

Modi in New York: '1.25 Billion People Are a Gift from God!'

by Dennis and Lynne Speed, reprinted from EIR 3 Oct. 2014

NEWYORK, Sept. 29—Did you ever conceive it possible, that a political leader could convince an accountant to advocate the idea, that the larger the number of people, the more wealth exists, even if there is less money?

If one needed proof that something truly profound had occurred on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 28, before the 19,000-plus people assembled in New York City's Madison Square Garden to hear India's newly elected Prime Minister Narendra Modi, one only had to listen to the remarks of lawyers, doctors, mathematicians, taxi drivers, and, yes, accountants, as they exited the Garden after Modi's speech. One individual had been so struck by a formulation in the Prime Minister's speech, that he held an extempore small lecture with four or five people who had heard the same formulation; the accountant, however, was so excited, that he had to make sure they had all actually understood what had just been said.

Modi said (in the words of the Hindi-English translator): "India has capacity, and has competence. This capacity and competence is combined with the fact that India is the most youthful country in the world, with the oldest [cultural] heritage. 65% of the population is under 35.

"Youth with competence and capabilities can make their own future. We do not have to look back. There is no reason for pessimism, because I can say with conviction, that we will move forward very fast.

"We have a combination of things that no other nation has, and with this comes responsibility. . . . 1.2 billion people is a blessing from God. People are the face of God. . . ."

Modi sounded the certain trumpet, unheard from almost any political figure for the past four decades, and the diametrical opposite of the London-based "anthropogenic global warming" population-reduction lobby, that *people, and the creativity of the human mind*, are the source of true wealth. The accountant in question was amazed at his own enthusiasm. "I used to think," he said, as though a great deal of time had passed between his new idea of Sunday afternoon, and his old ideas of Sunday morning," that if you had 100 rupees, and only two children, you were better off. But Modi is saying that the more children there are, the more wealthy India is. I never thought of that!"

'A Declaration of Optimism'

Lyndon LaRouche, in discussion with members of LaRouchePAC National Policy Committee less than 24 hours later, responded to Modi's "declaration of optimism":

"There's the important factor of a new person on the international scale—Narendra Modi. This man requires special treatment, because his role, in terms of his part in history—the history of India, but also the history of the region in general—is unique; and if you saw even fractions of what his reception has been, you would say, this is one of the most remarkable individuals in modern political history.

"He won all kinds of praise, applause, from the people—and it was all very, very, serious, very enthusiastic. But you look back a little bit earlier, to his earlier moments in his recent history, and he was *like* this. He was a creature made



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressing more than 19,000 people at New York's Madison Square Garden, 28 September 2014.

for a time to lead. And there *are* others in that same category, which he is related to. There are people in Russia who may be coming up fast. China, for example. We have great leaders in China. We have also, in some of the other BRICS nations, we have great leaders who are emerging there.

"So, therefore, he's a very special kind of person, because what he does is, he takes *us*, say, *us* dumb Americans, or what you want to say, he takes *us*—and I've had a lot of experience with dumb Americans in India, over many times before—he represents something absolutely unique. And I think his predecessors would agree to that qualification. Therefore, we have to really understand what this man Modi has meant to *us*, because of what his role is now. And this is one of the great achievements."

As to what LaRouche meant by "what Modi has meant to *us*," one had only to contrast what Modi had to say, to the British Commonwealth's errand-boy, President Barack Obama, and his various ukases uttered, without the authority of the U.S. Constitution (or the United Nations Charter, for that matter), on three separate occasions on the opening of the UN last week—at the United Nations summit on "climate change," at the UN General Assembly, and at the UN emergency meeting on the Ebola crisis in West Africa. Even the Ebola crisis, as with the other two, could only be addressed by Obama from the standpoint of a "national security threat." Never did the hapless Obama even dream to address the world from the standpoint of a creative future.

Knowing the U.S. President could not be counted on to respond on behalf of the American people to an authentic world leader with actual ideas, LaRouchePAC forces were there to do the job, distributing over 4,000 statements, including "We Need a New, Inclusive International Security Architecture" by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, and a statement by former U.S. Senate candidate Kesha Rogers, "Message of Congratulations to the People of India." LaRouche organizers did not merely "cheerlead" for Modi or India, but pointed out that Americans, including Americans of Indian extraction, would help India fastest by removing Obama from the Presidency through impeachment.

