

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

October 10, 2014 Vol. 41 No. 40 www.larouchepub.com \$10.00

Genius and Truth: Modi's Historic Speech in New York
Ebola Arrives in a U.S. That's Totally Unprepared
Dawkins' Secular Humanism Is Stardust Fascism

The Nile: Egypt's Role In Africa's Development



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*EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly
(50 issues), by EIR News Service, Inc.,
P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.
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Postmaster: Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O.
Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

EIR

From the Editors

Most Americans and Europeans remain in the “valley of the clueless,” as East Germany used to be called, but the BRICS process of scientific and technological optimism, combined with an assertion of national sovereignty, is continuing to sweep the globe. This is the process which defines the hope for the future of mankind, and which can uniquely inspire the changes required to destroy the British Empire, which continues to threaten mankind.

This edition of *EIR* features two examples of that process. First, our cover feature on Egypt, which focuses on the prospects for the development of the Nile River Basin, for the benefit of all the nations in the area. Under the leadership of President el-Sisi, progress is being made to clear away bottlenecks to a new negotiated agreement, which has eluded the region for decades.

Second, and extremely exciting, is our exclusive publication of our own translation of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s speech at Madison Square Garden on September 28. As Lyndon LaRouche has stressed, Modi is a unique, creative individual who is reflecting the new creative spirit of the BRICS, and this speech deserves special attention—not for the words, but for what’s behind them. *EIR* is the only place you can get this speech in English—and it will tell you a lot about what’s happening outside the dismal political environment of the United States.

Our third feature story comes from the LaRouchePAC Scientific Team. Ben Deniston reviews the British-Nazi core of the death cult now gripping the trans-Atlantic region, with open talk by Richard Dawkins and others of eugenic culling and euthanasia. It is this horror which the West faces, if it does not dump the British financial oligarchy, and join with the anti-Malthusian policy thrust of the BRICS.

You’ll find significant news, on matters such as the highlights of recent BRICS deals, on the U.S. vulnerability to Ebola, and the battle to free the United States from President Obama’s latest alliance with the backers of international terrorism, the Saudis and the British, in Southwest Asia. These are ongoing stories which are generally blacked out of the “mainstream” media, but which are a matter of life-or-death for citizens of the United States as well as the rest of the world.

Cover This Week

*Egypt's Aswan
Dam*



ABB

4 The Nile Basin Egypt's Role In Africa's Development

Egypt and its neighbors in the Nile Basin are almost completely reliant on the water of the Nile. It is not the availability of a “natural resource” which is the issue, but society’s optimizing of its use, through science and technology, that is the key. These technologies have been available for more than a century in the industrialized world; but Africa has been denied their benefits.

Environmental organizations, NGOs, and financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF have been used to stop such development in Africa in recent times, the same way colonial armies were used in the 19th and 20th centuries.

But with the advent of a new, just world economic order, initiated by the BRICS, and the end of the colonial era of racist British and other trans-Atlantic policies against Africa, these nations have a genuine opportunity to rise above the ashes of decades of civil wars and underdevelopment. Part III of a series by Hussein Askary and Dean Andromidas.

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Lyndon LaRouche pointed to Modi's speech as exemplary of the quality of genius now coming to the fore, as a new global leadership emerges. *EIR* publishes the only English translation of this inspiring address to Indian-Americans.

20 Color Revolution: British Empire Targets China Through Hong Kong

The demonstrations have been carefully scripted by various wings of the Anglo-American “Project Democracy” apparatus, trying to create another “Tiananmen Square” crisis in China. It is hardly a coincidence that this “colored revolution” campaign occurs just as China and the other BRICS nations make revolutionary strides toward a new, just world economic order.

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Benjamin Deniston of the LaRouchePAC Science Team traces the history of the fraudulently named “humanist” movement, the purpose of which is to destroy actual science. “A particularly disgusting false-science narrative being popularized by the pop science mouthpieces of the British Empire’s ideology is that it is mankind’s elevated self-view that blocks the development of science: that science is held back by the ‘arrogant’ belief that mankind is something different than just a smart ape, a collection of bio-molecules, ultimately governed by a fixed set of mathematical laws of chemistry and physics.”

Editorial

42 Who Will Solve the Water Crisis?

The Nile Basin: Egypt's Role in Africa's Development

by Hussein Askary and Dean Andromidas, Part III

[Egyptian priest:] “Ah, Solon, Solon, you Greeks are ever children. There is not an old man among you.” On hearing this Solon said, “What? What do you mean?” “You are young,” the old priest replied, “young in soul, every one of you. Your souls are devoid of beliefs about antiquity handed down by ancient tradition. Your souls lack any learning made hoary by time. The reason for that is this: There have been, and there will continue to be, numerous disasters that have destroyed human life in many kinds of ways. The most serious of these involve fire and water. . . .

“When this happens, all those people who live in mountains or in places that are high and dry are much more likely to perish than the ones who live next to rivers or by the sea. Our Nile, always our savior, is released and at such times, too, saves us from disaster. On the other hand, whenever the gods send floods of water upon the Earth to purge it, the herdsmen and shepherds in the mountains preserve their lives, while those who live in cities, in your region, are swept by the rivers into the sea. But here, in this place, water does not flow from on high onto our fields, either at such a time or any other. On the contrary, its nature is to always rise up from below. This, then explains the fact that antiquities preserved here are said to be the most ancient.”

—Plato, *“Timaeus”* (translated by Donald J. Zeyl)

There is a reason why Egyptians are alarmed by any mention of dams or other water infrastructure from the source of the Nile at the Equatorial Lakes region and along its path. This cradle of ancient civilizations has always owed its existence to the flow of the water in the Nile River, and will continue so. As referenced in Part II of this series (*EIR*, Sept. 12), Egyptians were alarmed by Ethiopia's decision to build the Grand Ethiopian Renais-

sance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile, the largest source and tributary of the Nile River.

Egypt is almost completely reliant on the water of the Nile, which it shares with seven other African nations (**Figure 1**), each of which has its own requirements and aspirations for development. According to the 1959 Nile Waters Agreement between Sudan and Egypt, the two countries received the right to 85% of the annual flow of the Nile, where the White Nile and Blue Nile converge in Khartoum, Sudan, with Sudan getting 18.5 billion cubic meters, and Egypt, 55.5 billion. But this figure is misleading, as almost eight times this amount of water evaporates, or runs off along the way.

The agreement has become a contested issue, as the other riparian nations further upstream want to sign a new agreement allowing them to have more equal rights to the water of the Nile. But the real issue is not “equal share” of the water, but the right to develop the water resources so that each nation can meet its needs and future development requirements.

The 1959 agreement was signed after Sudan and Egypt became free from British colonialism. However, it has its precedence in a British imperial agreement signed by Anglo-Egyptian Sudan with the British-controlled government in Cairo in 1929. That agreement stipulated that not only do Egypt and Sudan utilize 48 and 4 billion m³, respectively, of the Nile flow per year, but that Egypt reserves the right to monitor the Nile flow in the upstream countries, and to “veto any construction projects that would affect her interests adversely”!

In 1999, the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was adopted by all the riparian nations,¹ aimed at creating a partner-

FIGURE 1
Africa

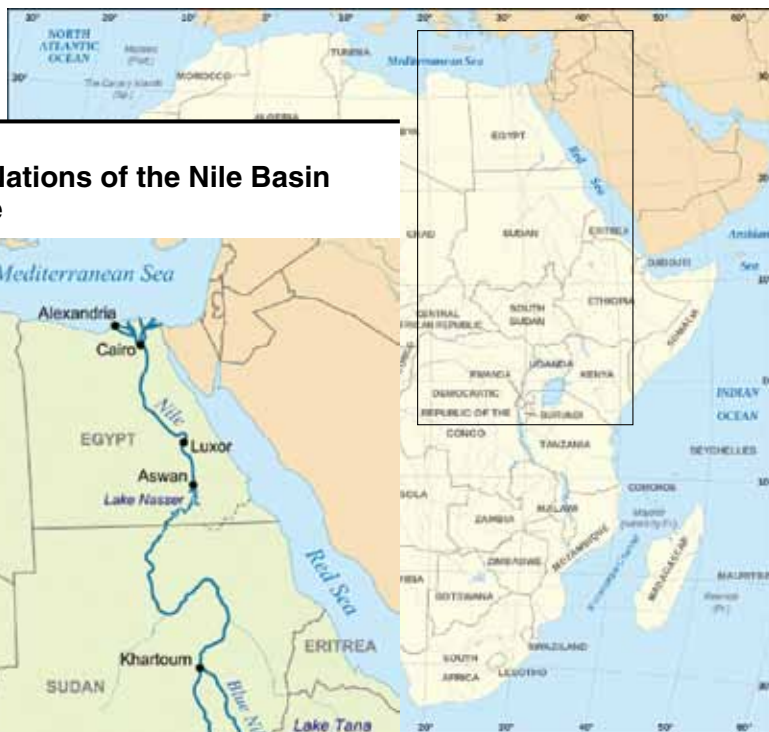


FIGURE 2
The 10 Nations of the Nile Basin Initiative



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ship mechanism to develop the river in a cooperative manner, share substantial socioeconomic benefits, and promote regional peace and security. However, lack of development and abundance of political conflicts have hampered the Initiative.

In 2010, spearheaded by Ethiopia, which has been encountering massive and unfounded international pressure due to its attempt to develop its hydropower projects, four of the eight Nile Basin states (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) signed a new treaty on the equitable sharing of the Nile waters, despite strong opposition from Egypt and Sudan. “This agreement benefits all of us and harms none of us,” said Ethiopia’s

1. The Nile Basin Initiative is a political agreement of 10 nations: Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, D.R. Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Egypt. The physical Nile Basin, or catchment area,

includes Eritrea and the D.R. Congo. However, they are not members of the NBI. The eight nations that could have impact on the Nile water if they develop their infrastructure are: Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Egypt.

Water Resources Minister Asfaw Dingamo. “I strongly believe all Nile Basin countries will sign the agreement.” Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo were not represented at the meeting, while Kenya issued a support statement.

For Africa in general, and the nations of the Nile Basin in particular, to realize their aspirations for peace and development, and to cope with underdevelopment, wars generated by poverty, lack of education, and fights over allegedly “limited resources,” for the benefit of Anglo-American and other foreign interests, human society’s relationship to Nature in this region has to change. No longer should civilization be subject to the whims of the “gods” and of what are called Nature’s arbitrary powers. Humankind is the only creative species on the planet, and is endowed with certain capabilities to master nature’s forces for its own legitimate benefit.

In addition, with the advent of a new, just world economic order, initiated by the emerging BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) New Development Bank, and the end of the colonial era of racist British and other trans-Atlantic policies against Africa, the nations have a genuine opportunity to rise above the ashes of decades of civil wars and underdevelopment.

From Linear to Geometrical Development

In almost all academic papers and reports by international organizations, including the UN, water is treated as a closed system, with a finite amount of water and limited potential for development. The linear measurements of the water and land resources exclude creative, noetic human intervention, in the form of technology to transform these resources and multiply their effect. On the contrary, humans, whose growth in numbers and needs is not linear but geometrical, are considered a burden on the natural resources that are growing arithmetically, to cite the British Empire’s genocide theorist Thomas Malthus. This is reflected, often subconsciously, in many “scientific” papers presented in conferences concerning water issues in the world, to which this author has been a witness.²

The total population of the Nile Basin nations and

FIGURE 3

White and Blue Niles Converge at Khartoum



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East Africa has quadrupled since the 1960s, from 100 million to an estimated 400 million people. This fact is considered a catastrophe by international environmental and financial institutions. But for cognitive humans, this should be considered a great source of wealth.

The linear facts:

According to the standard information, such as from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Nile River, with an estimated length of over 6,800 km, is the longest river flowing south to north, traversing over 35° of latitude. It is fed by two main river systems: the White Nile, with its sources on the Equatorial Lake Plateau (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda—sometimes, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo are also included); and the Blue Nile, with its source in the Ethiopian highlands and Lake Tana 2,100, meters above sea level.

The sources of the White and Blue Nile are located in humid regions, with rainfall varying between 1,200 and 2,600 mm/year, a relatively high level of precipitation. However, the annual average for the whole Nile Basin is 650 mm/year. That is due to the inclusion of the arid region that starts in Sudan, which was the largest country in Africa before the separation of South Sudan in the 2011 referendum. Sudan can be divided into three rainfall zones: the extreme south, where rainfall ranges from 1,200 to 1,500 mm/year; the fertile clay-plains where 400 to 800 mm of rain falls annually; and the desert in the north, where rainfall averages only 20 mm per year. Further north, in Egypt, precipitation falls to

2. See Hussein Askary, “World Water Week: Two Opposing Worlds Meet: Development or Death,” *EIR*, Sept. 14, 2012.

less than 20 mm per year, or as the Egyptian priest told Solon, the water comes from down below and never from above.

The total area of the Nile Basin or catchment area of the Nile is 3.2 million square kilometers, representing 10.3% of the area of the continent. As mentioned above, most of that rainfall occurs in the Equatorial Lakes region and in South Sudan, in addition to the Ethiopian highlands. The total annual precipitation in the whole basin can be estimated to be 800-1,000 billion m³. Of that, almost 70% is lost to evapotranspiration. The combined share of Egypt and Sudan of that is less than 10%!

What is also not represented in the linear facts is that, unlike the almost even flow in the White Nile that emerges from the tropical Equatorial Lakes region, the rainfall and level of water in the Blue Nile and other tributaries, like the Atbara, that originate in the Ethiopian highlands, vary dramatically from the rainy season (July-September) to the dry season (November-June). The increased flow in the Blue Nile in the rainy season usually causes catastrophic flooding in Sudan, and increased siltation in the Sudanese water reservoirs behind dams such as the Roseires and Khashm El-Girba. What this implies is the need for considerable regulation of the flow of the Blue Nile to reduce the risks of the fluctuation and to achieve the full utilization of the water, both for its own sake and for generation of hydropower.

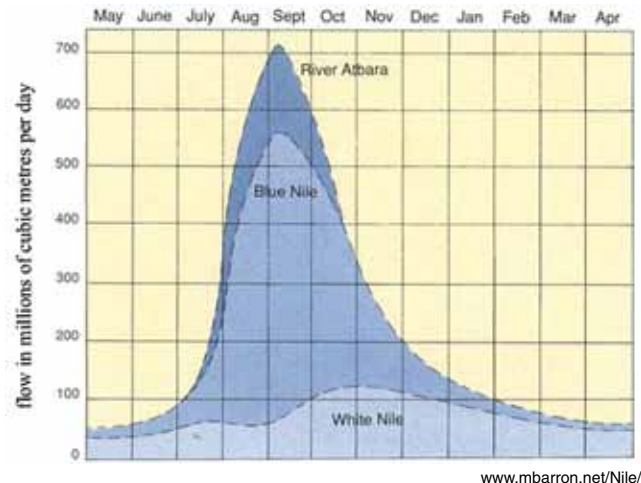
Construction of dams on the Blue Nile and Atbara would augment the quantity of water available for Egypt eventually, because of a loss of only 3% by evaporation in this region with its moderate weather, compared with a loss of almost 16% in the Aswan Dam reservoir in Egypt. Egypt, however, would no longer be the beneficiary of additional water in years of high flood, which would then be stored and regulated in the Blue Nile reservoirs, such as the GERD under construction in Ethiopia now, instead of at Aswan.

Ironically, the lack of water infrastructure in this water-rich region exposes it to severe water shortages, due to the variability in seasonal rainfall. The capability of storing water from times of plenty for use in times of scarcity is lost, due to lack of infrastructure. Artificial storage of water in Ethiopia has been, until recently, 47 m³ per capita, Kenya 114 m³, and Tanzania 142 m³, as compared to 6,150 m³ per capita in North America or 4,100 in Australia (source: The Nile Basin Initiative).

Once again, it is not the availability of a “natural resource” which is the issue, but society’s optimizing of its use, through science and technology, that is the key.

FIGURE 4

Water Flow from the Blue Nile and River Atbara



These technologies have been available for more than a century in the industrialized world; but Africa has been denied their benefits. Environmental organizations, NGOs, and financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF have been used to stop such development in Africa in recent times, the same way colonial armies were used in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Lost to Evaporation

Another non-linear way of looking at the availability of water for the downstream nations such as Egypt and Sudan is the ability to reduce evaporation of the water of the White Nile. A great part of the water originating in the Equatorial Lakes Region evaporates before reaching northern Sudan. While evaporation and transpiration (through vegetation) are a natural way to balance the water cycle in such tropical locations as the misnamed Lake Victoria and Lake Albert (Lake Mobutu Sese Seko) in Uganda, evaporation from swamps and wetlands can be considered a net loss of water and, actually, arable land.

