for Social Security, trying to cut benefits, and ultimately privatize it. The White House is treating the payroll tax holiday as a "concession" from the GOP, which, she notes, is sort of like the GOP saying, "Please, don't throw me in that briar patch."

Altman predicted that the tax holiday won't last just one year, because Congress will soon face the unpalatable choice of cutting discretionary spending or making even deeper cuts in Social Security. She noted that it will be a Republican "make my day" moment, if Obama allows the tax holiday to expire, and thus "increases" taxes. "There is no reason to do it this way," Altman declared, "except as an assault on Social Security."

Pelosi Stops the Clock

With this backdrop, the plans by the White House to ram the tax-cut bill through, ran into major resistance on Dec. 16. The belated rebellion by House Democrats

forced Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) to suspend debate and pull the bill and its accompanying rules resolution from the floor for over five hours; numerous accounts indicated that Pelosi pulled the measure for fear that she and Obama lacked the votes to ram the legislation through, which they ultimately did, but not until almost midnight.

And despite almost universal news media denial or downplaying of the fact, the attack on the Social Security Trust Fund contained in the Obama-GOP bill was a major focus of debate on the House floor. An estimated one-half of Democrats who spoke during the debate, raised the Social Security question.

Even before the debate commenced, DeFazio hit the fact, in a one-minute floor speech, that this would be the first time that Congress has ever broken down the firewall between the general fund and the sacrosanct Social Security Trust Fund. Rules Committee chairwoman Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) (who ultimately voted against the bill), called the proposed payroll-tax holiday one of the greatest threats ever to Social Security, and predicted that once the payroll tax is reduced, no one will be able to reinstate it.

Steve Lynch (D-Mass.) attacked both the tax cuts for the wealthy and "raiding the Social Security Trust Fund"; he called the bill "a complete surrender of Democratic principles."

Michael Capuano (D-Mass.) charged that the bill cuts Social Security, Medicare, etc. "through the back door," and that "voting for this bill simply empowers those who want to cut these programs anyway." Rep. John Garamendi (D-Calif.) quoted FDR, and said that among the numerous problems in the bill, is that it puts Social Security in play for the first time in its history. As the debate went on, a number of opposing Democrats, such as Rep. David Wu of Oregon, labelled the legislation, "the Obama tax bill."

Where Obama Is Headed

As Rangel warned, the methods that Obama used to ram through the GOP tax-cut bill violate the American tradition and the U.S. Constitution itself. We have already seen in Obama's first two years, a tendency to use his appointments of dozens of "czars" to avoid Congressional scrutiny and oversight. Or, his appointment of the Bowles-Simpson fiscal austerity ("catfood") commission, after Congress refused to authorize such a commission a year ago.

This is nothing, compared to what Obama's control-

lers have in store for him in the next two years. In an article in the Dec. 20 *Politico*, entitled “Obama 2.0: Re-inventing a presidency,” a number of commentators provide Obama with a roadmap for carrying forward the Cheney-Bush “unitary executive” drive for a dictatorship of the Executive branch. They recommend that Obama come up with a way to discard the “Congress-centered strategy” of the past two years, and come up with “new and more creative ways to exercise power and set the national agenda.”

Foremost among these “experts” is John Podesta of the George Soros-financed Center for American Progress (CAP), who says that Obama “needs to be the CEO of America.” Podesta proposes that Obama should give more attention to those powers of the Presidency that don’t involve legislation. Podesta and CAP issued a report on Nov. 16, telling Obama how to expand the use of Executive power, such as by issuing Executive Orders, aggressive use of regulatory agency rule-making, creation of corporatist “public-private partnerships,” etc.—all to implement his agenda without Congress. Podesta and others also urge coming up with ideas that “transcend” the usual right-left divisions. The Democratic centrist think-tank “Third Way” (a successor to the defunct Democratic Leadership Council) says the same thing: Find ways to overcome partisan divisions. This means co-opting the opposition. “You stiff-arm your party in both houses and cooperate with the other party”—which is, of course, exactly what Obama did on the tax-cut bill—says Yale political science Prof. David Mayhew.