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As reported by organizer Daniel Burke: "We had made a determination . . . to take the opportunity to challenge each person with LaRouche's warning against impending dictatorship. This provoked a significant anti-Obama response, with only perhaps 20% of the attendees showing any support for Obama. . . . We found a tremendous awareness and anger at the Saudi role in financing terror from 9/11, to the Mumbai Massacre, to ISIS, and a recognition of Obama's treason in partnering with the Saudis and funding "good terrorists against bad" (which practice Modi had attacked the day before).



LaRouchePAC organizers and activists bring Lyndon LaRouche's greetings to Prime Minister Modi, at Madison Square Garden, Sept. 27.

People Are the Source of Wealth

There was no hint in Modi's Madison Square Garden speech of the dead-end, fearful and delusional "view of reality" afflicting the hedge-fund riddled, debt-strapped zombie economies of America and Europe, and their "failed state's" puppet-leaders. Consequently, the tens of thousands of people in attendance were unlike the usual desperate crowds filling the Garden with clouds of marijuana smoke at rock concerts, or obscenities at sports events. Modi's confidence in them, and in the India he was offering, inspired the predominantly Indian-American crowd, prior to his appearance, to enthusiastically chanting "USA! USA!" just as loudly as they shouted "Jai Hind India (Long Live India!)" and other patriotic slogans from the pre-1947 pro-independence days.

The sense was that all things, even the most controversial, were discussable. Modi is, to the best recollection, the first prime minister in the history of India to praise, in a public speech, the role of the Sikhs, and the Sikh gurus, in the long fight for Indian independence. This was a particularly electrifying moment for the audience. Modi was even able to remark that the Indian people were not subjugated merely by the British, but had been "slaves for a thousand or twelve hundred years"—but this was said with no suppressed anger, "with malice toward none." why be angry when your country of former slaves in now orbiting Mars?

Here are Modi's remarks with regard to the successful Mangalyaan spacecraft's Mars orbiter mission:

"In Ahmedabad, If you have to go on an auto rickshaw for one kilometer, you have to spend 10 rupees. But look at the uniqueness of [what we have accomplished]— 650 million kilometers of journey to Mars— that's what we have done! And it was all an indigenous effort. The parts were manufactured in small factories, and they were used to send [something] to Mars. In Ahmedabad you must spend 10 rupees to travel one kilometer, but we only spent 7 rupees per kilometer to go to Mars! If this is not talent, what is? Not only that: India is the first country in the world to succeed in its first attempt."

Modi pointed out that he was speaking at that moment in America, "but we are also talking to America on Mars. America reached it on the 22nd, and we reached it on the 24th. And not only that. The budget for making a Hollywood movie—on that budget, we reached Mars. A country that has that talent, a country that has that potential, that country can cross many heights of success. And in order to cross those heights, we have taken on ourselves a responsibility for skill development. Our youth have the talent. And if they have the

opportunity to work, then they have the strength to raise a modern India.

"And for this we have emphasized our skill development. . . . After the new government was formed, we set up a new ministry for skills development, and we are putting all strength into it."

Again, Modi identified the essential principle: People are the source of wealth. He contended that even by the year 2020, much of the world, demographically, will be too old to work. Then, and subsequently, he said, "India will become the workforce of the world." But India's is not the workplace of the past. The Mars and near-Solar System orientation in India, when combined with the Chinese emphasis on mining the Moon for helium-3, along with similar aspirations by Russia, is the basis for a whole new economic platform.


An Obama-less United States would be a morally qualified partner in this effort as well. Truly, India is advancing, because its leadership is attempting to inspire its population to form a new public movement based on growth and development. This is a nation that can plant its feet firmly in the 21st Century, because its head is in the stars.

Perhaps Modi's lesson in statecraft will inspire certain immigrant Americans to re-plant the American system in America, starting with Madison Square Garden, Sept. 28, 2014.

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Bolivia Begins Leap into the Future

by Gretchen Small, reprinted from EIR 3 Oct. 2014

Sept. 29—Bolivian President Evo Morales and his Vice President, Alvaro García Linera, are criss-crossing the nation, mobilizing citizens for the great task before them: transforming their nation of nearly 11 million people into a world-class scientific and industrial powerhouse. Their message is that Bolivia is now poised to industrialize, triple the amount of land under cultivation, master nuclear power, and become a space-faring nation.

García Linera, in a Sept. 25 interview on the “Rise Up, Bolivia” TV program, summed up the mission: “Bolivia spent 500 years in a raw materials economy (minerals, rubber, quinoa, and natural gas), and we are beginning to enter into an industrial economy, with the industrialization of natural gas and smelting of minerals, and we decided to advance in parallel to a knowledge economy.”