The Kagera flows into Lake Victoria, from which Nile waters then flow on to Lake Kyoga, then Lake Albert, and northward across the Uganda-Sudan border. At the town of Bor in South Sudan, the land gradient changes, and the great swamp, the Sudd, begins. The extent of the Sudd varies greatly with the volume of water received. During the great rains of 1961-64 over the Equatorial Lake district, the Sudd reached 29,800 km², which is close to the size of Belgium.

At other times, the Sudd has averaged 16,000 kilo-

FIGURE 5

The Sudd Swamp in South Sudan

(Satellite photo)



Wikimedia Commons

meters, still quite vast. Through the Sudd, the Nile flow makes its way through various currents. The swamp is characterized by floating or jammed up “islands,” called *sudd* in Arabic, of marsh vegetation, broken off from their moorings, and in various states of decomposition. There are vast chunks of *sudd*, some up to 30 km long. In the sluggish waters there are many varieties of malaria mosquitoes and waterborne parasites. The Sudd is almost impassable overland or by river craft. A huge volume of Nile flow is lost to evaporation in the Sudd. The mean annual loss from evaporation from 1905 to 1980 is estimated to be 16.9 billion m³, and can reach 20 billion m³, which is nearly a third of the annual volume of the Nile at Aswan.

Another example is the swamps in Uganda, a country with numerous lakes and wetlands, and with internal renewable water resources estimated at 39 billion m³/year. However, the total annual flow into the country (at Ripon Falls and from D.R. Congo) is about equal to the total annual outflow to Sudan, which means that a lot of water disappears within the country through evaporation from the lakes and wetland. Wetlands cover about 10% of Uganda’s land surface.

Like many countries in Africa that had become formally independent from British colonial rule, Uganda,

FIGURE 6

Location of Sudd Ramsar site in South Sudan

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which became independent in 1962, launched several large-scale drainage programs, especially in the 1970s. However, a civil war that ended with the deposing of Idi Amin in 1979, and a rebellion by the National Resistance Movement that subsequently led to the demise of the Milton Obote regime in 1985, destroyed these plans.

In 1986, the government banned further large-scale drainage, and instituted the National Wetlands Conservation and Management Program, becoming subservient to the British-inspired and controlled Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, which has been used for decades to hamper the development of water resources in Africa, under the guise of environmentalism and biodiversity. Direct British colonialism was replaced by “green genocide,” and by International Monetary Fund and World Bank genocide. Only small-scale projects were allowed, and the country was encouraged to use its water and land resources for production of cash crops for export, such as coffee.

The Ramsar Convention specifies that each country must designate on its own territory, certain sites to be locked up in the “Ramsar List,” now managed by a secretariat run out of the offices of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Gland, Switzerland. In 1999, a “strategic framework” was designed “to develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform.”

Critical parts of the Sudd in South Sudan are on the Ramsar list too. This vast, marshy area, created by the White Nile, could be transformed into farmland by completing construction of the Jonglei Canal (see below). But fully 5.7 million hectares of the swamp are listed as a “Ramsar Site” to be frozen for eternity.

Large parts of the Lake Chad Basin, a world priority for upgrading through the proposed Transaqua Project for moving water from the Congo River to refill the disappearing Lake Chad, are listed as untouchable for development by Prince Philip’s World Wildlife Fund and the IUCN. The specific designation is that there are wetland habitats for bird life in the Lake Chad basin that must remain off-limits to human projects. One hundred and sixty nations have signed the Ramsar Convention, and there are 1,898 sites on the list. This represents a total surface area of over 186 million hectares (more than five times the area of Germany!).

Under the Ramsar Convention, the government of Uganda undertook a “National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources” in 1995. It states: “7.1—Drainage of Wetlands: Uganda has experienced massive drainage of wetlands for human development activities. The effects of this drainage are visible in many parts of the country.”

Uganda’s “strategy” to deal with this issue is not development, but the contrary: “(i) There will be no drainage of wetlands unless more important environmental management requirements supersede.” Its explanation reads: “Artificial large-scale removal or exclusion of water from a wetland by whatever means constitutes drainage. This may be by pumping, by excavation of water channels and perhaps combined with excessive growing of trees. Other drainage means may include building of dams upstream of a wetland. Such modifications should be avoided.”

But now that the British Empire’s trans-Atlantic System is going down in bankruptcy, the suffering of the people of Uganda, among others, under the merciless forces of nature, will force governments to reverse that policy, with the help of the emerging BRICS system.

The Jonglei Canal

One of the most important drainage projects in Africa is the Jonglei Canal Project, intended to drain a portion of the Sudd swamps. The idea goes back to the



Final plan for the Jonglei Canal project were developed under President Nasser in the 1950s; an agreement with Sudan in 1976 paved the way for construction to begin in 1978. But a British/U.S.-backed rebellion halted work in 1984, when this huge, German-built excavation machine, nicknamed “Sarah,” was shut down by SPLA rebels, when the project was 2/3 finished.

British colonial period in the early 1900s. But the first serious study was carried out in 1946 by the Egyptian government, before it became really independent of the British. But it was under the progressive, republican government of Gamal Abdel Nasser that concrete plans were developed in 1954-59. An agreement with the government of Sudan in 1976 paved the way for the construction work on the canal in 1978. But a British-orchestrated, U.S.-backed rebellion halted the work in 1984. The first major military target of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army under John Garang was the giant German-built excavation machine, nicknamed “Sarah.” When the work was halted, 240 out of the total 360 kilometers had been completed. The canal is intended to divert a portion of the water from entering the Sudd, and send it directly, from south to north, from Bor to Malakal to provide great ecological and economic benefits to both the immediate region and downriver lands.

Sarah, a bucketwheel machine, was first used in Pakistan, where it had successfully dug the 101-km Chasma-Jhelum link canal between the Indus and Jhelum rivers (completed 1970). It was dismantled, brought to Sudan, and reassembled there. It was the largest excavator in the world, weighing over 2,100 tons. Operating at full tilt in 1981, the bucketwheel was excavating 2 km a week, and digging at a rate of 2,500-3,500 m³ per hour. The great machine required 40,000 liters of gasoline per working day. The canal is designed

to divert about 25 million m³ a day from the upper Nile waters just north of Bor, and channel it through a cut of 360 km, which would deliver at Malakal about 4.7 billion m³ annually. This would mean adding to the down-river Nile volume about 3.8 billion m³ yearly, as measured at Aswan (subtracting for losses in transmission). The draw-off of 25 million m³ daily from the feed waters of the Sudd would reduce the swamp area by an estimated 36%, from an average total swamp area of 16,900 km² down to 10,800 km². The canal is designed to vary in width from 28 to 50 meters, and to vary in depth from 4 to 7 meters, to accommodate boat traffic. Parallel to the canal there was intended to be an all-season roadway, and ancillary projects include slipways, bridges, ferries, civil works for crossings and regulation, and other infrastructure.

When the South-North Sudan peace process was launched in 2000, efforts, especially by Egypt, re-emerged concerning the resumption of the project. While the Egypt and Sudan governments have agreed to re-start the Jonglei Canal project, the new South Sudanese government in Juba was more concerned about the future “independence” and separation issue. It was aided and encouraged by the U.S. and Britain to move into a confrontationist position against the central government in Khartoum. Moreover, South Sudanese politicians and the public were led to believe that the Jonglei Canal is an “Egyptian imperialist” project which would not benefit the South Sudanese people.

When independence was granted in 2011, South Sudan was left all alone by the former allies to face massive economic and social crises that led to an internal conflict among rival tribes and militias in 2014. The oil production in the South, the only source of income which was developed in the years of peace from 2000-10 by the Sudanese government, was halted due to emerging border conflicts with the North. The only exit route for the oil to the world market is the existing pipelines to Khartoum and Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

The South Sudan government and political leadership are finding themselves trapped in their newly founded state, with a massive food crisis, civil war, and physical isolation. The only solution is to resume cooperation with the North, and open new avenues of communication and trade with its neighbors in the south and east. This is fortunately becoming a reality, thanks to China’s cooperation with the East African nations on development of transport corridors for the landlocked

Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and D.R. Congo, through Kenya.³

A decision by the South Sudanese government to cooperate with Egypt and Sudan to resume Jonglei Canal reconstruction would be the real signal that South Sudan is ready to join the coming economic and social renaissance of Africa.

Hydropower, Water Management, Agricultural Development

A number of very important dam projects are currently under construction or planned, which would completely transform the Nile Basin nations’ relationship to the biosphere. Sudan has recently accomplished the Merowe Dam in the north of the country, which is a hydropower and agriculture development program of great significance.⁴ A new dam, Kajbar Dam, is planned further north, near the border with Egypt at the Third Cataract. Two dams are under construction on the Atbara and Setit rivers, two smaller tributaries emerging from northern Ethiopia. Almost all these dam projects involve Chinese construction and financing.

However, the greatest of the dam projects in the Nile Basin, and in Africa now is the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile. The name of Ethiopia in the past decades has been associated with famine, poverty, and conflict. That is about to change. Ethiopia, with a population of 86 million, an ancient historical identity, and enormous economic potential was not, until recently, able or allowed to realize its potential for developing its human, land, and water resources. The hydropower potential is a very clear example.

Ethiopia’s long-term potential for exploitable hydropower is 45,000 megawatts (MW), but it has only exploited 2,000 MW! In 2009, less than 10% of Ethiopians had access to electricity. Since the initiation in 2004 of the construction of the Gilgil Gibe dam series 1-4 on the Omo River, increasing the capacity by 2,000 MW, the Ethiopian national power grid capacity is increasing by the double. The GERD, when completed in 2018, will add 6,000 MW to the grid. While the Gilgel Gibe dams were built by or financed by China, Ethiopia faced massive financial and propaganda attack from

3. Transportation projects for Africa will be covered in the next part of this series.

4. See “On Site Report: LaRouche Delegation in Sudan,” *EIR*, April 24, 2009.



The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), when completed in 2018, will add 6,000 MW of hydroelectric power for the country's 86 million people.

Western environmental and financial institutions. But showing the power of a national credit-based alternative, the GERD, while being built by Italian construction giant Salini Impregino, is being financed by nationally emitted bonds available only to Ethiopian citizens at home and abroad, in addition to special taxes. This is the same method being followed by Egypt's new government under President Abdul Fattah el-Sisi to finance the new national development projects such as the New Suez Canal and Toshka Project (see *EIR*, Sept. 5 and Sept. 12).

Construction of the GERD was launched in 2011 by then-Prime Minister Meles Zinawi. Salini Construttori was awarded the contract which is worth US\$4.3 billion. Chinese banks are to finance the hydropower plant and its components for a cost of US\$1.8 billion. Neighboring countries are being solicited to contribute to the financing of the dam, in return for delivery of electricity. Djibouti is so far the largest purchaser of the GERD bond, but Egypt and Sudan have not contributed, pending a political and technical decision to be reached through a tripartite special committee studying the impact of the dam on the latter two.

The dam will be a 170-meter-high, 1,800-meter-long gravity-type, composed of roller-compacted concrete, and will have two power houses, one on either side of the spillway. The left and right power houses will each contain 8 x 350 MW Francis turbine-generators. Supporting the dam and reservoir will be a 5-km-long and 50-meter-high saddle dam. The dam's reser-

voir will have a volume of 63 billion m³ (about a whole year's discharge of the Nile at Aswan Dam in Egypt). This, as mentioned, is a major source of concern in Egypt, as filling the reservoir in the years following the completion of the dam could reduce the flow of the Nile by 10-15% annually.

Benefits and Concerns

As noted earlier, since the Blue Nile is a highly seasonal river, the dam would help reduce flooding downstream, including on the 40-km stretch within Ethiopia, and Sudan beyond that, which has suffered from flooding almost every year.

In earlier times, the flooding was considered beneficial for the limited agriculture, as it brought minerals to the soil and helped irrigate new areas. However, with the advent of modern agriculture and irrigation methods, the ancient ways of agriculture have to give way to modern ones. The GERD, although it is not located in a densely populated region, would serve as part of the basic infrastructure for modernized agro-industrial centers. With the dam also representing a bridge over the Blue Nile, and with roads, cement factories, and industrial workshops being set up for the construction work, this region will become one of the fastest-growing in Africa.

The idea of transferring electricity over long distances to serve other parts of the country, and exporting electricity to Sudan and Egypt, sounds like a necessity, and a source of income for the country now, seen with monetarist eyes. In the long run, however, and if Ethiopia develops properly as an agro-industrial nation, then almost all that power, and even more, will be needed to meet domestic needs. For Egypt and Sudan, development of nuclear power is the alternative for the future.

The precise impact of the dam on the downstream countries remains a matter of speculation, since no common understanding is being created. Egypt fears a temporary reduction of water availability due to the filling of the dam, and a permanent reduction because of evaporation from the reservoir. The reservoir volume is about equivalent to the annual flow of the Nile at the Sudanese-Egyptian border (65.5 billion m³). This loss to downstream countries would most likely be spread over several years.



Creative Commons

The Aswan Dam across the Nile River provides hydroelectric power to Egypt. There are fears that the reservoirs created by the GERD could affect Egypt's electric power supply. The solution is for Egypt, in particular, to develop nuclear power.

Reportedly, during the filling of the reservoir, 11 to 115 billion m³ of water per year could be lost. It is also feared that this would affect Egypt's electricity supply from the Aswan Dam. The GERD could also lead to a permanent lowering of the water level in Lake Nasser, if floodwaters are stored in Ethiopia instead. On the positive side, this would reduce the current evaporation of more than 10 billion m³ per year. But it would also reduce the ability of the Aswan High Dam to produce hydropower.

The reservoir, located in the temperate Ethiopian Highlands, and up to 200 meters deep, will experience considerably less evaporation than downstream reservoirs such as Lake Nasser in Egypt, which loses 12% of its flow due to evaporation as the water sits in the lake for 10 months. Through the controlled release of water from the reservoir to downstream, this could facilitate an increase of up to 5% in Egypt's water supply, and presumably that of Sudan as well.

The GERD will also retain silt, thus increasing the useful lifetime of dams in Sudan—such as the Roseires, Sennar, and Merowe dams—and of the Aswan High Dam in Egypt.

Relations with Egypt

While the Sudanese government has declared its support for the GERD dam since 2011, in Egypt, the picture has been different. During the short rule of the Muslim Brotherhood in 2013, a massive media cam-

paign was carried out against the GERD dam, with allegations that it would dry up the Nile River, and threaten the existence of Egypt as a nation. The tension prevented the countries from continuing the negotiations and joint studies that were initiated through a joint panel of experts.

The Egyptian leadership under el-Sisi is developing a new approach. During a visit to Ethiopia on Sept. 4, Egypt's Foreign Minister, Sameh Shoukry, discussed with his counterpart Tedros Adhanom, the avenues for political and economic levels of cooperation between the two countries. One of the key issues is the resumption of the work of the GERD tripartite joint commission of experts from Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Shoukry stated that Egypt considered ties with Ethiopia as a key component of his government's foreign policy.

Egypt's Irrigation and Water Minister, Hossam el-Moghazi, headed a delegation to Khartoum in late September, to meet with his Ethiopian and Sudanese counterparts, and to resume the work of the tripartite committee.

El-Moghazi later visited the site of the GERD construction and reported to Egyptian media that he received new documents, maps, and technical studies that he will hand over to Egyptian experts to study, and make sure that the dam has no negative impact on Egypt. He also called on the Egyptian media to use precision and objectivity in reporting about the impact of the GERD on Egypt, in order to preserve friendly relations with Ethiopia. He further emphasized that the GERD will not affect the flow of water to Egypt, as its purpose is to generate power, and not transfer water to other regions, or use it for agriculture in Ethiopia.

President el-Sisi met with Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn in June in Equatorial Guinea during the African Union Summit, and again in New York in September on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. El-Sisi is due to visit Ethiopia before the end of this year.

For these two giants of Africa to work together would be an important step in the right direction. Political differences and intrigues among the nations of the continent have delayed Africa's development for decades. It is through sound scientific studies and creative economic thinking that they can exit the colonial era and enter the era of sovereignty and development.