Before the November election, Lyndon LaRouche warned Congress and the Democratic Party in particular, that if they didn’t immediately reinstate FDR’s Glass-Steagall law, the financial system would continue to disintegrate, and Obama would destroy the nation with his fascist policies. With the rout of the Democratic Party in the elections, and the impending takeover of Congress by Mont Pelerin Society-controlled Republicans like Rand Paul, LaRouche reiterated the warning he gave after the elections, with heightened urgency.

Now, unless sane forces in the Democratic Party quickly regroup around LaRouche’s proposals, the nation faces nothing but a race between the ongoing financial collapse, and the drive by Tea-Party Republicans, aided by Obama, to dismantle every protection for the American people that has been built up since the New Deal.

History

The Real Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773

by Colin Lowry

Friends! Brethren! Countrymen!

That worst of plagues, the detested tea, shipped for this port by the East India Company, is now arrived in this harbor. The hour of destruction or manly opposition to the machinations of tyranny stares you in the face. Every friend to his country, to himself, and posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall, at nine o’clock this day, at which time the bells will ring, to make a united and successful resistance to this last, worst and most destructive measure of administration.

—From a handbill, Boston, Nov. 29, 1773

The town meeting called by the patriot leaders of Boston that day, occurred just after the first of three ships carrying East India Company tea had anchored off Long Wharf in Boston Harbor. More than 5,000 people crowded in and around Faneuil Hall to hear what could be done to stop the tea from being landed, and prevent the hated tax paid to support the East India Company’s monopoly, and the coffers of the British Treasury.

This was much more than a resistance to an unjust tax. It was a battle against an oligarchical system, which was now increasingly dominated by private financiers, such as the East India Company, who used the power of the English Crown to enforce its policies. In 1772, the India Act in Parliament had brought the East India Company officially into the British government for the first time, granting the Company the right to appoint four members to the British Board of Trade, in exchange for the government’s right to appoint four members of the company’s board of directors. The act also extended the Company’s monopoly on the India trade for another 50 years, and brought more taxes on the trade into the British Treasury. Prior to this act,

American colonial leaders and English Whigs had often attacked the brutal policies of the Company, in the hope that the Crown would rein them in. That hope was now gone, and a bolder course of action would need to be taken, if America was to retain any hope of economic development.

Since 1763, at the end of the Seven Years War, the British had continually restricted the economic development of America, using the Stamp Act, the Iron Act, the Townshend Acts, and now, in 1773, a new act granting a tea tax and total monopoly on the tea trade in America. Of course, no American had a seat in the British Parliament, but the opposition to the act was swift, with Benjamin Franklin warning the Parliament that the new tax would end in disaster for the Company.

Since the Stamp Act in 1765, the colonial leadership had established Committees of Correspondence among the various patriot groups in America, and these had been used to organize the non-importation movement, whereby no English-made goods would be bought in trade, and the Americans would make what they needed, including clothing, tools, iron, paper, and an almost universal refusal to drink English tea would

be observed. George Washington had introduced into the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1765 an agreement supporting non-importation, which every member signed.

‘The King Means To Try the Question’

The non-importation movement was so successful, that in 1770, the hated Townshend Acts were repealed, but the Ministry kept the tax on tea. Franklin remarked that “the ministry believe that threepence tax on a pound of tea, of which one does not perhaps drink ten pounds a year, is sufficient to overcome all the patriotism of an American.” The colonial legislatures sent resolutions in protest to Lord North, who arrogantly answered them, writing, “It is to no purpose making objections, the King will have it so. The King means to try the question with America.”

In October 1773, East India Company ships first tried to land the tea, at Philadelphia. This was met by local companies of militia, drilling every day in sight of the tea agents, who would have to successfully land the tea to collect the tax. Large town meetings in Philadelphia demanded that the tea be returned to England, and refused the ships’ unloading.

The East India Agents then tried to bring the tea to New York, but were met by an even fiercer opposition from the Sons of Liberty there. Patriot leaders declared at the New York town meeting that “America is faced with worse than Egyptian slavery! The language of the revenue act is, that you have no property you can call your own, that you are vassals, the live stock, of Great Britain.”