The nation’s future lies in its “scientific liberation,” President Morales told students in Santa Cruz on Sept. 18. “We have the task of liberating ourselves in the area of science. That is the huge responsibility we have, and we have plans to build science cities to which people will come to get their masters and doctoral degrees.” Bolivia needs men and women who possess scientific knowledge and who can contribute to the nation’s industrialization, he said. Morales argues that it is a “duty to add value to our natural resources for future generations.”

The government has created a Bolivian Space Agency, is finalizing work on creating an Atomic Energy Commission by the end of 2014, and is putting together education facilities and scholarship programs to train the hundreds of thousands of scientists, engineers, teachers, and qualified labor needed to industrialize the country.

It is an audacious leap for a nation which still has much to do to meet what President Morales called the “basic human right” to electricity, telecommunications, water, and basic sanitation services, as well as education and health care, in his Sept. 24 speech to the United Nations General Assembly.

Bolivia historically has been one of the poorest nations in the Americas, looted by foreign powers for centuries, of its raw materials, stripped of its access to the Pacific Ocean in the 1880s by a British-instigated and -directed war, and then seized upon as a drug-producing center by London and Wall Street interests in the 1970s, in their New Opium War. In their arrogance, Wall Street and London were so confident that drugpushing speculator George Soros had secured control over Bolivia, that their minions proclaimed Bolivia would soon be torn apart by separatist insurgencies, an intention once celebrated, prematurely, by City of London mouthpiece *The Economist*, in a map of South America with a large eraser wiping Bolivia off it.

The British Empire, Wall Street included, has never understood the power of the human mind. Adopting the development of the nation’s entire territory and its people as its mission, the Morales government first demobilized, and then defeated the British separatist trap.

Then, the global drive for development exploded, beginning with the July 2014 BRICS Summit in Brazil, and Bolivia recognized that it now has the international allies it requires to realize its long-sought dream of becoming an industrial nation. Far from disappearing, Bolivia is playing a



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prominent role in the concert of nations acting to ensure that “the empire of finances, the empire of the markets, the empire of the armaments industry, must perish, to clear the way for Life’s wisdom and Life in harmony and peace,” Morales said in concluding his Sept. 24 UN speech.

General Welfare Before Markets

President Morales’s re-nationalization of Bolivia’s hydrocarbons industry in May 2006 was the necessary precondition for today’s industrialization program, an assertion of sovereignty which Lyndon LaRouche greeted with “great pleasure,” at the time. Privatization castrates nations, and Bolivia has just ended its castration, LaRouche said. With Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela defending Bolivia’s sovereign rights, Bolivia survived—and grew.

Before the nationalization, private international oil and gas companies bled the country of 82% or more of the industry’s profits, while the government received only 18%. Since nationalization, the government receives 75%. Over the years since, the State has earned \$20 billion from the oil and gas industry, which it was able to use to provide social services and invest in other areas of production, such as agro-industry, cement, and lithium, while reinvesting in expansion and improvement of the oil and gas industry.

Public investment in 2005 was a piddling \$600 million, almost 70% of it provided by foreign credits or grants; in 2014, the government is investing more than \$6 billion.

Other critical sectors that had been sold off in the 1990s and early 2000 under neoliberalism’s “piratization” dictate, were also re-nationalized, including electricity, telecommunications, and part of mining and water sectors, in which private initiative cannot provide adequately for the nation’s needs.

The preparatory stage completed, now comes takeoff. The perspective is that of developing Bolivia, a large country located in the center of the continent, as an industrial energy and transport hub for South America, which, in turn, Bolivian officials argue should conceive of itself as a crucial passage between Europe and Asia.

With China, Russia, and Argentina, in particular, taking the lead in providing financing, construction, and



Bolivia Begins Leap into the Future

training for the national endeavor, construction of natural gas liquefaction plants, petrochemical plants (urea and ammonia, and polypropylene, to start), lithium ion battery production (Bolivia has the world's largest lithium reserves) are in various stages of production or planning. Cement, steel, and other industrial plants are on the drawing boards, or under construction.

Enormous infrastructure needs must be met to sustain even this initial phase. Electricity generation is currently barely over 1,200 megawatts, near current total national demand. The government goal is to triple electricity production by 2020, in order to extend electricity to the entire population (the 2012 census reported 78% access), and then export it to neighboring countries.

