

California Water and Infrastructure Report

Formerly, the “California Drought (and Flood) Update”



For June 28, 2018

by Patrick Ruckert

Published weekly since July, 2014

An archive of all these weekly reports can be found at both links below:

<http://www.californiadroughtupdate.org>

<https://www.facebook.com/CaliforniaDroughtUpdate>

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The six specific categories of aggression Navarro lists could describe United States policies, or the British Empire's as easily as it does China's. These are, "Protect China's Home Markets from Imports and Competition," "Expand China's Share of Global Markets," "Secure and Control Core Natural Resources Globally," "Dominate Traditional Manufacturing Industries," "Acquire Key Technologies and Intellectual Property from Other Countries, Including the United States," and "Capture the Emerging High-Technology Industries That Will Drive Future Economic Growth and Many Advancements in the Defense Industry."

Peter Navarro Hoists a Ragged Flag, in Report Charging China with 'Economic Aggression'

See the last item in this report on page 12

A Note To Readers

Context is everything. Thus, the necessary building and building of a new, higher platform of infrastructure, defined by the most advanced scientific and technological that dramatically increases the productivity of the nation, will not occur unless and until the insanity of the political process in the U.S. ends. How in the hell will great projects of water management be built that will deliver the amount of water required in California a few decades from now when the population of the state has doubled?

A case in point:

Too often, too many people, are too distracted to be able to focus their minds on what really is important. The really globally historic summit between President Trump and President Kim of North

Korea occurred just a little over two weeks ago. But, within days of that event, the media, the Democrats, and even some Republicans, were throwing hysterical fits about 2,000 immigrant children separated from their parents. Forgotten is that the two presidents set in motion a process that eliminates the threat of nuclear war. Maybe that should be repeated: The two presidents set in motion a process that eliminates the threat of nuclear war. Of course, hypocrisy, the trademark of such hysterics, has its place here. Not even crocodile tears are shed by these people for the 100,000 homeless school children in New York City.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/15/nyregion/homeless-students-new-york-city-absent.html>

In two weeks time, the hysterics will have more to be hysterical about as President Trump has a summit meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin. On their agenda is cooling down, and maybe even solving other major conflicts in the world, as in the Middle-east and Ukraine, and furthering the process now underway of ending British geopolitics of setting one nation against another. For more on that: “Upcoming Trump-Putin Summit Can Shift World Toward New Paradigm”

<https://larouchepac.com/20180627/upcoming-trump-putin-summit-can-shift-world-toward-new-paradigm>

In This Week's Report

The drought is worsening in California as reported by the U.S. Drought Monitor. And of course, it being summer now, the first of very destructive and dangerous wild fires have erupted, with warnings that we could once again experience a really bad fire season.

The Oroville Dam Update this week includes two new videos, a report from the Department of Water Resources on construction progress, and an article passed by the U.S. Senate requiring an independent risk analysis of Oroville Dam.

Next, the Delta Tunnels continue to be the battle field for a much more important question-- should the nation allow unlimited law suits against the building of infrastructure? Another article on the issue focuses on a rider to a Senate bill in the Congress.

We have highlighted in these reports for almost two years now that the affects of the five year drought have never ended. Whether that be more than 100 million dead trees (and they are still dying), the subsidence of the ground, causing millions in damage to roads, aqueducts and utilities, or the continued rationing of water to especially agricultural areas. We have a report on “Klamath farmers face ongoing water cutbacks” this week.

Little noticed by most, but of extreme importance for millions of people and the nations of the U.S. and Mexico is, our nation's interdependence with Mexico in regard to water. Nearly two-thirds of our common border is defined by waterways, including a 1,255-mile stretch of the Rio Grande and a 24-mile chunk of the Colorado River.

It looks like two new, large reservoirs will be built in the state. The Sites Reservoir and one in the South Bay.

There is an interesting research project now underway that can extract lithium as a product of water desalination. And since the price of lithium is about \$100 a pound, the cost of desalination can be greatly reduced.