GENIUS AND TRUTH

Indian Prime Minister Modi's Historic Speech in New York

Oct. 7—Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Sept. 28 speech in New York City's Madison Square Garden went far beyond electrifying his audience of 20,000-plus Indian-Americans. Broadcast around the United States in both the original Hindi and simultaneous English translation, the new President projected the new, creative quality of thinking coming out of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), and their allies, on which the future of the world depends.

In an Oct. 3 webcast, Lyndon LaRouche pointed to Modi's speech as exemplary of the quality of genius now coming to the fore, as a new global leadership emerges:

"Examine Modi's speech very carefully. Don't try to interpret it like some idiot would try to simply interpret something. But rather say, what is implied here? What is this statement saying, which we could not say in mere words? And you have that again and again and again, in New York City, by a great leader who put things in various terms, again and again and again.



PIB India

Prime Minister Narendra Modi speaks at Madison Square Garden in New York City, Sept. 28, 2014. He told the predominantly Indian and Indian-American audience, "I'm very grateful to you all, and I promise to repay this debt. I will repay this debt by creating the India of your dreams."

"Each statement he made had a coherent meaning, but also a differentiated meaning. And you would see—watch the whole audience, the mass audience—look at the excitement which this grand audience went through in this experience. And what you see here is a man who has a true element of genius, because he's got something in him, an insight into the system of society, which no one then had really appreciated that much. And his understanding and appreciation of the principles which were buried in the expression of his speeches, and what the results were of the statements he made in the United States and elsewhere.

"All of these were essential, but not in the literal words, the silly little literal words of somebody who wants to keep babbling words out of their mouth. Such people are silly people, and they don't convey much information of any use. It is the people who speak in these terms, like Modi, who represent the real creative minds that drive upwards the creative powers of the human mind. And in which the

powers of the human mind are registered.

“It’s not words as such; it is not images as such. It’s not what you’re taught; it’s not what you repeat. It’s your insight into the Solar System, into the process; and that’s what you see from this process.”

Modi’s Speech: We Will Be 100% Successful!

Bharat Mata ki... [the crowd cheers and completes the slogan: “...Jai!”].¹

To my dear brothers and sisters settled in America. To all those prominent representatives of Americas politics who have graced this special occasion by being present here, to all the brothers and sisters in India watching today’s event via Internet and TV, and those who couldn’t make it inside the event and are outside; I welcome and acknowledge them.

And a very, very happy Navratri to all of you. Navratri’s festival is a festival to worship power. It is a festival of purging evil. It is a festival to increase your dedication and strength.

On such an auspicious occasion, I’ve had the chance to meet all of you, and for that I’m very privileged. That my countrymen who having settled here, thousands of miles away from India, have increased India’s honor and pride. Because there was a time when India was known as the land of snakes and snake charmers.

If it wasn’t for you, if it wasn’t for India’s youth today, it wasn’t for what you did in the IT sector, then perhaps even today, India would have been perceived as the land of snakes and snake charmers.

A few years ago I was in Taiwan. Back then I wasn’t a chief minister and I had an interpreter with me. After a few days, we got acquainted and he asked me one day, “If you don’t mind, may I ask you a question?” I said, “Yes, I won’t mind, please go ahead.” He asked again, “Are you sure you won’t mind?” I said, “No, I won’t. Please go ahead.” He was still hesitant. And then he said, “I’ve heard that India is a land of black magic, snakes and snake charmers, that people play around with snakes; Is this all true?”

I replied, “No, not anymore. Our nation has developed a lot since then. Our ancestors used to play with

the snake, but today we play with the mouse.” And our youth today move the world with their mouse!

All of you, through your behavior, through your heritage, through your capability, have earned a lot of respect in America. Through your medium, you’ve played a very important role in presenting a unique, powerful image of India to not just America, but also to the people of the rest of the world who are settled in America, and in other parts of the world.

India recently had elections. Many of you didn’t get the opportunity to participate in the elections, but all of you probably didn’t sleep when the results were declared. Not a single one of you would have been able to sleep that night. The celebrations that followed in India were nothing compared to the celebrations by Indians around the world.

And many of you did participate in these elections. People gave their time. I couldn’t even meet them and say thanks. But today, I thank you all personally. I thank you that you came and stayed in the villages of India for months, and made a large contribution to a historic election victory in India.

After 30 years, for the first time, a government was formed with an absolute majority. These election results couldn’t be believed by any political pundit in India. All opinion-makers were unsuccessful in their efforts to enforce their opinions. The poor, uneducated people in the villages of India made the opinion for the opinion-makers. The poorest of the poor’s belief in Indian democracy and its democratic system was proven by this election result.

But to win the election is not the ultimate goal. It’s not a program to win a seat. To win the election is a responsibility. And since I’ve taken charge, I haven’t taken a vacation for even 15 minutes. And I assure you, that the responsibility and the mandate you and the Indians have given me, I will never do anything that will make you look down.

Optimism and Hope

In our country today, there is an atmosphere of optimism and hope. The people of India want change. The country needs a change. The way the world is going through various economic crises, every poor person looking at this asks, “How long will we live like this?” He wants change.

And my dear countrymen, to change India’s economic situation, to create a stronger social system, to increase every person’s quality of life, I assure you that

1. “*Bharat Mata Ki Jai*” means “Long Live India.” The speech was repeatedly punctuated with cheers, applause, and chants of “Modi! Modi!”

the government you've chosen will leave no stone unturned. I know this very well, that in the hearts of all of you sitting here, you have a lot of expectations from India. Even in the hearts of Indian citizens, there are a lot of expectations from the existing government. But, I can assure you that this government will be 100% successful in meeting your hopes within the time you have given us.

When I was the CM [Chief Minister] of Gujarat, I said once publicly that whoever wants to come to India, must come soon. Don't be late! Back then, I didn't know how I was to be responsible for making this actually happen. But look today: Every Indian settled in America for however long a time feels that one foot should be kept in India always.

My dear countrymen, all of the world is convinced that the 21st Century is the Asian century. Many world leaders have said so. Some say it's the Asian century; some say it's the Indian century. And it's not just lightly said. India has the potential. It has the credibility. And now, it has a unique combination. Today India is the world's youngest nation, and also the nation with the world's most ancient civilization. It's a unique combination! Sixty-five percent of the population today in India is less than 35 years of age. Any nation with that capability, with that kind of resource, whose fingers have the capability to connect to the world through computers, a nation whose youth are able to determine their future through their capabilities, that nation doesn't need to look back.

There is no reason to be despondent, my friends! I can say with full confidence, say that this nation will move ahead at a very high speed, with the strength of its youth!

India has three things today which are not possessed by any other nation. Our responsibility is to recognize these three strengths and to present it to the world, to unite these strengths and mobilize them.

When 1.25 billion people give their blessings, that is the blessings of God himself. The face of the people is the face of God.

Those three strengths that India should feel proud of, and on the basis of which India can move forward, are:

Number one, democracy: This is our biggest strength. In the scorching heat of May, I watched during these elections as a poor person with almost no clothes on would come to listen to the election speeches, with the hope that this is the democratic system through which he will be able to fulfill his dreams and hopes. In

India, democracy isn't just a convenience or system; people have trust in it, they believe in it!

The second strength is the "demographic division." A country which has greater than 65% of its population as youth, what more does such a nation need or require?

The third strength that we have is demand. The whole world's eyes are on India, because they know that India is a nation of 1.25 billion people and therefore has a big market and big demand.

No other nation has these three strengths. And on the basis of these strengths, India will conquer new heights; this is my firm belief. America is the oldest democracy in the world; India is the world's largest democracy. People from all over the world have settled in the USA. And Indians are settled throughout the world!

Make Development a Mass Revolution

There is no corner of the world where you won't find an Indian, and there is no city in USA where people of other parts of the world have not settled. These are such similar things! And that's why, my brothers and sisters, India in the coming days—

It has been my firm belief that governments aren't able to drive progress. Governments are capable of issuing laws and schemes like building roads, hospitals, schools. They have budget limitations. There is progress only when there is public participation. Our ill fortune is that until now, governments have assumed the sole contract to bring about development. This government will work with the 1.25 billion people of the nation for its progress.

We have another problem in the nation: If the nation wishes to progress, then it's the responsibility of the government to administer good governance. And even you. You all have complaints, like, "Sir, such-and-such happened when I got off at the airport. . ." "We went to get a visa, but I don't know. . ." I may live thousands of miles away from you, but I still know your pain! I know your pain. And that's why, my brothers and sisters, it's our job that we have to make *development a mass revolution*.

And when I talk about a mass revolution, we know the history of our nation. The British used to rule India. Before that, India was ruled by others. For around 1,200 years, India was a slave. But if you look at our history, at every point, there was some great soul who emerged and sacrificed his life, seeking freedom for the country.

Just remember the names of all the Sikh gurus; all of them made supreme sacrifices for the nation. Such sacrifices! Look at Bhagat Singh's sacrifice! Even today,

the Sikh soldiers at our border are ready to lay down their lives for this nation. In every generation, great men have made supreme sacrifices for this nation. But they would sacrifice themselves, be led to the gallows, or become a target of the bullets of foreign invaders, and perish. But then another would come and do something and perish again. And then a third would come. The numbers of those who died were not just a few. But each would come alone, fight with all he had for his nation, and die in the process. He would bring together a few of his friends and fight their fight.

But what did Mahatma Gandhi do? He made freedom a mass revolution! If someone wears *khadi*,² he wears it for freedom. If someone teaches a young kid, it's also for freedom. If someone feeds somebody who's hungry, it's for freedom. If someone sweeps or cleans, it's for freedom. He gave every person a direction and a mission based on his/her own capabilities. And every Indian started feeling that they too are fighting for freedom. This was the greatest contribution of Mahatma Gandhi. During our fight for freedom, Gandhi raised the level the intensity of this fight by making people recognize that the work that they were involved in were meant to win that fight for the country.

Brothers and sisters, that fight for freedom turned into a mass revolution; so should be the fight for development. Development should be a mass revolution. India's 1.25 billion people should feel that if we educate our children well, we become teachers, serving the



Statue of Mahatma Gandhi in New York City, with a garland placed there on the anniversary of his birthday, Oct. 2, 2014. Modi said of Gandhi: In the fight for freedom, he gave each Indian the pride of contributing to the nation.

nation, and doing a job better than the prime minister of India. A worker whose job is to clean does an excellent job. Why? It is because he is imbued with the pride for his nation and feels that there shouldn't be dirt and pollution around; and this is what is doing a service to the nation. A doctor who provides treatment to a poor, sick family will do so with full dedication. That doctor will do so because he recognizes that even that poor family's life is valuable to the nation. That doctor, too, is serving the nation.

My work is to make development a mass revolution and to make 1.25 billion citizen a part of this mass revolution. And whoever does whatever for work, does so for the nation and with the nation's pride, and never does anything that will hurt the nation. This feeling awakens me!

And I'm confident that once more, that day will come when every Indian in every corner of the country will feel that we have to take the country forward. And the will power of the 1.25 billion people is my strength. I am fully confident that we will provide leadership in the 21st Century.

Our Youth Will Lead the World

By 2020, there will be a global demand for a large workforce, because in other nations by then, they won't have any youth, just old people. They won't have anyone available for work! We will by then be able to supply a workforce for the whole world. Today there is a high demand in the nursing sector globally, so if we send trained nurses to work in those nations; it's a big help for them. Today there is a high demand for teachers globally. It's hard to find math and science teachers. Can't India export a teacher? A country with such a

2. Hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, which became a symbol of Mahatma Gandhi's revolution against the British.

quantity of youth, by increasing their quality and employing them worldwide, India has the capability of influencing and leading the world.

The world will have to acknowledge India's youth talent, my brothers and sisters! All of you have done the same since you came to America, you've made such progress! And don't we eat the same grain and drink the same water as you all? So if you can do it, why can't we do it? Of course we can.

Look at the nation's talent! In Ahmedabad, if you wish to travel one kilometer in an auto-rickshaw, it costs around 10 rupees. Look at India's talent: We travelled 650 million kilometers to Mars! And it was all with indigenous technology, made in small workshops, which was put together to make this happen. In Ahmedabad, if you wish to travel one kilometer in an auto-rickshaw, it costs around 10 rupees. In our journey to Mars, we only spent 7 rupees per km! If this doesn't show the talent and strength of our youth, then what does?

Not only this: India is the world's first nation that succeeded in reaching Mars on its first attempt. So America and India are not only talking with each other on Earth, but also on Mars now. On Sept. 22, America reached Mars. On Sept. 24, India was there too. Not only this: India reached Mars at a budget less than a Hollywood film's budget!

A nation with such strength and talent can conquer new frontiers, and for that purpose, we have decided to exert pressure on skill development. If our youth has the talent and has the opportunity to work, then it has the power to create a modern India.

So that's why we have given skill development a priority. Since this government was formed, we have even created a separate ministry for it. And we are going to involve other nations and their experiences in this project too. We are going to invite them to join us in skill development. We are going to invite the world's leading universities involved in skill development to join us. We want a specific kind of skill development, which produces two kinds of results: 1) skill development that creates people who can become job creators; 2) and those who cannot become job creators, they would be the first pick for any job.

A few years back in India, we nationalized our banking system. This was done with the purpose that even the poorest should benefit from India's mainstream economic system. This was made into a big political agenda. Those who know the history of the '70s will remember. But, what really happened? Despite all those banks that

got set up, today more than 50% people in India don't have a bank account; and because of that, they are forced to take a loan from a money lender. And we all know how these loan sharks rob the poor. Why cannot governments loan be given to improve poor people's conditions? Why are loans disbursed only to the rich?

So that's why we launched the "PM Jan Dhan" [public wealth] plan as soon as we came into office. And I can say with great pride today: What's the proof of a government working? In just two weeks, the bank employees went house to house to open bank accounts for around 40 million people. Have you ever thought a bank employee would be coming to your home? A postal worker comes, but a bank employee never comes to a poor man's house.

Things can change, people can be motivated! And results can be obtained. And we had said that you could open a bank account with a zero balance—but look at our citizens' confidence and honesty, they deposited 15 million rupees in the bank, despite what Modi said! This is living proof of how even a poor person can participate in his country's progress. These are things that bring about change.

'Make in India'

India has great potential. I have just launched another program and invite the world and all of you sitting here to join me. And my program is "Make in India." If today you need human resources, effective governance, and low-cost production, then there is no better place than India. People would earlier come to make in India, but used to say, "There is so much red tape and bureaucracy." So today, I tell you: Those days are over. Everything will be accessible online, and you will be connect the government with your mobile phone in this "Make in India" campaign, which will allow you to stay in touch with your government. You can now share your application, opinions, suggestions, and thoughts with the Indian government online. And the youth here who want to do something for their country, the older people who were the first Indian generation to settle in America, I request them to go to my website—mygov.in—and share their suggestions and thoughts with me there. After you go back home from here today, check what I said and connect with the government.

We all wish to change India's destiny. Maximizing the use of technology, we can display our strength to everyone. And we can also use technology to make contributions to our progress.

The governments before us used used to talk about “Make in India, Ease Business” and boast about the many, many laws they made. You know, that’s all you heard in the elections. I’ve started to do things differently. I’ve taken up the mandate of eliminating all the outdated laws, a cobweb of laws. If any person enters this web of old, archaic laws, he would never be able to get out. I’ve established a special committee of people who are tasked with removing such laws. And if even one law can be eliminated, I’ll be joyous. Good governance should be easy, effective, and should be for the benefit and progress of the people of the country.

You must have read in the newspapers that these days in Delhi, government officials get to work on time. Now tell me, is this news? But this was the news in our country, as if it was a big deal! Such news items would get me very upset. Isn’t going to work on time a responsibility? Is this news? But such was the situation.

I’ve started a program: a program of cleanliness. I know all of you must love it. People usually think a PM should do big things, and not be involved in such petty things as cleanliness, but I’ve decided to do this. I’ve decided to build toilets. Sometimes people ask me, “Modiji, tell us about a big vision.” I tell them, “Look brother, I’ve come here by selling tea.”

I am a very small person. a very ordinary person. My childhood was an average one. And since I’m a small person, that’s why I enjoy doing small things for small people.

Now look at the state of the Ganges. There are some of you who would like to take your parents one day to the Ganges for the holy bath. It’s in everyone’s mind. But then when you read how polluted the Ganges is, you think otherwise. Tell me all of you here, shouldn’t our Ganges be pure and clean? [The crowd cheers, “Yes!”] Shouldn’t every Indian participate in cleaning up the Ganges? [“Yes!”]. Won’t you people here help me clean the Ganges? [“Yes!”] Is that a firm promise? [“Yes!”]