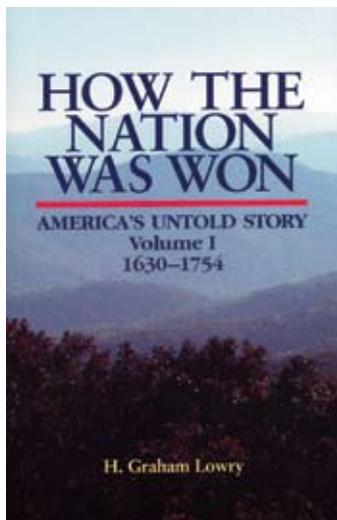
The resistance in New York was so strong, that even the British Governor asked that the ships remove themselves from the harbor, to avoid a riot. The Committees of Correspondence quickly reported to the patriot leaders in Boston, that the ships were now headed their way. Boston would now become the site of the final test of the resolve of the patriot leaders to defy the British Crown and the East India Company.

At the Nov. 29 town meeting at Faneuil Hall, Sam Adams offered a resolution that the tea should be refused, and the ships returned to England, with no tax paid. This was unanimously agreed to, and John Hancock offered to guard the tea ships along the wharves, with militia composed of members of the Sons of Liberty, to ensure that no secret unloading would occur. He also posted six horsemen, ready to ride and sound the alarm if necessary to the surrounding towns, and

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chose Paul Revere to lead this group. The guard, consisting of 34 men, rotated on shifts for 24 hours a day, for 19 days, until the evening of Dec. 16.

Dec. 16 began with a call for the largest town meeting ever seen, and over 7,000 people came to Old South Meeting House, most not being able to squeeze inside. The main speakers were Sam Adams, Dr. Thomas Young, and Josiah Quincy, Jr. All knew the action to be taken next could draw severe punishment, and likely death.



“The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor,” lithograph by Nathaniel Currier (1846).

‘No Looking Back’

Josiah Quincy rose to speak last, saying: “It is not, Mr. Moderator, the spirit that vapors within these walls that must stand us in stead. The exertions of this day will call forth the events which will make a very different spirit necessary for our salvation. Whoever supposes that shouts and hosannas will terminate the trials of the day, entertains a childish fancy. We must be grossly ignorant of the importance and value of the prize for which we contend; we must be equally ignorant of the power of those who have combined against us; we must be blind to that malice, inveteracy and insatiable revenge which actuates our enemies, public and private, abroad and in our bosom, to hope that we shall end this controversy without the sharpest, the sharpest conflicts. To flatter ourselves with that popular resolves, popular harangues, popular acclamations, and popular vapor will vanquish our foes. Let us consider the issue. Let us look to the end. Let us weigh and consider before we advance to those measures which must bring on the most trying and terrific struggle this country ever saw. Now that the hand is at the plough, there must be no looking back.”

Soon after he had finished, an Indian war cry was heard outside, and someone exclaimed that “the Mohawks have come!” A shout from the gallery was heard, calling for “every man to his tent.” Outside, a crowd of young men, dressed in partial Indian costumes, marched by the meeting house. The Sons of Liberty had divided up into three groups of about 25 men, with one group crudely disguised as Indians.

As the night went on, the three groups marched in silence toward the wharves where the East India Com-

pany ships lay at anchor, with several other ships of the Royal Navy not far off in the harbor. One of the groups came upon a British officer, who drew his sword, as the men were armed with axes and a few muskets. One of the “Indians” drew a pistol, and said to the officer, “The path is wide enough for us all; we have nothing to do with you, and intend you no harm; if you keep your own way peaceably, we shall keep ours,” and with that, the officer hurried away.

Now the men boarded the three ships in silence, and found the captains and the night guards, and told them they would not harm anything but the tea, and had no quarrel with them. The crews opened up the hatches, and the men worked quickly, breaking open tea chests, and tossing them into the water. Another group in small boats quickly drowned the chests that floated away, and on the shores, even small children helped stamp the tea into the mud.

The operation was highly organized, not that of a mob. The whole job was done in less than three hours, and the men even swept the decks of the ships to get rid of the loose tea, and replaced a lock they had broken on one of the ships. While the ships did contain other cargo, none of it was damaged. Once the work was finished, the men marched away in silence. Only one was arrested as a result of the tea party, but he was never tried. The message to the Crown and the East India Company could not have been clearer: The Americans had organized a united resistance in all of the colonies, and the Boston Tea Party marked the point of no return on the road to independence.