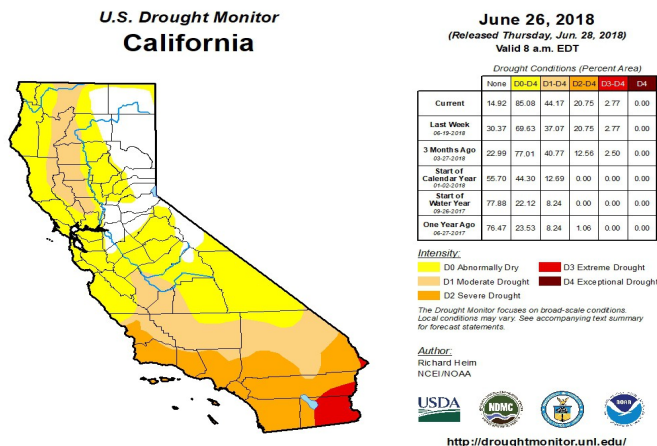
The Feature this week focuses on the Fourth of LaRouche's Four Laws: An expanded manned space program and a crash program to develop fusion energy.

The final item is on the “trade war with China--”Peter Navarro Hoists a Ragged Flag, in Report Charging China with ‘Economic Aggression.’ Fools should not make policy.

U.S. Drought Monitor

Note that the Severe Drought category jumped up this past week to now include more than 44 percent of the state.

Following the map below is the summary from the U.S. Drought Monitor of California conditions.



From the U.S. Drought Monitor:

Several indicators, including SPI and other precipitation indices, evapotranspiration indices, soil moisture indices, and vegetation indices, showed worsening meteorological conditions in California. June 25 USDA statistics have 75% of topsoil moisture and 75% of subsoil moisture in California short or very short (dry to very dry), with 40% of pastures and rangeland in poor to very poor condition. D0 was expanded in northern and central California, and D1 crept in from the north to capture the extremely low 6- to 12-month SPI values. The water resources of California are carefully managed to mitigate the impacts of drought. With reservoirs in good shape, the D0-D1 in northern California reflects the climatological indicators. D0 was expanded to the California coast to reflect abnormally dry meteorological conditions over the last several months, and a low snowpack during the latter months of the wet season. Since drought impacts along the coast are not happening, the D0 reflects just meteorological conditions and further degradation (to a level of drought, D1) is extremely unlikely there this summer because even zero precipitation over the next few months would not be enough to drop water year precipitation into D1 levels.

Wildfires

The second item reports on the hit that minimally PG&E will take for the fires last October.

Drought-dried vegetation a bad omen for California fire season, Pawnee Fire burns 11,500 acres

<http://www.ktvu.com/news/drought-dried-vegetation-a-bad-omen-for-california-fire-season>

By: [Paul Elias](#)

Jun 26 2018

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - Thousands fled their homes as major wildfires encroached on a charred area of Northern California still recovering from severe blazes in recent years, sparking concern the state may be in for another destructive series of wildfires this summer.

Severe drought has already forced officials in several western states to close national parks as precautions against wildfires and issue warnings throughout the region to prepare for the worst.

In California, officials said unusually hot weather, high winds and highly flammable vegetation turned brittle by drought helped fuel the fires that began over the weekend, the same conditions that led to the state's deadliest and most destructive fire year in 2017.

Last year, California's costliest fires killed 44 people and tore through the state's wine country in October, causing an estimated \$10 billion in damage.

While the weekend's blazes were the first major ones of the season to hit California, others have raged throughout the west for weeks. Earlier this month, a Colorado wildfire forced residents of more than 2,000 homes to evacuate. The last evacuees returned home last week.

California utility expects to pay \$2.5 billion for wildfires

By: [PAUL ELIAS, Associated Press](#)

Jun 21, 2018

<https://www.localmemphis.com/news/california-utility-expects-to-pay-25-billion-for-wildfires/1254098575>

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) - A Northern California utility said Thursday it expects to pay at least \$2.5 billion in connection with deadly wildfires that whipped through wine country last October - some of them ignited by its fallen power lines.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. also warned that its liability could be considerably higher after state fire officials determine the cause of 21 major fires that devastated the region last year.