Brothers and sisters, we have spent tens of millions of rupees so far on this issue. When I took up this issue,



LPAC

LaRouchePAC organizers at New York's Madison Square Garden for Prime Minister Modi's speech. The Mangalyaan is India's Mars orbiter.

people would say, “Modiji, why are you bothering with such unsolvable issues?” If my job was to only solve easy problems, people would never have elected me the prime minister of India. They have elected me to solve difficult problems. And I share the devotion my 1.25 billion people have towards the Ganges.

And cleaning the Ganges isn’t just a matter of devotion and faith. It’s fully related to the global climate and environmental crisis. More than that, if you look along the banks of the Ganges in states like Uttarakhand or Uttar Pradesh or Bihar or West Bengal, around 40% of the population there, be they farmers or manufacturers, depends on the Mother Ganga for their livelihood. If the Ganges becomes clean and pure again, then those 40% people, which include farmers, small manufacturers, will benefit from it. So from that standpoint, it’s a big economic agenda.

Repay Our Debt to Mahatma Gandhi

In 2019, it will be 150 years to Mahatma Gandhi’s birth. Mahatma Gandhi gave us freedom. What did we give Mahatma Gandhi? Tell me, shouldn’t every Indian ask that question to himself or not? [“Yes!”] The Gandhi that gave us freedom, what did we give back to that Gandhi? If you happen to meet Gandhi one day, if he asks you, will you be able to answer him?

One thing that was dear to him was a free India, and the other was cleanliness. Gandhiji never compromised on the cleanliness issue. He was very stubborn about it. Gandhiji helped us to get freedom; he freed Mother India

from the chains of slavery. Can't we free Mother India from pollution?

In 2019, when we celebrate 150 years since Gandhi-ji's birth, can't we give him a gift of clean India and place it at his feet? Can't we give this great soul, who gave us freedom, this in return? ["Yes!"] Yes or no? ["Yes!"] If 1.25 billion people of India decide not to cause pollution, then no external force in the world can make India dirty.

In 2022, we will celebrate 75 years of Indian Independence. In Indian culture, a 75th birthday is a big deal and an occasion to celebrate. So how should we celebrate India's 75th birthday? Why don't we start preparing for it now?

I have a dream. And with your blessings, that dream will be fulfilled: that by 2022, when India celebrates 75 years of independence, by then there shouldn't be a single family in India that doesn't have its own home to live in. These are small things and issues I'm sharing with you, but it's these small issues that are going to change India's destiny. And let's work together in changing its destiny.

Next year, 2015, is an important year. All of you here are non-resident Indians. Just like you, there was a M.K. Gandhi who was a non-resident Indian. Mahatma Gandhi came back to India in January 1915. January 2015 will be 100 years since Gandhi returned to India. The 8th and 9th of January in India are celebrated to commemorate non-resident Indians. Many of you come to participate in that. This time, in 2015, it will be celebrated in Ahmedabad, because it's going to be a century since Mahatma Gandhi returned to India. Mahatma Gandhi went abroad, became a barrister, became financially affluent, but chose instead to live and work for India. So my request to all of you is to come with that inspiration and pay back the debt you owe to your motherland and country by helping it progress.

Addressed to Indians in America

There are some things I want to share with you. Since I've become a PM, there are a few things that I've come to hear, and keeping those in mind, I want to say a few things.

First, PIO [Person of Indian Origin] card holders have lots of visa issues. I've decided that all PIO card holders will be given lifetime visas. Happy? ["Yes!"]

Second, those non-resident Indians who stay in India for a long time have to go to the police station often. We have decided that they will no longer have to

go to the police station. I've also come to hear that because of the difference in the PIO and OCI [Overseas Citizenship of India] schemes, there are many difficulties that Indians abroad have to face. Especially, when the spouse isn't of Indian origin, there are added difficulties. If anyone gets married here, he's in deep trouble! My friends, I have some good news for you. Within a few months, we will merge the PIO and OCI schemes into a single scheme. We will introduce a new, simplified scheme within a few months.

The third thing is... U.S. nationals who want to come work in India will get long-term visa.

Fourth, we will provide Electronic Travel Authorization and Visa on Arrival for American tourists coming to India, to make it easier for them. To facilitate these things quickly—because there is a large number of Indians in the USA who travel very frequently to India, exerting pressure on the small outsourcing visa services—we have decided to increase the number of outsourcing services, to make it easier and faster for you to obtain a visa.

Prior to my visit I thought in depth about the difficulties you encounter in this area and I believe, I have resolved your problems, to the full.

For you to come here in such large numbers on the auspicious festival of Navrati—and I [looking at his watch] am talking and talking—I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

You've given me a lot of love. Perhaps... I've noticed at least since the past 15 years. perhaps no other Indian leader has received such affection. I'm very grateful to you all, and I promise to repay this debt. I will repay this debt by creating the India of your dreams. Let's work together to serve Mother India. Let's do what we can for our fellow Indians, for our country. The country where we were born and raised, the school where we got educated and made us what we are today. With this desire, I want to once again thank you all, from the bottom of my heart.

Bharat Mata Ki... [The crowd yells, "...Jai!"]

Bharat Mata Ki... ["...Jai!"]

Clench both your fists and repeat again! I'm the one on fasts ... not you!

Bharat Mata Ki... ["...Jai!"]

Bharat Mata Ki... ["...Jai!"]

Bharat Mata Ki... ["...Jai!"]

Thank you!

Translated from Hindi by Avneet Thapar, who says, "Jai Hind."

Color Revolution: British Empire Targets China Through Hong Kong

by Mike Billington

Oct. 4—Following a week of mass demonstrations in Hong Kong, effectively demanding the overthrow of the Basic Law upon which the former British colony was turned over to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, *People's Daily*, the official paper of the ruling Chinese Communist Party, issued an editorial Oct. 4 denouncing the Western attempt to overthrow China through a “color revolution,” starting in Hong Kong.

Called “Unswervingly Uphold Rule of Law in Hong Kong,” it says that the ongoing shutdown of portions of Hong Kong by “a minority of radical groups,” is creating “all sorts of chaos that have drawn the concern and indignation of the majority of Hong Kong people.” It concludes: “As for the ideas of a very small minority of people to use Hong Kong to create a ‘color revolution’ in the interior of China, that is even more of a day-dream.”

The demonstrations have been carefully scripted by various wings of the Anglo-American “Project Democracy” apparatus, trying to create another “Tiananmen Square” crisis in China, this time centered in Hong Kong. The ostensible demand of the thousands of (mostly) students is that the 2017 election for Hong Kong’s Chief Executive, which will be the first to be based on universal suffrage, must also allow for a Western-style choice of the candidates, with no restrictions. Ironically, this is an explicit rejection of the Basic Law, despite the protesters’ (and their foreign backers’) repeated appeal to “the rule of law.”

To be clear: The Basic Law for Hong Kong, agreed to by both China and the United Kingdom in 1990 in preparation for the 1997 turnover, says the following about the selection of the Chief Executive: “The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures.” I.e., the selection of candidates by an election committee *is the law*. The demand that some other form of selection of candidates must be

adopted is explicitly against the law.

Until now, the Election Committee has chosen the Chief Executive itself; now it will choose the candidates to run in 2017. It is, indeed, “broadly representative,” composed of 1,200 members—300 from the industrial, commercial, and financial sector; 300 from the professions; 300 from labor, social services, and religious institutions; and 300 from the legislature, district councils, and other government officials.

Chris Patten on ‘Democracy’

The most disgusting irony is that Chris Patten, the last “Governor and Commander-in-Chief” of colonial Hong Kong (in whose selection, of course, the people of Hong Kong had no say whatsoever), wrote an op-ed in the *Financial Times* Sept. 4, demanding that London intervene on behalf of the protesters. Baron Patten wrote that “the UK has a continuing moral and political obligation to ensure that China respects its commitments to guarantee Hong Kong’s way of life [!] for 50 years from 1997.”

There are multiple foreign “Project Democracy” operations involved in orchestrating and supporting the demonstrations in Hong Kong. These include substantial funding and “democracy training” from the National Endowment for Democracy, the leading U.S. institution implementing subversion and “regime change” around the world, composed of both Republican and Democratic neo-cons. Their most recent role in funding the neo-nazi coup in Ukraine is infamous internationally.

Both the White House and Secretary of State John Kerry have given their support to this subversion. Kerry, in a press conference Oct. 1 with Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, who visited Washington after appearing at the United Nations, backed the protesters, demanding that Hong Kong must be an “open society with the highest possible degree of autonomy and governed by rule of law.”



Creative Commons/Citobun

Protesters in Hong Kong, Sept. 28, 2014: funding and training courtesy of foreign “Project Democracy” networks.

Minister Wang Yi responded bluntly: “Secretary Kerry mentioned Hong Kong. Hong Kong affairs are China’s internal affairs. All countries should respect China’s sovereignty. And this is also a basic principle governing international relations. I believe for any country, for any society, no one will allow those illegal acts that violate public order. That’s the situation in the United States, and that’s the same situation in Hong Kong.”

The White House joined the imperial intervention. Obama’s spokesman, Josh Earnest, told the press Sept. 29, “The United States supports universal suffrage in Hong Kong in accordance with the Basic Law, and we support the aspirations of the Hong Kong people,” as if the thousands of mostly teenagers represented “the aspirations of the Hong Kong people.”

Wolfowitz, Again

One of the most instructive cases of the character of the “democracy” movement in Hong Kong is Jimmy Lai, who is an asset of the most extreme right-wing neocons in the United States. Jimmy Lai (Lai Chee-Ying), a media mogul who runs Hong Kong’s “pro-democracy” newspaper, the *Apple Daily*, is a financier and propagandist for the color revolution, and is now holding court on the street, granting interviews to the eager world press whores about the high principles of the movement.

Apple Daily, part of Jimmy Lai’s Next Media, was

launched after the 1989 Tiananmen Square mass demonstrations in Beijing. His funding of the protesters was revealed this past Spring, when his e-mails were leaked to the press. The key role is that of Lai’s bag-man and top assistant, Mark Simon, an American from Falls Church, Va., who previously worked for the Pentagon, did an internship with the CIA, and is a sworn defender and collaborator of the neo-con crowd that ran the G.W. Bush Administrations.

The *South China Morning Post* revealed on Aug. 11 that Simon, Lai, and neocon Paul Wolfowitz, an architect of the illegal and genocidal Iraq War, spent five hours plotting the “color revolution” on a yacht in Hong Kong harbor (date unspecified), while Simon brags in interviews that he is a dedicated neocon. He was introduced to Lai by Bill McGurn, a neocon and G.W. Bush’s chief speech writer. Lai, reports Simon, “was truly friends with Milton Friedman and Gary Becker.”

Lai also has business in Taiwan, and has funded the “black shirt” movement there, which occupied the Parliament in March, demanding that the Taiwan government end its efforts to establish strong economic and political ties with mainland China.

What Next?

Beginning on Oct. 3, groups of older Hong Kong residents have been attacking the demonstrators’ sites, tearing down their tents and banners. Press reports claim they are associated with the Triads (organized

crime gangs), but the press also acknowledges that many residents are cheering them on. Police have arrested dozens of them, but the attacks continue. The demonstrators cancelled a planned meeting with the government, claiming the government is behind the attackers.

Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying said on Oct. 3 that the street must be cleared by Oct. 6, or “all actions necessary” would be taken to ensure that government workers could go back to work.

The *People's Daily* editorial of Oct. 4, referenced above, elaborates the government's view:

“The so-called Occupy Central is using illegal methods to pursue the political goal of contravening the Basic Law. No matter what clever talk and gloss the organizers and inciters of Occupy Central use, whether civil disobedience or peaceful nonviolence, the illegality of Occupy

Central cannot be changed. The result is a trampling underfoot of the law, seriously disturbed social order, major economic losses, even perhaps injuries and deaths, and other grave results.... The measures taken by the Hong Kong police in dealing with Occupy Central are the inevitable demand of protecting the law.... A democratic society must respect the opinions of a minority, but that does not mean that a minority can do illegal things; a society based on rule of law must include different voices, but that does not mean that it can appease and connive at illegality.... As for the ideas of a very small minority of people to use Hong Kong to create a ‘color revolution’ in the interior of China, that is even more of a daydream.”

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‘Color Revolutions’ Are War

The strategy of the “color revolution” as a form of irregular warfare against states targeted for dissolution or regime change by the British Empire, is identified most closely with the work of Gene Sharp, an Oxford-educated political science professor, now emeritus at the University of Massachusetts. From Sharp's manual *From Dictatorship to Democracy*, comes the concept of organizing upheavals around a symbolic color, a tactic which has been taken up by such institutions as the National Endowment for Democracy in the United States.

The rash of such “color revolutions” has been well publicized over recent decades, starting with the “yellow revolution” against President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines (1986), the “orange revolution” against the Ukrainian government (2004-05), the “rose revolution” against the Georgian government (2003), and many others.

On May 23 of this year, the Russian government and military leadership specifically took note of the significance of the “color revolution” tactic, as a form of warfare. At the Third Moscow Conference on International Security, Russian and Belarusian military speakers gave detailed presentations on the strategy, and how it has played out around the world.

According to the Voice of Russia coverage of the conference, President Vladimir Putin's message to the conference identified the color revolution tactic, saying, “Obviously, modern challenges and threats make it necessary to stop the archaic logic of geopolitical games with a zero sum game, the attempts to force your own methods and values on other peoples, including by color revolutions.”

Later on, according to notes provided by Americans present at the conference, Russian and Belarusian generals spoke on the strategy and its history. Russian Chief of General Staff Gennadi Gerasimov emphasized that military force is concealed behind the color revolutions. If the protest potential turns out to be insufficient, military force is then used to ensure regime change. Libya was cited as a textbook example. In Syria, the West is using mercenaries and military assistance in an effort to overthrow the government, he said. What began as a purely internal conflict has turned into a battle between religious radicals and the government.

Given the increasingly close security cooperation between Russia and China over the intervening months, including within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, it is to be expected that the Russian view has been shared, in depth, with their Chinese colleagues.

See *EIR's* archive at www.larouchepub.com, for more depth.

—Nancy Spannaus

Ebola Arrives in a U.S. That's Totally Unprepared

by Debra Hanania-Freeman

Oct. 4—This past week, the inevitable occurred. The first case of Ebola, the deadly virus that is ravaging West Africa, was diagnosed in a patient in the United States. On Sept. 30, the CDC confirmed that laboratory tests showed that Thomas Duncan, a person who had traveled to Dallas, Texas, from West Africa, had Ebola. They said that the patient did not have symptoms when leaving West Africa—important, they stressed, because the victim is only contagious when symptomatic—but developed symptoms approximately five days after arriving in the United States.

In an effort to maintain public calm, Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Director Tom Frieden vowed to “stop Ebola in its tracks in the United States,” while acknowledging that the Dallas outbreak could become larger than one isolated case.

“I’m not going to promise that we can stop this at just one case, but I can tell you we have the advantage because the right steps are being taken. The fact is that CDC has been preparing for this day, working around the clock with local and state health departments. . . . I am therefore confident we will stop Ebola in its tracks here in the United States.”

Texas Gov. Rick Perry echoed Frieden’s remarks at a press conference at Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas, where Duncan was being treated. “Rest assured that our system is working as it should. Professionals on every level of the chain of command know what to do to minimize this potential risk to the people of Texas and this country.”

Even the White House got into the act, after facing a barrage of questions about the virus and efforts to contain it.

The reassurances have done little to stem a panic. Some called for America to close its borders until the epidemic is over. “We should allow no-one—*no one*—to enter this country from any West African nation,” Bill O’Reilly said on his Fox News show. Rumors spread online about Ebola cases being kept secret in various communities. Hospitals began contacting the CDC about cases they suspected might be Ebola. And a nationwide AP poll indicated that 9 out of 10 American were not confident that the government could protect them.

As more details emerged about the mishandling of even this one single case, that lack of confidence seemed to be justified.

The Duncan Case

Thomas Duncan got the Ebola virus when he helped to get his landlord’s pregnant 19-year-old daughter into a cab in Monrovia, Liberia, along with the girl’s brother. No ambulance would come for her, and she was very ill and convulsing. Duncan rode with her twice, because she was turned away at the hospital, both at a maternity ward and at one meant for Ebola patients, and he and her relatives had to turn around and take her home. Duncan helped her father and brother carry her back into the house. The *New York Times* reported that both she and her brother are now dead, and the father is very ill.