The Evil We Fight

It is worth reminding ourselves again, and again, that there is only one source of evil in this world, an all-pervasive evil which threatens to throw all mankind into proverbial Hell, for generations to come. That evil is the British Empire, and it must be destroyed.

It is the British Empire, in its imperial financial form and otherwise, that has worked tirelessly since Franklin Roosevelt's death, to destroy our United States, and to keep us enmeshed in useless wars that will prevent the emergence of any alliance among sovereign nations to destroy that empire. And it is the British Empire that today uses President Barack Obama as a tool in pursuing that same aim—as the unprecedentedly long, unwinnable war in Afghanistan underscores.

Fortunately, through extraordinary efforts by the Administration's National Security Team, along with China and Russia, one of the recent British attempts to detonate a new, devastating war, through conflict on the Korean Peninsula, seems to have been contained. While the British hand has not been public, there is no question but that it is only the British who have a geopolitical interest in exploding this situation—and we will need still beware.

There is another crisis with huge genocidal implications looming in the early part of 2011, however, which has a more direct British hand. That is the upcoming referendum in the nation of Sudan, long a target of the British Empire, which has never forgiven that potential African powerhouse for having evicted its imperial armies, and killed "Chinese Gordon."

In just 20 days, on Jan. 9, the southern portion of Sudan is scheduled to vote in a referendum, on whether it wants to secede from Sudan. Those who

favor peace in the region, and in Africa as a whole, have warned repeatedly that conditions are not ripe for this referendum, and that, under current conditions, it is an almost foregone conclusion that the outcome will be renewed war between Khartoum, the capital located in northern Sudan, and the South. The British imperialists, and their puppets, insist—with full knowledge of, if not lust for, that outcome—that the referendum go ahead.

One of those leading British puppets is Susan Rice, Obama's special envoy to the United Nations. Rice has repeatedly insisted on a U.S. policy stance which would lead to a Southern split-off, and war—despite the fact that such a war will most likely spread throughout the region, leading to a genocidal process that will dwarf anything seen in that continent up until now.

The British aim—global depopulation—will be served by such a development, and British puppets like Rice are going along.

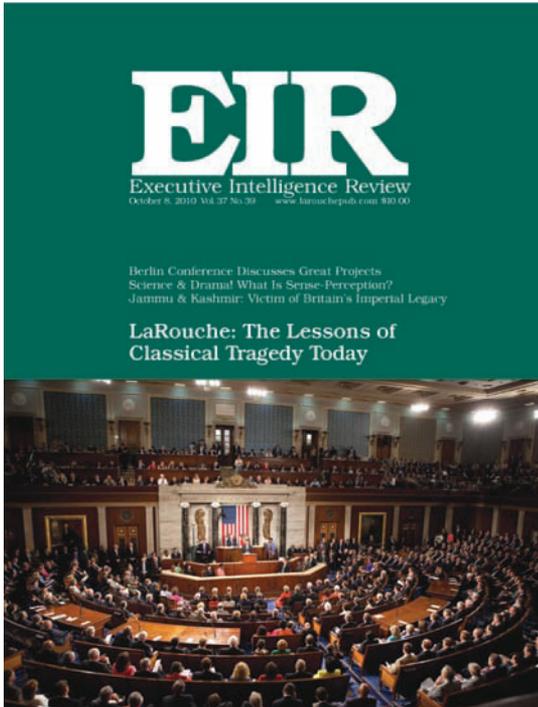
Such is the inevitable result of capitulation to the British Empire today, an empire so bankrupt that it only sees the fomenting of global chaos and war as a pathway to its own survival. Some call it the "Samson strategy": Pull down the world on your head, and call it victory.

Our sworn objective, as Americans and human beings, is and must be to defeat this empire, with a *positive* alternative for mankind's survival. That means protecting nation-states, like Sudan, and creating the conditions for worldwide development with a global Glass-Steagall banking reorganization, and a credit system for development of major infrastructure projects that will uplift all peoples.

LaRouche has put that plan on the table. All we need to do is grab it.

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