The blazes killed 44 people, destroyed thousands of homes and businesses, and wiped out vineyards, marijuana farms and other agricultural operations.

Oroville Dam Update

Two videos

Oroville Spillways Phase 2 Update June 20, 2018

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=144&v=kFeFHd7vX9U

[California DWR](#)

Published on Jun 26, 2018

Mechanical demolition continues at the energy dissipator blocks at the bottom of the main spillway at Lake Oroville, while rebar cages and forms are installed in the center chute in preparation for structural concrete slabs and walls. Excavation and rock cleaning also continues on the upper chute.

Oroville Spillway Flyover June 20, 2018

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=YSX4wqzeLLk

OROVILLE DAM SPILLWAYS: Construction update for June 27



An aerial view shows Lake Oroville and the spillway construction site during Phase 2 of the recovery effort on the dam in Butte County, California. Kelly M. Grow / California DWR, FOR EDITORIAL USE ONLY

From the Department of Water Resources:

Today the Department of Water Resources (DWR) provided an update on construction-related activities for the Lake Oroville Spillways Emergency Recovery Project.

Construction on the Main Spillway

Crews are continuing foundation cleaning and placing dental and leveling concrete to prepare for placement of structural concrete walls and slabs on the 730 feet of the upper chute.

- Slab anchor drilling is complete on the middle chute and crews began placement of structural concrete slabs on June 26.*
- Hydro-blasting of the energy dissipaters, or dentates, at the bottom of the main spillway is complete. Mechanical demolition will continue to prepare for a new layer of structural concrete anchored with epoxy-coated steel dowels.*
- Removal and replacement is complete of the top layer of a structural concrete slab placed on the main spillway last year that did not meet DWR's quality control standards due to a poor surface finish.*
- November 1, 2018 is a public safety construction milestone to complete major work and placement of all concrete on the main spillway. Additional work, including dry finishing and curing of concrete, joint sealing, connecting drainage systems, backfilling side walls, and site clean-up on the main spillway will continue after November 1.*

Construction on the Emergency Spillway

- Construction of the northern half of the roller-compacted concrete splashpad is complete.*
- Foundation preparation in advance of RCC placement at the southern half of the splashpad site continues.*
- Work at the emergency spillway site is not dependent on the November 1 public safety construction milestone and will continue past November 1, 2018.*

Oroville Dam: Senate passes bill to require independent risk analysis

<https://www.oroillemr.com/2018/06/26/oroville-dam-senate-passes-bill-to-require-independent-risk-analysis/>

By [Risa Johnson](#)

Chico Enterprise-Record

June 26, 2018

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate passed on Monday the 2019 Energy and Water Development appropriations bill, which requires an independent risk analysis of Oroville Dam.

Additionally, the bill would order the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to report the findings of an independent panel reviewing the state Department of Water Resources' dam safety practices to the Senate committee.

Next, the proposed piece of legislation will head to the House of Representatives for reconciliation and a final vote. It [passed through the Senate energy and water development appropriations subcommittee](#) on May 24.

The bill was introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., and Chairman Lamar Alexander, R-Tenn. It includes \$575 million for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation water infrastructure and drought programs in the state.

“This bill reflects the needs of our nation, making key investments in our water infrastructure, preventing and mitigating the effects of drought, important scientific research and developing clean energy alternatives to combat climate change,” Feinstein said [in a press release](#) from her office.

The California WaterFix (the Delta Tunnels) Fight Continues

EPA Bill Rider Would Bar Lawsuits Against WaterFix

June 28, 2018

By Ron McNicoll

http://www.independentnews.com/news/epa-bill-rider-would-bar-lawsuits-against-waterfix/article_f5f428ec-7a6e-11e8-8b94-33b53e05c4b4.html

The WaterFix consists of a \$17 billion project proposed by Gov. Jerry Brown to build one or two tunnels from the Sacramento River to the State Water Project (SWP) intakes for water that travel from the Delta southward.