Soon afterward, Duncan flew out of Monrovia, changed planes in Brussels, and again at Dulles Airport near Washington, D.C. Finally, he arrived in Dallas, a city with a community of about 10,000 Liberians, where he has family. He was greeted with a cookout. Six days later, Duncan went to the emergency room at Texas Presbyterian running a high fever and complaining of severe abdominal pain. He also told the emergency room triage nurse that he had recently arrived from Liberia. He was told that it was nothing serious and was discharged with a diagnosis of low-grade viral gastroenteritis and sent away. He went home for two days and potentially exposed a number a reported 100 or so people, including five schoolchildren, others in his family, and two emergency medical workers.

It was literally minutes after Rick Perry had delivered his assurances that hospital officials confessed that, in fact, the professionals hadn't done what they had to do. The hospital had prepared for the possibility that Ebola would arrive in its emergency room. It had adopted a CDC screening checklist to identify patients with fever who had travelled from the region of West Africa beset by Ebola. The staff had rehearsed the event. The triage nurse who saw him actually asked the proper questions and flagged in the medical chart that he was a potential concern for Ebola.

"Regretfully, that information was not fully communicated throughout the care team," the hospital's chief quality office said. The physician seeing the patient didn't read the chart, and Duncan seemed like just another of the thousands of patients who don't have access to primary care physicians, and visit the emergency room because of fever and abdominal pain.

Despite Frieden's vow that they would "stop Ebola in its tracks," it wasn't long before CDC officials began contradicting themselves. First, when he was finally diagnosed after coming back to the hospital, they said that Duncan had potentially exposed 18 other people, before revising that estimate to nearly 80 people a few hours later, then to 100 people the next day.

Public health officials have now put the patient's



The first case of Ebola in the United States, in Dallas, Tex., created a "perfect storm" of inadequate communication and outright disinformation by officials responsible for dealing with the epidemic.

contacts under 21 days of surveillance, and Duncan's immediate family as well as his girlfriend have been placed in quarantine. But it took more than five days for public health workers to arrive to disinfect the homes and to remove the medical waste. In fact, President Obama had to issue an Executive Order allowing the medical waste to actually be removed, so it could be transported to one of only three facilities authorized to handle medical waste with this level of potential hazard.

Bad Policy and Disinformation

None of this inspires confidence. The hospital's initial mistake is hardly unusual in our health-care system, and other hospitals might not have been any better prepared to avoid it. But what is far more disturbing, is the mishandling that is *not* the result of error, but the result of bad policy and the conscious dissemination of disinformation.

Both the CDC and the National Institutes of Health are insisting that U.S. hospitals are fully prepared to screen, diagnose, and treat Ebola, and that state public health agencies are completely prepared to proceed with tried and true methods to control any possible spread of the virus should it pop up.

There's no question that the U.S. health-care system is better equipped than those in West Africa, but the truth is that there are *only four sites* in the United States cleared to treat Ebola. Those are hospitals with the Level 4 isolation and care units required to provide care

for patients infected with exotic agents, which may or may not have cures available, or appear in highly concentrated or modified forms from a research institution. Those sites are in Missoula, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; Bethesda, Md.; and Atlanta, Ga.

Level 4 units require a separate area with doors that are secured to keep out other hospital traffic. Each room has an anteroom—a double-doored chamber where medical staff can put on or take off their personal protective gear before and after tending to the patient. The double doors also preserve negative air pressure inside the patient's space, so air is always being sucked into

the room from the ventilation system, instead of floating out.

Inside the room, more complicated air circulation and filtration systems blow air from the ceiling across the patient and staff and into filters that remove any infectious organisms before release to the atmosphere on the hospital roof. Otherwise, the room has the usual equipment needed for critical care: ports for administering breathing oxygen and medicines, draining fluids and related treatments. Outside, a separate nursing station has all the regular ICU medicines, equipment, and supplies.

Chikungunya Virus In the Americas

Oct. 4—While the world's attention is focused on the Ebola epidemic in Africa, it is not the only sudden epidemic borne of conditions of economic breakdown. An excruciating mosquito-borne illness that arrived in the Americas less than a year ago, is leaping from the Caribbean to the Central and South American mainland, and has infected more than 1 million people. Cases have also emerged in the United States.

While the disease, called Chikungunya, usually is not fatal, 100 deaths have been recorded so far, and the epidemic has overwhelmed hospitals, cut economic productivity, and caused its sufferers days of pain and misery. And the count of victims is soaring.

In El Salvador, health officials report nearly 30,000 cases, up from 2,300 at the beginning of August, and hospitals are filled with people with the telltale signs of the illness, including joint pain so severe that it makes it impossible to walk.

Venezuela reported at least 1,700 cases last week and the number is expected to rise. Neighboring Colombia has around 4,800 cases, but the Health Ministry projects there will be 700,000 by the end of the year. Brazil has now recorded the first locally transmitted cases, which are distinct from those involving people who have contracted the virus while traveling in an infected area.

Hardest hit has been the Dominican Republic, with half the cases reported in the Americas. According to the Pan American Health Organization, Chikungunya has spread to at least two dozen countries and territories across the Western Hemisphere since the first case was registered in 2013.

Chikungunya has been around for a while. It was first identified in Tanzania in 1952 and has bedeviled Africa and Asia. No explanation has been provided for why it has suddenly appeared in the Western Hemisphere.

About a dozen cases have been confirmed as originating in Florida, spurring concern that this may be the beginning of the type of explosive growth seen elsewhere from a disease that has no vaccine or cure. According to Walter Tabachnick, the director of the Florida Medical Etymology Laboratory, it is likely that Chikungunya will infect 10,000 in Florida alone.

Medical and environmental experts are debating how best to quell the Florida outbreak before it takes off. In the Caribbean and Latin America, authorities have been spraying pesticide and encouraging people to remove water containers where mosquitoes tend to breed. Conditions vary widely in the region, but economic conditions have caused a shortage of insect repellent and pesticide sprayers. In the United States, the most effective pesticides are banned.

While it is too early to project how many will get sick or whether Chikungunya will become endemic, past outbreaks have affected as much as 30% of a population. In acute cases, the pain caused by the virus is debilitating for months.

—Debra Hanania-Freeman

Major teaching hospitals have, at best, Level 3 units that can handle infectious diseases spread by air, like influenza, bubonic plague or yellow fever—that have known cures.

A survey of 700 RNs from 250 hospitals in 31 states indicates that U. S. hospitals are not as prepared as CDC claims:

- 80% say their hospital has not communicated to them any policy regarding potential admission of patients infected by Ebola;
- 87% say their hospital has not provided education on Ebola that allows nurses to interact and ask questions;
- one-third say their hospital has insufficient supplies of eye protection (face shields or side shields with goggles) and fluid resistant/impermeable gowns;
- nearly 40% say their hospital does not have plans to equip isolation rooms with plastic-covered mattresses and pillows and to discard all linens after use; less than 10% said they were aware their hospital does have such a plan in place;
- more than 60% say their hospital fails to reduce the number of patients they must care for in order to accommodate caring for an “isolation” patient

Also of grave concern is the fact that Americans

continue to be told that Ebola doesn’t spread easily because “it isn’t airborne.” While there is no evidence that the Ebola virus can survive “independently” in the air, it is present in significant concentration in *all* body fluids of sick patients, including the saliva emitted when an infected individual sneezes or coughs.

What does that mean? Well, if you are exposed on one single occasion to one sneeze from someone who is infected, you are not likely to become infected. However, if you are repeatedly exposed, especially in a confined space, to the aerosol spray of an infected individual, the likelihood of infection rises dramatically. As the reservoir of the infection increases in any population, so does the likelihood of infection.

Health-care workers continue to question why, if it is true that the virus doesn’t spread easily, two American health-care workers who were transported back to the United States for treatment were kept in biohazard tubes during transport, and those handling them were dressed in full bio containment gear. Simply put, just because such equipment is not readily available doesn’t mean it isn’t necessary.

But, perhaps the most compelling question is also the most obvious one: If Ebola doesn’t spread easily,

Budget Cuts ‘Eroded Our Ability To Respond’

On Sept. 16, the U.S. Senate Committees on Appropriations and Health, Education, Labor, and Pension held a hearing to discuss the resources needed to address the Ebola outbreak. Sen Patty Murray (D-Wash.) asked National Institutes of Health (NIH) representative Anthony Fauci about budget sequestration’s effect on the efforts.

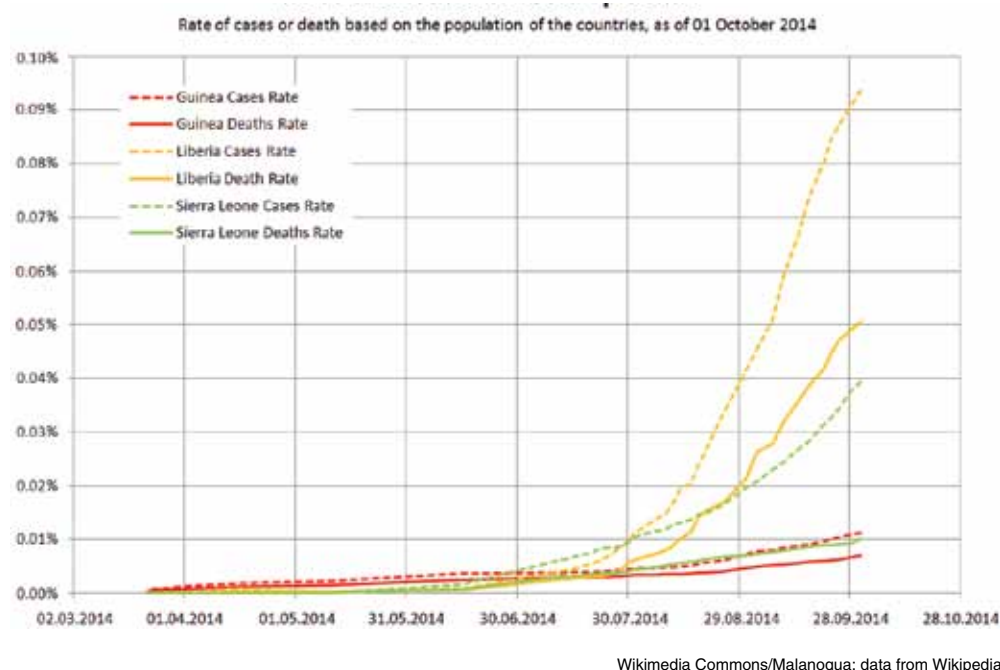
“I have to tell you honestly it’s been a significant impact on us,” said Fauci. “It has both in an acute and a chronic, insidious way eroded our ability to respond in the way that I and my colleagues would like to see us be able to respond to these emerging threats. And in my institute particularly, that’s responsible for responding on the dime to an emerging infectious disease threat, this is particularly damaging.” Sequestra-

tion required NIH to cut its budget by 5%, a total of \$1.55 billion. Cuts were applied across all of its programs, affecting every area of medical research.

Dr. Beth Bell, director of the CDC’s National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, also testified before the committee. Her department, which has led the U.S. intervention in West Africa, was hit with a \$13 million budget cut as a result of the sequestration cuts.

Bell argued that the epidemic could have been stopped if more had been done sooner to build global health security. International aid budgets were hit hard by the sequester, reducing global health programs by \$411 million and USAID by \$289 million. “If even modest investments had been made to build a public health infrastructure in West Africa previously, the current Ebola epidemic could have been detected earlier, and it could have been identified and contained. This Ebola epidemic shows that any vulnerability could have widespread impact if not stopped at the source.”

FIGURE 1
2014 West African Ebola Epidemic



then why are all attempts to contain its spread in West Africa so tragically ineffective?

Catastrophic Proportions

As of this writing, five new cases of the infection are identified every hour in Sierra Leone alone. World Health Organizations (WHO) officials admit that this doesn't nearly reflect the reality of the rate of spread. It is still the case that 74% of those identified die within 72-96 hours. Overall, in the two countries hardest hit—Sierra Leone and Liberia—the number infected is not only increasing, but the rate at which it increases continues to pick up steam. At present, the numbers infected is doubling every nine days.

On Sept. 16, Obama ordered 3,000 U.S. soldiers into West Africa, and in a speech at the United Nations the next day, he pompously criticized the international response as too slow and too small. But, it was Obama who failed to act much earlier, despite pleas from African heads of state and various relief agencies. Two weeks later, the soldiers still had not arrived, although troops already on the ground did begin to level swampy grassland, unload supplies, and build tents. Once completed, the hope is they can train the necessary thousands of nurses necessary just in Sierra Leone and Liberia to treat Ebola.

Infectious disease specialists from both the CDC and the WHO say that the epidemic will continue to worsen until 70% of Ebola patients can find a room in a treatment center where they can't transmit the disease to others. Currently, less than 15% manage to do so. The United Nations estimates that any effective treatment and containment operation will require at least \$1 billion in additional funds.

None can dispute that the Ebola epidemic is a tragedy that has reached catastrophic proportions. Nor can one argue that the response to it has been a gross failure. But, more

than that, far more serious questions are being raised. Is it possible that all the governments and agencies could possibly be as shortsighted and incompetent as to have let things get to this point? Or was the inaction intentional?

And, that question has to be asked, especially in an environment where the entire world has witnessed Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Philip calling for the reduction of the global population by several billion, where Philip has said that to ensure such a result, he would hope to be reincarnated as a deadly virus. It is also the case that the United States has never repudiated Henry Kissinger's infamous National Security Study Memorandum 2000, which called the increase of population in the developing sector a threat to U.S. security.

Some have gone so far as to not only question why the epidemic was allowed to escalate until it was out of control, as it now is, but have charged that the virus itself is a product of biological warfare.

While those questions remain unanswered, the fact is that any claim that the U.S.—or any other nation—is safe from an Ebola pandemic is a lie. Even the CDC's Frieden has admitted that until and unless the epidemic in West Africa is contained, the United States is at risk.

The author is a Doctor of Public Health.

Economics in Brief

China-Mexico

November Signing Set For Port Complexes

Oct. 3—Agreements for joint work in building the long-planned Veracruz-Oaxaca Trans-Isthmus Railway and industrial corridor, a high-speed rail line from Mexico City to Queretero in the center of the country, and modern, high-tech agroparks are expected to be signed in November, when Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto and Chinese President Xi Jinping meet in Beijing on Nov. 13, *Excelsior* reported on Oct. 1.

Details of the joint Chinese-Mexican infrastructure fund have been worked out and signed, according to *Excelsior*. Initially funded at \$1.5 billion, and then increased to \$3 billion, the fund targets mass transit, ports, energy and agroindustry projects, starting with those mentioned above.

The Trans-Isthmus rail line is the most ambitious and significant in physical-economic terms. The line is to function as a “dry canal,” connecting the Gulf of Mexico port of Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz, with the Pacific port of Salina Cruz, Oaxaca. President Peña Nieto’s intent is to build up a productive, industrial corridor, in clusters of new settlements along the route, *Excelsior* reported.

This is precisely the development corridor along that route championed by the LaRouche movement since the 1970s, when it was designated one of four development poles to be built around “industrial port complexes” under President José López Portillo’s (1976-82) national industrialization program. It was thwarted, and López Portillo ousted, on orders from the IMF and allied institutions.

China-Russia

New Ice-Free Port In Russian Far East

Oct. 3—China is helping Russia build a large port at Zarubino, Russia, an ice-free

location just 18 km from the Chinese border. The port is connected by road and rail to the Chinese city of Hunchun in the northwestern province of Jilin. Jilin province signed a deal with the Russian transport firm Summa Group to develop the new port on the Sea of Japan, which can handle 60 million tons of cargo a year.

A private Jilin company has been spending several years trying to develop the North Korean port of Rajin, but has run into difficulties, experts say. Chinese media have recently started to focus attention on the Zarubino port. Expansion of the port is to begin in 2015 and will begin operations in 2018, according to Alexander Ananenko, the project manager of the port in the Summa Group. The project includes building a port terminal to handle Chinese grain—one of Jilin’s main exports—and upgrading railway lines connecting the port to Hunchun.

Opening a port at Zarubino gives Russia another ice-free port in the Far East. For it to be effective, Russia would also have to build rail links to Zarubino from the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Liu Bin, a professor at Dalian Maritime University, indicated that Russia began to warm to the idea of the Zarubino port, after the Ukrainian crisis and the economic sanctions that resulted from that.