Major road and rail projects, both international, inter-urban, and intra-city, are needed to integrate the nation. Last May, the government inaugurated the first segment of the world's highest cable-car railway line, connecting the capital, La Paz, elevation 12,000 feet, with the even higher adjoining city of El Alto; similar cable lines are planned for other cities such as Oruro and Potosi.

Bolivia has asked China for help, including financial assistance, in building the Bolivian portion of a much-needed South American transcontinental railway, as well as for the development of its enormous Mutún iron mine.

Scientific Liberation

President Morales declared last Jan. 22 that the development of nuclear energy is a "strategic priority" for Bolivia.

Plans for exactly how, and how fast, Bolivia will proceed in developing the peaceful use of nuclear power are still being worked out, but the commitment to do so has been made. The government has been mobilizing Bolivians behind the program, as García Linera did so beautifully in his Aug. 21 declaration that Bolivia will seize its right to master "knowledge of the atom . . . the sacred fire of the 20th and 21st centuries. . . . It doesn't matter how long it takes us. We are going to do it, because we are convinced that that is how we will cement the conditions for the technological development of Bolivians for the next 400 to 500 years." (See "The World Land-Bridge: Rediscovering the Americas, *EIR*, Sept. 12, 2014.) Bolivians are studying at Argentina's Balsiero Institute, the premier educational facility in Ibero-America for training nuclear engineers and physicists; Bolivian doctors are studying nuclear medicine in Argentina. Morales announced on May 19 that a nuclear engineering program was being established at the Armed Forces School of Military Engineering (EMI), and in his bilateral meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin during the July BRICS Summit, Morales requested, and received, a commitment for Russian aid in the nuclear field.

In 2010, the Morales government created the Bolivian Space Agency (ABE), with its first mission being to manage the country's first telecommunications satellite, the Tupak Katari, which China's Great Wall industry was to build. Launched in December 2013 by China, commercial service from the satellite began on April 1, 2014, enabling the Bolivian government to begin the process of providing telecommunications to every part of the country. As of this month, 1,000 new telecenters had been installed in isolated rural areas that had never before had access to radio, television, telephones, or the Internet; another 1,500 are to be built by the end of 2014.

"Hundreds of thousands of Bolivians, many for the first time, now have a window on the world through which they have begun to look at current national life and that of the rest of the world," the ABE reported this month.

Bolivian officials and a delegation of top officials from Argentina's National Space Activities Commission, the ARSAT satellite company, and the space division of the high-tech INVAP company, met at the end of August to map out perspectives for joint work on space projects. ABE director Iván Zambrana believes that regional alliances may be the best way for Ibero-America to develop its space programs, citing the European Space Agency as an example. The ABE has established a "solid alliance" with Venezuela on this, has contacted Ecuador and Peru to discuss collaboration, and will soon establish contacts with the Brazilian space program, Zambrana reported.

Training is also underway on this front, with the ABE providing the first college course on satellites at La Paz's Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, taught by Bolivians trained in China under its satellite program. Opening that course in mid-September, Zambrana told the students never to stop dreaming, since every great project begins with a dream. Now everything is possible, he said. "We Bolivians have discovered that we have the ability to transform reality, and to do great things. We are now thinking about a second satellite, and as needs arise, new space projects will take shape."

Youth Are the Future

"It is not possible to develop a country without a gigantic intellectual base, capable of supporting with technology and knowledge this diversification of the economy," García Linera noted, in opening a conference of the Panamerican Union of Engineering Associations on Aug. 14. "Bolivia needs 150,000 highly trained engineers capable of carrying on their backs such great objectives as those of advancing to an industrial economy."

Public and private schools, from junior high school through university levels, are working with the government to develop the educational programs required for this transformation. Junior and senior high school students participated this year in the 4th Scientific Olympiad, sponsored by the Ministries of Education and of Science and Technology, in order to "motivate the creativity and interest of the students in science and technology." The subjects ranged from astronomy and astrophysics, to robotics and chemistry.

The Bolivia of the 21st Century "is a scientific and technological Bolivia," García Linera told an audience of students and professors on Sept. 18. Warning them against the mediocrity "which kills us," he told them that if they do their part and study, "our Fatherland will be great. The wealth of a nation has two names: production and education. If we produce and study, we are strong. . . . Bolivia needs the best. We're tired of being last. . . . President Evo's goal is Bolivia as an industrial, productive, and energy center for Latin America, and we're going to do that because our students will study."

Two weeks earlier, in addressing students at Cochabamba's Universidad del Valle, the Vice President had encouraged those young people to begin planning their long-term futures, because their nation, at last, has the economic conditions that allow it to prepare Bolivia's future, which no previous generation could.