The water goes to Central and Southern California via canal. However, some of it goes to the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA), which sends the water to Zone 7 Water Agency, the Valley's water wholesaler.

Zone 7 gets 80% of its water from the SBA. Zone 7 endorsed the Water Fix last year on a 5-2 vote, the first agency to back it. The Zone 7 contribution is expected to be about 1% of the cost, all of it from water rate increases.

The EPA bill's rider states, "Any resulting agency decision, record of decision, or similar determination shall hereafter not be subject to judicial review under any federal or state law."

The 31-word rider was written by Congressman Ken Calvert of Corona, in Riverside County, located

east of Los Angeles.

Senators Dianne Feinstein and Kamala Harris have come out against the bill. Feinstein said in a letter to Senate Appropriations Committee leaders in both parties that she was “in strong opposition” to the rider.

“A project as divisive and complex as the \$17 billion WaterFix should only proceed subject to the full scrutiny of our state and federal laws, and our established institutions, including review by independent judges,” states Feinstein.

The Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) is on the opposite side. Like Zone 7, it taps the SWP for some of its water, but it also draws on the Colorado River for potable reuse recycled water for drinking, and groundwater storage. The MWDOC board voted on June 18 to support the Calvert rider.

MWDOC spokesperson Damon Micalizzi said that the Delta bypass has been scrutinized for more than a decade, and produced more than 50,000 pages of environmental reports. “With all the scrutiny and study that has happened to date, there is more than enough to move forward,” said Micalizzi.

The Five Year Drought Never Ended for Some

Klamath farmers face ongoing water cutbacks

June 27, 2018

By Steve Adler

<http://www.agalert.com/story/?id=11992>

For hundreds of farmers in the Klamath Project, two water delivery plans released last week by the Bureau of Reclamation amount to what one farmer called “too little, too late.”

Farmer Ben DuVal of Tulelake, who serves as president of the Modoc County Farm Bureau, said the late announcement by the bureau makes it impossible for farmers to plan and be able to make decisions for their businesses.

“Half the year has already gone,” DuVal said. “This is the first time it has ever been this late. I understand that there were some challenges with the drought, but ordinarily we get the operations plan in March or April.”

He called the mid-June release timing “absolutely ridiculous.”

According to the bureau, the two plans—operational and drought—are based on current reservoir storage and anticipated hydrologic conditions. The operations plans outline water deliveries during the 2018 spring-summer irrigation season for more than 230,000 irrigated acres on the Klamath Project in Northern California and southern Oregon.

The bureau said its plans also address flows required by a 2017 court order and 2013 biological opinion on Klamath Project operations.

“This a very challenging water year, both hydrologically and due to the court requirements,” said Jeff Nettleton, the bureau's Klamath Basin Area Office manager. “The lack of snowpack this year, combined with legal obligations to mitigate disease risk in coho salmon in the Klamath River, has resulted in a stressful irrigation season for irrigators and the overall community.”

But Klamath farmers foresee big problems with the plan, DuVal said.

"Their operations plan is very conservative, to the point where it is unnecessarily going to cause some farmers to not get any deliveries this year," he said, "and at the same time there is going to be extra water at the end of the year. We are glad to see any allocation we can get, but for a lot of guys it is too late. You can't plant a crop at this time of year."

On the Colorado River

At the U.S.-Mexico border, a water war is brewing [Opinion]

June 20, 2018 Updated: June 21, 2018 9:46am

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/opinion/outlook/article/At-the-U-S-Mexico-border-a-water-war-is-brewing-13009292.php>

The head of a small federal agency you have likely never heard of quietly stepped down last month.

But that agency, the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), manages the flow of a life-or-death resource - water - across the parched 1,954-mile boundary we share with Mexico. It does so as an equal partnership between the U.S. and Mexico, and avoids the saber rattling that marks water disputes in much of the rest of the world. And despite the torrent of abuse President Trump regularly rains down on the border and our southern neighbor, the IBWC has recently brokered a new set of innovative agreements to conserve this increasingly scarce resource.