Bolivia

First Nuclear Reactor Planned for La Paz

Oct. 2—Bolivian President Evo Morales, speaking in the department of La Paz on the occasion of the signing of a hydroelectric plant contract there, announced that the nation’s first nuclear reactor will be built in the department, with an estimated investment of more than \$2 billion by 2025. The first reactor will be used for research, medical diagnostics, and cancer treatment purposes, as well as food preservation, seed improvement, and insect control through a gamma irradiation plant, he said. The official announcement on when the “Nuclear Energy in Bolivia”

project will begin has not yet been made.

Morales’ nuclear plan is part of the concept of turning Bolivia into an energy hub for South America, not only providing electricity for its homes and new industries, but exporting power to its neighbors.

Morales said, “I am convinced that the country that controls its energy is a liberated country, an independent country.... The best way to free ourselves is also having nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.”

Eurasia

Economic Union Treaty Ratified by Russia

Oct. 3—Russian President Vladimir Putin announced today that the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) treaty, which was signed on May 29 by the leaders of Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, has been ratified by the Russian parliament and signed into law by himself. “This is a major milestone in our joint work on integration with our closest partners and allies,” he said.

The move follows ratification in the two houses of parliament, the State Duma on Sept. 26 and the Federation Council on Oct. 1.

The Eurasian Economic Union, which is based on the already existing Customs Union of the three countries, will become operational Jan. 1, 2015.

According to Itar-Tass, “the agreement is the basic document defining the accords between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan for creating the EEU for free movement of goods, services, capital and workforce and conducting coordinated, agreed or common policies in key sectors of the economy, such as energy, industry, agriculture and transport.

“It stipulates the transition of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan to the next stage of integration after the Customs Union and the common economic space.

“The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union stipulates customs and technical regulation, foreign trade policies and

measures to protect the internal market. The agreement envisages transition to common customs tariffs.

“The agreement also stipulates principles of coordinated macro-economic and foreign exchange policies, financial market regulation, interaction in the energy and transport sectors, development of a common gas, oil, petroleum product, medicines and medical equipment market.”

Belarus is set to ratify the treaty on Oct. 7. Kazakhstan’s lower chamber already ratified it on Oct. 1.

Today, Armenian Prime Minister Hovik Abrahamyan announced that Armenia will join the Eurasian Economic Union on Oct. 10, at a signing in Minsk, Belarus.

Kyrgyzstan President Almazbek Atambaev has said that his country will join the Customs Union by the end of 2014.

Russia

Putin: Diversify Ties With BRICS, Others

Oct. 2—Russian President Vladimir Putin participated today in the “Russia Calling!” investment forum organized by VTB Capital, where he elaborated on the prospects and priorities for the Russian economy in the immediate period ahead. He emphasized “diversification of foreign economic ties.”

In his remarks to the forum, Putin said: “Among our priorities is greater business, trade, investment and technological partnership with Latin America, the Asia-Pacific region and our colleagues within BRICS, including China and India, naturally.

“As you may know, during my May visit to Beijing, we signed a big package of Russian-Chinese economic agreements worth tens of billions of dollars. Among them is a 30-year contract for the supply of Russian gas to China.

“The creation of the infrastructure necessary for its implementation will become one of the largest construction projects in the world. This is, of course, not

only about energy cooperation—we intend to work in other areas as well.

“I would like to add that only recently Gazprom made the first trial supply of oil for rubles. Further, we intend to actively use our national currencies in our trade in energy resources and in other foreign economic transactions with both China and other countries. As you may know, corresponding mechanisms have been created within BRICS as well.

“We see the use of national currencies as a serious mechanism for reducing risks, creating opportunities for participants in economic activities and, of course, great prospects for promoting regional integration.”

NASA-India

Radar Satellite Mission Is Well on Its Way

Oct. 2—The NASA-India Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) satellite mission, formalized this week during Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s visit to Washington, is already making progress toward a planned 2020 launch. Last March, both the NASA and ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization) radars passed instrument design reviews, for each of the two radars that will make up the scientific payload of the satellite. With approval of the designs, work can begin for the next stage of building the instruments.

The main purpose of the mission is to measure the deformation of the Earth’s surface that takes place due to earthquakes, volcanoes, subsidence, uplifts, and landslides. It will be able to track the dynamics of the cryosphere (areas of the Earth’s surface where water is solid), such as glaciers, sea ice, permafrost, and ice sheets; track changes in vegetation and wetlands; and support global disaster responses.

NASA will schedule a workshop to consider potential applications of the NISAR data, open to the scientific community, and to explore new areas for users of the data.

● **DB SCHENKER**, the leading rail logistics operator in Germany, is offering an inter-modal freight transfer from China all the way to Brazil (and other Ibero-American countries), which, through use of rail, truck, and aircraft capabilities, will bring freight around the globe in less than half the time required by maritime transport.

● **THE AUSTRIAN** Economic Chambers will hold a conference on “BRICS versus NAFTA—The Ups and Downs in Economic Order” in Vienna, on Nov. 13. The keynote, expected to be skeptical of the BRICS, will be given by Rachel Ziemba (Director Emerging Markets, Roubini Global Economics U.K.), but speakers also include prominent representatives from the BRICS countries, notably China.

● **THE RESIGNATION** of Argentina’s Central Bank Governor, Juan Carlos Fabrega, Sept. 30, and his replacement by Alejandro Vanoli, head of the National Securities Commission, signifies that President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner intends to clamp down on domestic vultures engaged in financial warfare to destabilize her government and the country—what Chief of Staff Jorge Capitanich referred to as “active coup-planning.”

● **THE CENTRAL ROUTE** of China’s South-North Water Diversion project is ready to start operating this month, bringing water from the Yangtze Valley to China’s densely populated but dry Northern Plain.

● **ECUADOR’S DEFENSE** Minister Maria Fernanda Espinosa announced from Beijing on Sept. 19 that Ecuador will develop its own satellite, thanks to space technology from China. Chinese officials expressed interest in training Ecuadorian aerospace professionals.

Obama's Mideast Fiasco: '100% Guaranteed To Fail'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Oct. 5—Vice President Joseph Biden told an embarrassing half-truth about the Obama Administration's doomed strategy for defeating the Islamic State, in a speech at Harvard University on Oct. 2. He lamented that American allies, including Saudi Arabia and Turkey, were responsible for assisting in the rise of the Islamic State (IS) through arms and funds to the radical jihadists. Biden's candid admission drew an immediate reaction from Turkish President Recip Erdogan, who publicly called out the American VP, and accused him of lying about a personal conversation that Biden recounted to the Harvard audience, in which he said the former Turkish prime minister had lamented that Turkey had inadvertently aided in the rise of IS.

By the morning of Oct. 4, the White House issued a "clarification" of Biden's remarks, essentially apologizing to Erdogan and, by implication, to the Saudis as well.

Biden was telling the truth when he named Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Kuwait as boosters of the Sunni faction of radical jihadists. But he failed to acknowledge that the Obama Administration has been boosting the very terrorists that the United States is now fighting in both Iraq and Syria. From at least 2011-13, the U.S. was itself running a weapons-smuggling operation out of Benghazi, Libya, funneling arms to Syrian rebels seeking to overthrow the Bashar al-Assad government in collusion with Turkey and Qatar.

The United Nations has published a series of reports on violations of the Libyan arms embargo, detailing the

weapons flows. Up until the Sept. 11, 2012 assault on the U.S. mission and CIA compound in Benghazi, the CIA had a team of operatives working the arms route out of Benghazi, using Qatar military cargo planes to funnel all varieties of weapons to the Syrian rebels through Turkey. And up until recently, Turkey has abetted the Islamic State in a rat-line of foreign fighters, weapons, and money running from southern Turkey into northern Iraq.

Erdogan Targets Assad

This past week, the situation along the Turkey-Syria border got further complicated when the Turkish parliament passed a government-sponsored resolution to provide support to the U.S.-led coalition fighting against the Islamic State in both Syria and Iraq. While the Syrian government has publicly stated its tacit support for American bombing missions against IS targets in the north of the country, and has advertised that the United States has been unofficially coordinating those attacks with Damascus, the Syrians responded harshly to the idea of Turkish involvement on the side of the U.S.

For one thing, the Turkish government continues to place higher priority on the overthrow of Assad. It has mooted the idea of creating a no-fly zone in the north of Iraq and a safe zone. Given that the Islamic State does not have an air force, the idea of a Turkish no-fly zone in northern Iraq can only mean one thing: It is actually targeted at the Syrian regime.

Furthermore, Turkey has been blocking the passage of Iraqi Kurdish fighters into northern Syria, to assist Syrian Kurds battling the IS near the critical border town of Kobani. Turkish authorities have used water cannons and have sealed the border to the Iraqi Kurds, thus in effect abetting the IS offensive. The Assad government warned that any involvement of Turkey in the fighting in northern Syria would be viewed as a foreign invasion in violation of Syrian sovereignty, and a violation as well of the recent UN Security Council resolution, which obliges all UN member-states to block the flow of foreign fighters and weapons into Syria and Iraq.

While the United States continues a non-stop bombing campaign against IS in Iraq and Syria, the jihadists continue to take more territory. According to an Egyptian source, in recent weeks of fighting, IS has taken over 70 more Syrian and Iraqi towns and villages, and expanded the overall territory under its control. Gen. Anthony Zinni (ret.), former head of the U.S. Central Command, told a Washington audience last week that the Obama plan for defeating IS is so fatally flawed that it is guaranteed “one hundred percent” to fail.

Recent indications are that the IS forces are closing in around Baghdad itself, which has been the constant target of suicide bombings, and would be a prize objective for the jihadists.

The 28 Pages Are Key

In an interview with [RIA Novosti](#) on Oct. 3, this author traced the flaw in Obama’s war plan all the way back to the President’s refusal to declassify the 28-page chapter from the 2002 Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11, which reportedly details the role of the Saudis in the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. By covering for the Saudis, President Obama has made it impossible to conduct a genuine campaign to defeat the Islamic State.

From before 9/11 right up to the present, the Saudis and other Gulf states have been funneling arms, money, and foreign fighters into the terrorist groups. Until that relationship is fully exposed and shut down—starting with the declassification of the crucial 28 pages—no effective war against IS can be waged.

There is legislation in Congress—HConRes 428, sponsored by Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.)—demanding that Obama declassify the pages, originally classified by President G.W. Bush.

Furthermore, President Obama’s refusal to go to Congress for authorization for the war against the Is-

lamic State—despite unanimous demands from his Cabinet that he must get Congressional approval—has added to the problem. The war, as now being fought, is unconstitutional, and is grounds for Obama’s impeachment for violating Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

Obama has rejected the idea of formal collaboration with Syria and Iran in the campaign against IS—to assure the Saudis and other Gulf states that the U.S. continues to support regime change in Syria, as well as the defeat of IS. He has left China and Russia on the sidelines, although both countries face similar threats from Uighur and Chechen jihadists, many of whom are now fighting in Syria and Iraq with the Islamic State, the al-Nusra Front, and the Islamic Front. To conceal the fact that he has rejected the best advice of his Joint Chiefs of Staff and instead adopted a losing strategy, White House spokesmen have asked for patience, claiming that the war to defeat IS will take years, perhaps generations.

Obama Lies

To make matters worse, the President has attacked the U.S. intelligence community for alleged failure to foresee the IS threat.

In an interview with CBS TV “60 Minutes” on Sept. 28, Obama said that Director of National Intelligence Gen. James Clapper had failed to warn him about the IS threat, and failed to see how poorly trained the Iraqi Armed Forces were. In reality, President Obama was repeatedly warned about the threat from the IS—from no later than November 2013, when then-Iraq Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki came to Washington and begged Obama to launch a bombing campaign against the jihadists. This was two months before IS launched its first major offensive in western Iraq, taking Fallujah and Ramadi.

Top U.S. intelligence officials, including notably the head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Gen. Michael Flynn, repeatedly told the White House and Congress about the danger of IS, and warned that the group would launch a major offensive to take territory in both Iraq and Syria during 2014.

Not only did U.S. intelligence professionals revolt against the President’s accusations. Breitbart News reported that the President had only attended 42% of his Presidential Daily Briefings since coming into office. They are the daily in-person briefings from the Office of the Director of National Security and the CIA given to the President every morning.

‘Make Development A Mass Movement’

Kesha Rogers of the LaRouche Policy Committee, former candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Texas, issued this statement about Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s speech in New York (see International section).

Oct. 2—During his speech at Madison Square Garden in New York, India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi, channels the spirit of the great Indian leader and freedom fighter, Mahatma Gandhi. Modi proclaims, “Mahatma Gandhi made the freedom struggle a mass movement. Let’s make development a mass movement.... On 2019, India will celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Gandhi. He gave us freedom. What did we give him?”

That is the challenge to which not only Indian-Americans, but all Americans, must respond.

That mission of a mass movement for development was further defined during Modi’s speech to a gathering of thousands of young people representing diverse nationalities and ethnicities, to which Modi declared: “Some believe that the world changes with the wisdom of the old. I think that the idealism, innovation, energy and ‘can do’ attitude, of the youth, is even more powerful.” In describing his hope for India, Modi imagines, “800 million youth joining hands, to transform the nation.... Lift people out of poverty; put clean water and sanitation, within the reach of all. Make health care available to all. A roof, over every head.”

The fight for development has become the defining mission for a future for young people, not only in India, but in the nations of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India,

China, South Africa). They, along with other nations of South America and Southwest Asia, have made building great projects, jobs for the youth, and scientific progress, the key to lifting their young people out of despair. The United States and the trans-Atlantic region have continued to deny the youth of their nations a future, with now more than 50% unemployment among the youth in Greece, Spain, and Italy, the so-called developed nations.

Economist Lyndon LaRouche has fought for the last 40 years, on the record, to bring about a new paradigm for mankind, restoring the ideas of great Classical renaissances, which have been the backbone of all great societies. LaRouche and his movement are leading the charge in the United States to bring the U.S into joining with the BRICS nations, to crush the evil policies of the same British empire which Gandhi sought to put an end to—the empire which is still our enemy today. Obama’s policies of war and fascist austerity are dictated by the financial powers controlling that empire, powers which are working to

defeat the BRICS.

America must join the BRICS and allied nations to crush that empire, once and for all.

As the Indian community prepares to celebrate the 145th birth anniversary of the great Indian leader, and freedom fighter, Mahatma Gandhi, with a week of beautiful and profound celebrations, peace walks, and lighting ceremonies across the world, the power and spirit of Gandhi’s fight could not ring more true, than in what has now been reflected by the BRICS and allied nations, in their quest for peace through scientific progress and economic development.

We must respond to the challenge, today, that Prime Minister Modi has put before us. What will we give to Gandhi? What will we give to our future? We can recall the reflections of that great American freedom fighter, Martin Luther King, who once said, “If humanity is to progress, Gandhi is inescapable. He lived, thought, and acted, inspired by the vision of humanity evolving toward a world of peace and harmony. We may ignore him at our own risk.”



Schiller Institute

Kesha Rogers

Richard Dawkins' Secular Humanism Is Stardust Fascism

by Benjamin Deniston

Aug. 24—British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins was asked on Aug. 20 about the “ethical dilemma” posed to a woman if she became pregnant with a baby with Down syndrome. His Twitter response was blunt: “Abort it and try again. It would be immoral to bring it into the world if you have the choice.”

Dawkins’ disgusting comment generated a media firestorm, but what is more interesting is the fact that people were surprised by Dawkins’ loose expression of his thoughts. In his own “apology” in response to the fervor, “Abortion & Down Syndrome: An Apology for Letting Slip the Dogs of Twitterwar,” he simply diluted his statement in standard academic liberal style, but maintained that his views are simply a logical consequence of his “scientific” (utilitarian) definition of “morality.”

Instead of being shocked by his initial nonchalant admission of the logical consequences of his ideology, it would be more productive to examine that British school of thought of which Dawkins is both a product and proponent. Dawkins’ career holds some instructive parallels to another infamous British evolutionary biologist. Although Dawkins has been called “Darwin’s Rottweiler” the more important comparison isn’t to Darwin, but to the person who was initially called “Darwin’s Bull-

dog,” **Thomas H. Huxley**. Besides his promotion of Darwin, Huxley was a loyal servant of the British Empire, serving as President of the Royal Society; was selected for “Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council” (during the reign of Queen Victoria); and, among other things, was the teacher of one-time Fabian and imperial strategic thinker H.G. Wells. But the best Dawkins parallel isn’t Thomas, but his grandson **Julian Huxley** (1887-1975).