The largely dry Rio Grande, and at right, irrigation canals run along farmland, near Socorro, N.M. Even in a good year, much of the Rio Grande is diverted for irrigation, but it's only May, and the river is already turning to sand. (Josh Haner/The New York Times)

No issue better demonstrates our nation's interdependence with Mexico than water. Nearly two-thirds of our common border is defined by waterways, including a 1,255-mile stretch of the Rio Grande and a 24-mile chunk of the Colorado River. A 1944 bilateral treaty obliges Mexico to feed a set volume of water into the Rio Grande from six tributaries south of the border. The U.S. must do the same for Mexico from the Colorado River, which winds through seven U.S. states before flowing through Mexico into the Gulf of California.

The Colorado alone provides 5 trillion gallons of water annually to 40 million people and irrigates some of the world's most productive agricultural lands in both countries.

But growing populations and increasingly arid conditions threaten both of these river basins. The Rio Grande often runs dry in its middle stretches, and Mexico has failed to make its mandated water deliveries to the river in several recent drought years.

The Colorado's flow has shrunk nearly 13 percent since the 1944 treaty. Climate experts fear it could drop another 10 percent over the next 50 years. Except for a 2014 surge of water released for environmental purposes, hardly a drop from the Colorado ever reaches the Gulf of California.

Just Two New Reservoirs in the State-- Barely a Good Start

New, nearly \$1 billion reservoir in works for South Bay

[http://abc7news.com/politics/new-nearly-\\$1-billion-reservoir-in-works-for-south-bay/3657817/](http://abc7news.com/politics/new-nearly-$1-billion-reservoir-in-works-for-south-bay/3657817/)

By [David Louie](#)

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

GILROY, Calif. (KGO) --

With concerns lingering over the next California drought, the Santa Clara Valley Water District is moving ahead with plans to build the largest reservoir in the Bay Area in some two decades east of Gilroy, north of Pacheco Pass Road.

The new reservoir's capacity of 140,000 acre feet is nearly eight times larger than the district's Lexington Reservoir, which is visible near Los Gatos as drivers take Highway 17 across the Santa Cruz mountains between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Lexington is the district's second largest reservoir. The projected cost will be \$969 million. About half the money is expected to come from bond funds from the California Water Commission, approved by voters in 2014. Proposition 1 allows bond sales to finance \$7.5 billion in water projects. Valley Water will have to cover the remainder. The Commission is expected to make a funding decision by late July.

Sites reservoir is too smart an investment for California to pass up

By [Jeff Harris](#)

Special to The Sacramento Bee

June 26, 2018

<https://www.sacbee.com/opinion/op-ed/soapbox/article213829304.html>

When California voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition 1, they specifically called for new storage to help the environment. The Sites project, a proposed off-stream reservoir north of the Delta meets this need, providing as much as 200,000 acre-feet a year of new flows for fish.

Sites is a smart and long overdue investment that the California Water Commission must seize by giving its final approval on Wednesday to as much as \$1 billion in Prop. 1 money.

The project will not dam a large river or stream, will not block fish migration on the Sacramento River and is a rare opportunity to improve conditions for endangered salmon and Delta smelt.

Desalination May Pay For Itself

New Desalination Process Could Extract Vital Battery Material: Lithium

Lithium is found in seawater and in some groundwater. A new filtering material could be used in desalination to extract lithium, potentially offsetting the high cost of producing freshwater from the ocean, says University of Texas chemical engineer Benny Freeman.

By [Matt Weiser](#)

June 27, 2018

<https://www.newsdeeply.com/water/community/2018/06/27/new-desalination-process-could-extract->

vital-battery-material-lithium

Today's seawater desalination plants use polymer membranes as a filter medium, usually arranged in tubes, like these shown in 2010 at the Hydranautics company in Oceanside, California, which manufactures the membranes. A new filtering material called a metal-organic framework is a much more selective material, potentially allowing lithium to be extracted from seawater for use in batteries.

Everybody these days knows something about lithium. We know it's a vital ingredient in the batteries that power the machines we rely on every day: cellphones, laptop computers, electric cars. But most people have no idea where it comes from.

Lithium is typically mined from brine lakes in a time-consuming and energy-intensive process. Major producers are in South America, Australia, China and Africa. There's only one source in the United States: a dry lakebed south of Las Vegas, Nevada.

In reality, lithium is all around us. It's found in seawater across the planet, and in groundwater in certain geologic formations. But the concentrations are low, and no economically sound methods have been found to extract it.

Now there's a [solution in the works](#) that could yield large quantities of lithium as a byproduct of seawater desalination. The process is being developed by researchers at Monash University in Australia and the University of Texas at Austin. It uses something called a metal-organic framework (MOF) – a sponge-like complex of materials with special filtering properties.

With lithium currently worth about \$100 a pound, it could significantly offset the high cost of seawater desalination, helping produce important new supplies of freshwater for a thirsty planet. It would also work with the brine wastewater generated by oil and gas wells (known as produced water), which is now often injected back underground.

Feature: LaRouche's Four Laws-- #4-- Fusion Energy and a Space Program

As I have published here many times what is called, “LaRouche's Four Laws for Economic Recovery,” I'll not repeat that here today. The Fourth Law calls for an expanded manned space program and a crash effort at bringing on-line fusion energy. Key to fusion is Helium-3, which is found in abundance on the Moon. Nice. We have a new Apollo Project and we get the fuel for fusion.

And the second item below highlights Helium-3 also.

India's Second Moon Mission Lays the Basis for He-3 Mining in the Future

June 27 (EIRNS)—India is preparing its second mission to the Moon, Chandrayaan-2, for launch later this year, to continue its lunar exploration program. India's first lunar mission, an orbiter, with help from an instrument contributed by NASA, increased our picture of the extent of water ice on the Moon. This second mission will include a lander and a rover.

A Bloomberg wire focuses in on the Indian scientists' stress on the importance of one particular resource on the Moon—fusion fuel, helium-3. The article implies that the Chandrayaan-2 rover will be able to find helium-3. In fact, as far as we know, helium-3 is in the lunar soil only in parts per billion. It took scientists on Earth with the most sophisticated laboratory equipment to find helium-3 in lunar samples brought back by Apollo astronauts. The helium-3 is not in a concentrated form, but there is a lot of it.

Gerald Kulcinski, head of the Fusion Technology Institute at the University of Wisconsin, the article reports, estimates there are 1 million tons of helium-3 embedded in the lunar soil. He believes that only a quarter of that could realistically be brought back to Earth, but that is still enough to meet current world energy demand for at least two centuries, maybe as many as five, Kulcinski says.

Indian scientists are looking toward the next steps in lunar exploration, most likely to include a lunar sample return mission, as is also being planned by China.

K. Sivan, the head of the Indian Space Research Organization said that ISRO envisions a series of space missions, including a space station, and an Indian crew on the Moon. "We are ready and waiting," Sivan said.

And here is a link to a more detailed report on the India mission:

The Quest to Find a Trillion-Dollar Nuclear Fuel on the Moon

By [Anurag Kotoky](#)

June 26, 2018, 2:00 PM PDT

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-06-26/the-quest-to-find-a-trillion-dollar-nuclear-fuel-on-the-moon>

Germany's Wendelstein 7-X Stellarator Sets New Records

June 28 (EIRNS)—Germany's Wendelstein 7-X stellarator has achieved a world record in plasma temperature, density, and pulses, following an upgrade of the machine. Wendelstein 7-X, at the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics (IPP) in Greifswald, Germany is the largest stellarator-type fusion experiment in the world. It began experiments in 2015 and then paused to bring in more advanced technology, which has allowed it to set new records.

The institute explained on June 25, that the plasma vessel has been outfitted with new cladding, which allowed higher plasma temperature and longer plasma pulses. Improvements were also made in controlling the plasma purity. Plasma pulses up to 26 seconds were produced.