Erin Stevenson O'Connor

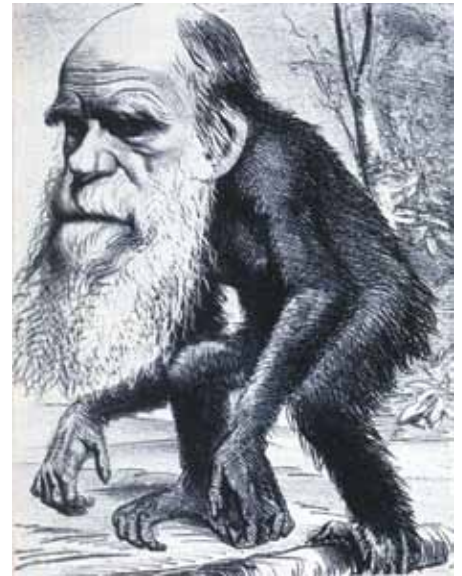
A child lovingly cares for his baby brother, who has Down syndrome.



A collection of monkeys, bulldogs, and rottweilers, left to right: Thomas Huxley with his grandson Julian, who became a leader of the eugenics movement; Richard Dawkins lectures on “The God Delusion”; a contemporary cartoon of Charles Darwin, whose principal promoter was Thomas Huxley.



Creative Commons/Matthias Asgeirsson



On the day of Julian’s birth in 1887, his father was away attending the diamond jubilee celebration for Queen Victoria; 71 years later Julian would be knighted for his service to the Empire. Dawkins has followed many of Julian’s footsteps through the British establishment. Julian attended Balliol College, Oxford, as did Dawkins later. At Oxford, Julian was an early organizer of the Oxford University Scientific Society, of which Dawkins became a senior patron. Julian became an evolutionary biologist, and furthered the work of Darwin, as did Dawkins. Julian was integral in the development of the “humanist” movement, as is Dawkins.

Most notably, Julian Huxley was a leading member of the British Eugenics Society, including serving as president from 1959 to 1962. Prior to that, in 1948, in the fresh aftermath of the public exposure of Hitler’s own eugenics experiment, Julian—as the first director of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—included a defense of eugenics in his draft of UNESCO’s founding document. He wrote eugenics must be defended, “so that much that now is unthinkable may at least become thinkable.”¹ From there Julian

1. “Even though it is quite true that any radical eugenic policy will be for many years politically and psychologically impossible ... it will be important for UNESCO to see that the eugenic problem is examined with the greatest care and that the public mind is informed of the issues at stake so that much that now is unthinkable may at least become thinkable.” *UNESCO: Its Purpose and Its Philosophy*, 1948.

went on to hook up with former Nazi SS member Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands and Nazi associate Prince Philip (Duke of Edinburgh) to found the modern environmentalist movement, centered around their creation of the World Wildlife Fund (and the 1001 Club), as the new avenue to carry forward their eugenics/population-reduction program.

Should it be a surprise when Dawkins has a slip of the keyboard, and lets loose the depth of his ideological adherence to this particular British school of thought?

And what about the widespread and popular promotion of the axiomatic assumptions underlying this entire fascist ideology? For example, are you simply “made of stardust”?

The ‘Humanism’ Counter-Gang

Those offended by Dawkins’ nonchalant and utilitarian dismissal of human life (“it would be immoral to bring it into the world if you have the choice”), should take a deeper look into the ideology from which such statements are derived. For example, this author recently suffered through a recording of an 80-minute discussion between Dawkins and **Neil deGrasse Tyson** from September 2010 (boldly entitled “Poetry of Science,” no less).²

2. Held by the Richard Dawkins Foundation for Reason and Science, at Howard University, Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, 2010.

While there is no evidence that Tyson, the host of the popular science show “Cosmos,” would endorse Dawkins’ Aug. 20 statement, in their 2010 discussion the two gush over each other in full endorsement and promotion of the reductionist ideology from which Dawkins’ statement is a logical conclusion. That 2010 discussion is a clinical expression of what is wrong with science today. As will be clear below, Tyson and Dawkins join Lawrence Krauss, Bill Nye, and others as mouthpieces for the popular promotion of a narrative which is not only false, but is the axiomatic basis for Dawkins’ expressed views about the “morality” of cleansing society of those with Down syndrome. This is not to claim that members of this pop science gaggle are necessarily malicious, nor that they are original; they are the popular faces put forward to promulgate a much longer-standing doctrine.

A certain rallying point of this has been the so-called “humanist” movement, in which Dawkins again follows the eugenicist Huxley’s footsteps. Following his 1948 call for the resurgence of eugenics as director of UNESCO, but prior to his 1959 assumption of the presidency of the British Eugenics Society, Julian presided over the founding congress of the International Humanist and Ethical Union (1952). In addition to the work of Julian Huxley, that of **Bertrand Russell** (especially his 1927 essay “Why I Am Not a Christian”) became cen-

tral to the movement. Russell was president of Cardiff Humanists (Wales) and a member of the Advisory Council of the British Humanist Association (a member organization of the International Humanist and Ethical Union).³ Upon the completion of his term as president of the British Eugenics Society in 1962, and shortly after his 1961 co-founding of the World Wildlife Fund alongside Princes Bernhard and Philip, Huxley became president of the same British Humanist Association (1963 to 1965).

This “humanist” movement operates as a counter-gang, counterposing the worst form of reductionist science to the most extreme forms of radical religious fundamentalism—the same fundamentalism that the British Empire has supported and continues to support and utilize.⁴ The movement acknowledges its roots in the utilitarianism of British Empire philosophers and agents Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill.⁵

As will be discussed below, this false gang/counter-gang narrative runs contrary to the realities of the foundations of modern science, which are centered upon the work of Nicholas of Cusa (1401-64) in the creation of the Golden Renaissance.

In the United States, “humanist” leaders include the late **Paul Kurtz**, who was a chairman of the International Humanist and Ethical Union from 1986 to 1994, and received its International Humanist Award in 1999.

On British Malthusianism

EIR’s archive, available through www.larouchepub.com, has extensive coverage of the British imperial depopulation strategy historically. In addition, some of the following major publications can be purchased at the same website:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *There Are No Limits to Growth* (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1983).

“The Genocidal Roots of Bush’s ‘New World Order,’” *EIR* Special Report, May 1992.

“The True Story Behind the Fall of the House of Windsor,” *EIR* Special Report, September 1997.

3. Lyndon LaRouche identified Bertrand Russell as perhaps the most evil man of the 20th century. See “How Bertrand Russell Became An Evil Man,” *Fidelio*, Fall 1994.

4. The fact that the Islamic State radical who recently beheaded journalist James Foley spoke with a British accent is a reflection of the history of the British Empire’s supporting and molding radical religious groupings for its own geopolitical use. See “Put Britain on the List of States Sponsoring Terrorism,” *EIR*, Jan. 21, 2000. Among the array of damning evidence presented in this pre-9/11 document submitted to then-U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, it was noted that Osama bin Laden was a terrorist operating freely in London, with British media giving him open access to “spread his calls for jihad against the United States.” Investigations by LaRouche’s associates after 9/11 have documented British-Saudi financing behind the attack, centered around the Al-Yamamah arms for oil deal brokered between then-British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Saudi Prince Bandar bin-Sultan, involving the British defense company BAE Systems. See “Bust the London-Riyadh Global Terror Axis,” *EIR*, Aug 16, 2013. Some have proposed changing the name of London to Londonistan.

5. In 1960, British Gen. Sir Frank Edward Kitson authored *Gangs and Counter-Gangs*, based on his special operations methods of covert infiltration to induce conflict among various groupings within the native population of Kenya, in order to ensure the maintenance of British colonial rule. Kitson was later Aide-de-Camp General to Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom from 1983 to 1985.



Adolf Hitler and his favorite economist, Hjalmar Schacht. In a 1971 debate with Lyndon LaRouche, economist Abba Lerner defended Schacht, saying if Germany had gone with Schacht's program earlier, "Hitler would not have been necessary."

Kurtz has been referred to as the father of "secular humanism" and has created an array of associated organizations, including the Council for Secular Humanism, the Center for Inquiry, and the Committee for Skeptical Inquiry (CSI). CSI fellows include pop science mouthpieces mentioned above: Bill Nye, Neil deGrasse Tyson, Lawrence M. Krauss, Sean B. Carroll, Stephen Jay Gould, Carl Sagan, and Richard Dawkins. Many of these particular "scientists" display a radical and religious-like devotion to the claim that mankind is causing catastrophic global warming."⁶

Kurtz was a prize student of **Sidney Hook**, who worked with the anglophile faction of the Central Intelligence Agency in the founding of the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF), a cultural warfare operation

6. The current evidence for catastrophic climate change caused by human activity is so ridiculous, and the institutions promoting this narrative have been so often caught red-handed in activity bordering on fraud, that fanatical support for the anthropogenic climate change narrative certainly calls into question one's scientific competence.

run by the CIA. At the CCF's founding, one of the five honorary chairmen was Bertrand Russell. In an interesting side note, one of many magazines set up by the CCF was *Encounter* (founded by CCF-associate and later "godfather of neo-conservatism" **Irving Kristol**), which featured the works of Julian Huxley, among others.⁷ It is also noteworthy that Lyndon LaRouche debated and defeated a close associate of Kurtz and Hook, Abba Lerner, at Queens College in New York in 1971, getting Lerner to admit that he supported the economic policies of Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht.⁸

Let all this stand as background to the understanding of Richard Dawkins himself. What, then, is this British reductionist ideology, around which all these people and organizations orbit?

'A Life Not Worthy To Be Lived'

In 2012 the British Humanist Association presented its "Award for Distinguished Services to Humanism" to Dawkins, who opened his acceptance speech by quoting Bertrand Russell, and closed with a poem by Julian Huxley (a prior recipient of the same award—marking another step for Dawkins in Huxley's footsteps).⁹

Dawkins said, "We are closer cousins to amoebas than amoebas are to bacteria; we are very close cousins to amoebas and this puts us in our place." Dawkins believes that mankind is simply an animal species, and has argued for legal rights for higher apes on these "scientific" grounds. A 1997 secular humanism declaration signed by Dawkins (along with Kurtz) stated their view even more clearly:

As far as the scientific enterprise can determine, *Homo sapiens* is a member of the animal kingdom. Human capabilities appear to differ in degree, not in kind, from those found among the

7. "Modern Art Was CIA Weapon," *The Independent*, Oct. 22, 1995; "The Congress for Cultural Freedom: Making the Postwar World Safe for Fascist Kulturkampf," *EIR*, June 25, 2004.

8. LaRouche induced Lerner to admit he, and the financial establishment, were promoting fascist economics. Lerner, to the surprise of those in attendance, stated that "if Germany had accepted Schacht's policies, Hitler would not have been necessary." See, "LaRouche's Fateful Debate With Abba Lerner," *EIR*, March 12, 2004. Sydney Hook himself told a LaRouche associate after the debate that LaRouche was a "potential threat" now; he would never be allowed to become a genuine threat.

9. "Richard Dawkins Wants Evolutionary Science To Be 'the New Classics'," *The Guardian*, June 12, 2012.

higher animals. Human-kind's rich repertoire of thoughts, feelings, aspirations, and hopes seems to arise from electrochemical brain processes, not from an immaterial soul that operates in ways no instrument can discover.¹⁰

But it is worse than that. For this reductionist school, life itself is nothing but a product of chemistry and physics. As was asserted in the above-cited gush fest between Dawkins and Tyson, "biology [is] a junior science to physics" because "life is just the extreme expression of complex chemistry," and chemistry is just an expression of physics.

Again, these are not original ideas to these mouthpieces; they have simply made a career popularizing this imperial doctrine under the false name of science. They have been employed as spigots, through which some very old British sewage flows.

Dawkins asserts that aborting defective fetuses is the "moral" thing to do (a statement Julian Huxley would have surely applauded). When faced with a public backlash, Dawkins hides behind the liberal curtain, stating that we all define our own personal view of morality.¹¹ But that doesn't negate the fraudulent and dangerous logical-axiomatic basis of his thoughts.

Who, in this utilitarian, reductionist worldview can define the boundaries for such actions? What stops the



A euthanasia poster in Germany before Hitler took power: "Look who you're carrying. One person with birth defects, over 60 years, costs an average of 50,000 Reichsmarks." Dawkins is no different.

practices of eugenics and population reduction, which Dawkins claims will "increase the sum of happiness and reduce suffering"? Perhaps Dawkins may claim he has a line that can't be crossed, but that line would likely have to be defined by his fears of the reaction of society to his beliefs, not by the nature of the beliefs themselves.

Said otherwise, who has the right to say there is "such a thing as a life not worthy to be lived," and who would determine the criterion for "worthy"? This was the warning of Dr. Leo Alexander, who had participated in the prosecution of 16 German Nazi officials for their role in the mass extermination of those considered "useless eaters" during Hitler's regime. Dr. Alexander said the mass extermination doctrine started small, with concepts of

"rational utility," which led to horrific logical consequences. In 1949, one year after Julian Huxley used his position as director of UNESCO to call for the revival of eugenics, Dr. Alexander stated the principle at issue regarding the Nazi genocide:

Whatever proportions these crimes finally assumed, it became evident to all who investigated them that they had started from small beginnings. The beginnings at first were merely a subtle shift in emphasis in the basic attitude of the physicians. It started with the acceptance of the attitude, basic in the euthanasia movement, that there is such a thing as a life not worthy to be lived. This attitude in its early stages concerned itself merely with the severely and chronically sick. Gradually the sphere of those to be included in this category was enlarged to encompass the socially unproductive, the ideologically unwanted, and finally all non-Aryans. But it is important to realize that the infinitely small wedge-in lever from which this entire trend of mind received its impetus was the attitude to-

10. "Declaration in Defense of Cloning and the Integrity of Scientific Research," *Free Inquiry*, Volume 17, Number 3.

11. In his "apology," Dawkins stated: "Obviously the choice would be yours. For what it's worth, my own choice would be to abort. . . . I think the moral and sensible choice would be to abort. . . . I personally would go further and say that, if your morality is based, as mine is, on a desire to increase the sum of happiness and reduce suffering, the decision to deliberately give birth to a Down baby, when you have the choice to abort it early in the pregnancy, might actually be immoral from the point of view of the child's own welfare. . . . Having said that, the choice would be entirely yours and I would never dream of trying to impose my views on you or anyone else."

wards the non-rehabilitable sick. It is, therefore, this subtle shift in emphasis of the physicians' attitude that one must thoroughly investigate....¹²

Surely Dawkins would deny that his ideas are axiomatically consistent with those of the Nazis, but such a denial could only be based on his liberalism. But there is no need to speculate about how Dawkins would have responded to a chance to pal up with Josef Mengele, in the social context of protection and acceptance of such horrors. We already have clear demonstrations of the consistency between this British ideology and the horrors of Nazism.

The Nazi regime was initially supported by the British Empire. In the 1930s, Bank of England Director Montagu Norman was friends with Hitler's top banker, Hjalmar Schacht, and maintained the financial flows of the Nazis into the war. The man who became Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands was a Nazi SS officer (until he resigned to marry the soon-to-be Queen Juliana), signing his resignation "Heil Hitler"). The man who became the Royal Consort to Queen Elizabeth II of England, Prince Philip, was raised by Nazi supporters, with his uncle and sponsor being a central figure in British-Nazi relations. After the war, Bernhard became director of Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM), spanning the time period for which when KLM would later be accused of covertly flying Nazi war criminals out of Germany to avoid prosecution.¹³

Prior to the Nazi genocide, the British had run their fair share of genocides, stretching from the Irish Potato Famine, to a century of famines in India, to horrors in Africa. By the 1930s, the British already had much to teach the Nazis.

What is 'The Cosmos,' Really?

A particularly disgusting false-science narrative being popularized by the pop science mouthpieces of the British Empire's ideology is that it is mankind's elevated self-view that blocks the development of science: that science is held back by the "arrogant" belief that mankind is something different than just a smart ape, a collection of bio-molecules, ultimately governed

by a fixed set of mathematical laws of chemistry and physics (governing atomic particles produced in the life-cycle of stars).

Ironically for this stardust fascism doctrine, the self-proclaimed "humanist" movement finds itself on the exact opposite principles as the actual humanist movement of the Golden Renaissance which launched modern science.

Take a particularly popular broken-record narrative repeated by the pop science spigots: the assertion that the false belief that the Earth was the center of the universe not only expressed mankind's egotistical view, but that it could never be reconciled with a view of mankind as anything but insignificant. Their conclusion: Mankind's insignificance is both the conclusion and the basis for science.

But, what is the actual history of the collapse of the geocentric cosmology?