Stellarators were under development in the early days of fusion research, but were overtaken by the Russian introduction of the tokamak in the late 1960s. Wendelstein 7-X produces its magnetic field by a ring of 50 superconducting magnet coils, with special and complex shapes.

Dr. Thomas Sunn Pedersen, Director of the Stellarator Edge and Divertor Physics Division in Greifswald, summarized that the latest test results "are highly positive." He said, "This makes us optimistic for our further work."

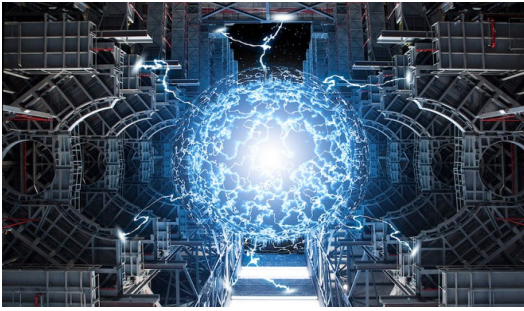
Since these highly successful experiments, Wendelstein 7-X has undergone further upgrades, and experiments will resume next month. In the autumn, more improvements will be made.

An article in the June 26 Popular Mechanics describing the stellarator's progress, reports that although the Wendelstein 7-X is not designed to generate power, it "continues to get closer to its fusion optimization goals." And with experiments using helium-3 fuels, it states, the world inches close to "virtually limitless energy generated by the same method that powers the Sun."

Nuclear Fusion Power Could Be Here by 2030, One Company Says

By Tom Metcalfe, Live Science Contributor | June 28, 2018 07:33am ET

<https://www.livescience.com/62929-plasma-fusion-reactor-tokamak.html>



Credit: Shutterstock

Trade War or Cooperation: Don't Let the Fools Run the Policy

Read the third paragraph carefully and think about it. Should not most of that be the natural and proper focus of any nation's policy?

Peter Navarro Hoists a Ragged Flag, in Report Charging China with 'Economic Aggression'

June 27 (EIRNS)—While President Trump speaks of reaching fair trade agreements with China, the second largest economy in the world supporting a population four to five times that of the United States, Peter Navarro, Assistant to the President for Trade and Manufacturing Policy, is conducting a campaign that challenges China's right to produce an economy on a scale commensurate with its population and other resources. As is well known, China, under the leadership of President Xi Jinping has established itself as an economy of global stature in the production and export of infrastructure, other products, and the growth culture that is renovating and expanding the world economy.

To agitate opposition to this breakthrough in global progress, Navarro has issued a hastily and sloppily produced pamphlet, "How China's Economic Aggression Threatens the Technologies and Intellectual Property of the United States and the World," dated June 2018, which is an embarrassment to the White House, under whose banner it was issued.

The six specific categories of aggression Navarro lists could describe United States policies, or the British Empire's as easily as it does China's. These are, "Protect China's Home Markets from Imports and Competition," "Expand China's Share of Global Markets," "Secure and Control Core Natural Resources Globally," "Dominate Traditional Manufacturing Industries," "Acquire Key Technologies and Intellectual Property from Other Countries, Including the United States," and "Capture the Emerging High-Technology Industries That Will Drive Future Economic Growth and Many Advancements in the Defense Industry." (emphasis added)

Why would anyone rather attack China's growth than join as a partner in it, as its President Xi Jinping has invited all nations on the planet to do, exciting the interest of many, including Navarro's boss at the White House? The answer lies in what China was before undertaking its current growth initiatives. Under the policies of globalism, China's people were enslaved to a policy of low-wage manufacture for the low-cost consumer goods it exported through Walmart and other globalist concerns to the benefit of the consuming classes of the world. The British dream of dominating a world of shrinking populations and shrinking capabilities has no hope against a growing China, especially not a China with the United States as its partner and ally. Hence, Navarro, who is counting on a United States too stupid to understand the great fraud he is so clumsily attempting.