It was Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa who, already in the 15th century, not only shattered the claim that the Earth was in the center of the universe, but more broadly, shattered the sense-perceptual, geometrical framework upon which the geocentric view was based and which had constricted all scientific thought until that point. It was Cusa, in his 1440 *De Docta Ignorantia*, who argued that the universe had no fixed center (any more than everywhere is its center), an understanding that Tyson repeats in his referenced dialogue with Dawkins, but which Cusa had been the first to elaborate, 575 years earlier.

How did Cusa first develop this understanding? Not by self-flagellation over the supposed arrogance of man, but through his recognition of a uniquely creative quality of the human mind, distinguishing mankind from any mere animal species. Cusa recognized the fundamental fallacies in the previous views of science, and was humbled by the ironies posed. But for Cusa, the resolution (which was critical in the birth of modern science) was found in a discovery of the higher potential of the human mind. Geometrical conceptions of space and time took a back seat; it was mankind's uniquely creative capabilities which were shown to be central to man's position in the universe (a universe composed of action and change, not space and time).

It was Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) who demonstrated the validity of Cusa's conceptions. Kepler's universal principle of gravitation was discovered by the capabilities unique to the human mind, as investigated

12. Dr. Leo Alexander, "Medical Science Under Dictatorship." *The New England Journal of Medicine*, July 14, 1949.

13. "KLM Accused of Helping Nazis Flee," BBC News, May 8, 2007.

by Cusa, not by Newton's mathematics, nor by the observations of Galileo.¹⁴ Discovery does not come from observation by the senses or synthetic extensions of senses. It comes from a capability of *human creativity*, unique to the human mind.

If you want a true "poetry of science," read Edgar Allan Poe. Study Poe's ironical story *Mellonta Tauta*, for example, and see his insights into both the fraud of the British reductionist school, and the contrary brilliance of Kepler.¹⁵

For example, this was the principled conception underlying the foundation of the constitutional republic of the United States,¹⁶ which was why the father of the utilitarian doctrine at the heart of the "humanist" counter-gang operation, Jeremy Bentham, was a British operative intent on crushing the newly formed United

14. Galileo actually denied the elliptical nature of the orbits until his death. In his 1609 *New Astronomy*, Kepler proved the heliocentric nature of the Solar System, before Galileo's 1610 publication of his *Starry Messenger*. A clinical case study for comparing true science with simple observation and description is the comparison of these two works, Kepler's discovery and Galileo's descriptions. Galileo's defense of circular orbits against Kepler's demonstration of the non-circular nature of planetary orbits is a central testament to the fallacy of attributing a scientific revolution to Galileo. Beyond that, deeper insights are gained by studying the role of the Venetian monk Paolo Sarpi in the management of Galileo, and the tracing of Sarpi's empiricism to the later British reductionism.

15. Poe's *Mellonta Tauta* (1850) takes place in the year 2848, looking back upon science and society. Poe humorously presents what most academics today fail to understand, the absurd fallacy of reductionist methods, whether the earlier form of Aristotle ("Aries Tottle") or the British repackaging of reductionism by Francis Bacon ("Hog"), carried through Bentham, and up to Dawkins (among others). Poe wrote:

"Aries Tottle flourished supreme until advent of one Hog, surnamed the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' who preached an entirely different system, which he called the a posteriori or inductive. . . . Now I do not complain of these ancients so much because their logic is, by their own showing, utterly baseless, worthless and fantastic altogether, as because of their pompous and imbecile proscription of all other roads of Truth, of all other means for its attainment than the two preposterous paths—the one of creeping and the one of crawling—to which they have dared to confine the Soul that loves nothing so well as to soar. By the by, my dear friend, do you not think it would have puzzled these ancient dogmaticians to have determined by which of their two roads it was that the most important and most sublime of all their truths was, in effect, attained? I mean the truth of Gravitation. Newton owed it to Kepler. Kepler admitted that his three laws were guessed at—these three laws of all laws which led the great Inglish mathematician to his principle, the basis of all physical principle—to go behind which we must enter the Kingdom of Metaphysics. Kepler guessed—that is to say imagined."

16. See H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won America's Untold Story 1630-1754* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1987).



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Statue of Johannes Kepler in Weil Der Stadt, Germany. Kepler's work proves that scientific discoveries come, not from sense perception, but from the creativity of the human mind.

States of America.¹⁷

The above-quoted claim of the secular humanist doctrine, "human capabilities appear to differ in degree, not in kind, from those found among the higher animals," is, in essence, a fascist doctrine. This is the axiomatic basis behind Bentham's hatred of the United States, then, as much as of Dawkins' utilitarian views on Down syndrome, now.

In contrast to the imperial narratives promulgated by the "humanist" movement, the Renaissance principle has been the actual common thread underlying the development of competent science, as through Gottfried Leibniz's continuation of Kepler's work (in opposition to the British fraud promoted under the name of Newton), stretching all the way into the revolutionary

17. Jeffrey Steinberg, "The Bestial British Intelligence of Shelburne and Bentham," *EIR*, April 15, 1994.

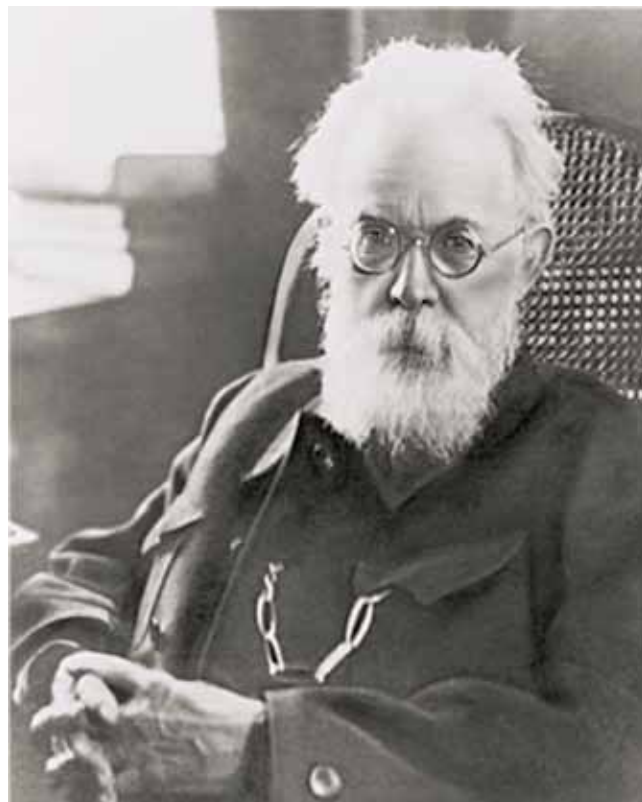
early-20th-Century work of Albert Einstein, Max Planck, Vladimir Vernadsky, and, later, Lyndon LaRouche, in his development of the science of physical economics premised on his scientific understanding of human creativity.

The Future of Science

Much could be said of Planck and Einstein's views on these matters, but the theme of this article directs us to some particular thoughts of the great Russian-Ukrainian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky. For example, the unoriginal "stardust crisis" was treated explicitly by Vernadsky in his 1931 paper, "The Study of Life Phenomena and the New Physics":

The scientific picture of a Universe encompassed by Newton's laws left within it no place for any single one of the manifestations of life and, at the same time, it seemed that it had achieved the ultimate scientific perfection. Not only Man, not only everything living, but even our entire planet was lost in the infinity of the Cosmos. Before that time, in scientific, religious, philosophical, and artistic constructs alike, Man—and through him the phenomena of life—had occupied the central place in the Cosmos. At the end of the 17th Century, such notions disappeared from the scientific conceptions of the edifice of the world. While expanding the world to extraordinary dimensions, the new scientific worldview simultaneously reduced Man, with all his interests and achievements, and reduced all the phenomena of life, to the position of a negligible speck in the Cosmos.... These feelings have been expressed and justified in the cosmogonies that have appeared as a consequence of these observations. Just recently, the English astronomer J. Jeans expressed them in speeches that drew particular attention. It has seemed to be ever more confirmed by the successes of precise knowledge, that life is ephemeral, negligible, and accidental in the Cosmos.

But this new growth of the scientific picture of the Universe, which is being constructed in the old framework of scientific thought, has encountered for the first time another, deeper current in the scientific understanding of the world,



V.I. Vernadsky's work centered around his non-reductionist studies of the capabilities of life and of the human mind.

one which fundamentally changes the empirically obtained picture of the Cosmos. Neither philosophical analysis nor religious feeling, but scientific thought is beginning to introduce corrections, and to illuminate in a new way the long familiar, but alien to human life, scientific picture of the Cosmos. Founded on astrophysical observations and theories, it is changing, unexpectedly for its contemporaries, under the influence of a profound revolution in the basic constructs of physics. A new wave of a new scientific construction of the Universe is rising. And it places the centuries-old burning contradiction in a new framework.¹⁸

Vernadsky's revolutionary work centered around his non-reductionist studies of the capabilities of life

18. V.I. Vernadsky, "L'étude de la vie et la nouvelle physique," *Revue général Sciences pure et appliquées*, 1930. Unpublished translation by Meghan Rouillard of LaRouchePAC.

and of the human mind. As non-reducible phenomena of the universe, Vernadsky recognized that the implications of his work posed critical new challenges: physics in a cosmos which intrinsically expresses the potential for life per se, and for human creativity per se.

The work of Vernadsky was largely not continued in its fundamentals, as the spread of reductionism and the mathematization of science brought science under the slavery of the paradigm now spewed by such spigots as Dawkins. Bertrand Russell played a central role in this, both in the Anglo-American sphere, and in the Soviet Union.¹⁹ This includes Russell's co-thinker in the Soviet Union, A.I. Oparin, who developed the thesis of life's origination from non-life, which was then adopted by J.B.S. Haldane in Great Britain, and promoted by H.G. Wells and Julian Huxley, as in their 1929 book, *The Science of Life*.²⁰

Within Russia at the time, Vernadsky fought against Oparin, laying out entire new branches of science as he did so. For Vernadsky, the assumption of life as a product of non-life could not be made *a priori*, and the assumption that the capabilities of mankind are a product of an animal biology, likewise, could not be made. In each of these cases, to the contrary, a qualitatively higher capability for action is expressed, and it is an unjustified, reductionist ideological assertion to claim that the potentials of the higher domain can be derived from the properties of the lower. Such an assertion is not merely unproven; it runs contrary to the actual process of the creation and development of modern science.

Instead, Vernadsky rigorously studied living processes per se and human processes per se, developing his unique conceptions of the biosphere and the noö-sphere, and laying the groundwork for a new era of science, waiting to take off from the implications of these conceptions.

LaRouche, by an independent track, has taken this

19. Emblematic was his attempt to systematize all of mathematics into a unified, logical framework in his *Principia Mathematica*. Consistent with Dawkins, Huxley, and many British establishment "scientists" gone before, the attempt was made to eliminate the notion of human creativity per se, and degrade the conception of mankind to a beast to be managed by an oligarchical class.

20. "A.I. Oparin: Fraud, Fallacy, or Both?" by Meghan Rouillard; *Special Anthology: 150 Years of Vernadsky: The Biosphere* (Volume 1), 2014, 21st Century Science & Technology.

study of the unique capabilities of the creativity unique to the human mind, to greater precision in his science of physical economics and its broader implications.

To go further, today, science needs a resurgence of this Renaissance principle. Creativity, as a capability which mankind wields, is, ultimately, the primary subject of scientific study. This is the basis for the future of science: the study of the power of the human mind to fundamentally change its relationship to the universe. Time, space, and matter fall as subordinated shadows to this true subject of science.

In short, mankind is not created from stardust. With fusion, mankind is the creator of stardust. It is the human mind which will rule stars.

For Further Reading

Mark Burdman, "This Time, the British Really Go Ape,"

[EIR](#), June 25, 1993

Mark Burdman, "Prof. Richard Dawkins: The Darwinian Great Ape of British Academe," [EIR](#), July 25, 1997

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Then and Now: The Case of the Inedible Professor," [EIR](#), July 25, 1997

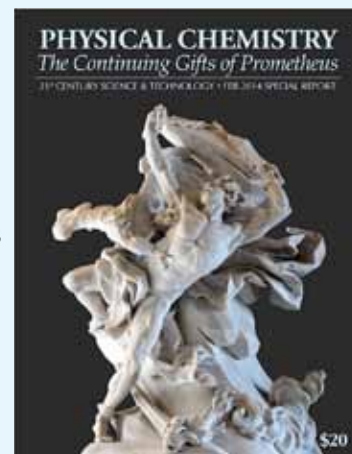
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Who Will Solve the Water Crisis?

On both sides of the Pacific Ocean, certain areas are so now severely dry that some communities are out of water completely. In parts of northern China and California, many households are relying on drinking water being trucked in as a contingency. Food production is being slashed, as is the very basis for life.

The big difference is, that China has a commitment to solutions. In the United States, this is forbidden under the Wall Street/Obama outlook. What is required of Americans, is to oust President Obama, break the doomsday grip on how to think about resources, and get busy collaborating with China on emergency and long-term actions on water.

In northern China, villagers in Kanzhuang and other localities are getting drinking water trucked in twice a day. Crops have withered. This is a crisis that could be foreseen, given the scant and highly variable precipitation patterns there, and the impact of persistent drought. But the hardship will be temporary, because soon, in 2015, water will arrive from the south, through the now-completed Middle Route Project of the South-North Water Diversion Project.

In California's Tulare County, 1,000 people of this farm community's total population of 7,300 are affected by 400 wells running dry. In East Porterville, 300 homes have no water. On Sept. 19, Gov. Jerry Brown ordered state agencies to provide water to these people. Individuals are hauling water, making trips elsewhere to shower, and otherwise scrounging to make do. Through state grants, bottled water is trucked in for distribution.

But, unlike in China, there is no water "on the way" from such necessary programs as nuclear desalination or NAWAPA (the proposed North Amer-

ican Water and Power Alliance, obstructed since the 1960s).

This month in China, water quality testing began on the Middle Route Project (MRP) of China's South-to-North Water Diversion Project (SNWD), preparatory to opening the flow of the newly completed 1,400-km MRP system, to bring water from the monsoonal Yangtze Valley to the dry North. By 2015, the water will be coursing northward.

China's grand inter-basin SNWD project now stands as the nearly solitary, exemplary, world model of modern, large-scale surface water management. First proposed in the 1950s, designs were debated for decades; then in late 2002, construction began, and since 2009, progress has been accelerated.

The Eastern Route Project (ERP) was the first to become operational, in December 2013, delivering water to the eastern provinces of Jiangsu, Anhui, and Shandong. By 2015, water in the Middle Route will flow to Beijing, Tianjin, and environs. The Western Route, which will capture and divert water from three tributaries of the upper Yangtze River, is still in the planning stages.

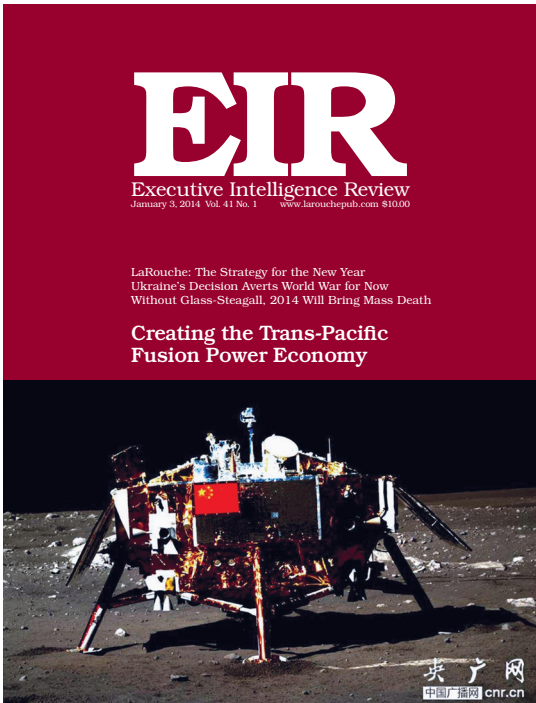
The SNWD dimensions are significant. The Eastern Route uses upgrades on the 1,500-year-old Grand Canal, a waterway linking the south to the north. Today, the ERP transports some 14.8 billion cubic meters of water a year. The Middle Route will carry up to 13.0 billion m³ when fully operational. This channel required 1,400 km of new construction, with its starting point at the Danjiangkou Reservoir, in Hubei Province.

Thus the Chinese look to the future with hope, while the U.S. faces death. The situation can easily be changed—if Americans make it happen.

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