

California Drought (and Flood) Update



For March 23, 2017

by Patrick Ruckert

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

patruckert@hotmail.com

Our first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, was born right here in Kentucky... And the great 19th Century American statesman Henry Clay represented Kentucky in the United States Congress.

Henry Clay believed in what he called the American System. And proposed tariffs to protect American industry and finance American infrastructure...

So as you folks all know, Henry Clay was the legendary Kentucky politician who became the eighth Speaker of the House in 1811....

And explaining his American System, Clay argued that the sole object to the tariff is to tax the produce, and remember, to tax the produce of foreign industry with the view of promoting American industry. For too long our government has abandoned the American System.

President Donald Trump

Louisville, Kentucky

March 20, 2017

A Note To Readers

Yes, I did it again. I have given President Trump the quote to introduce my report. That is twice within the month. This time we feature his call for a return to the “American System,” of which he states that, “For too long our government has abandoned the American System.” As regular readers should know, for months I have discussed the American System of Alexander Hamilton, and how we must return to that idea, if we are to fix anything in the nation, much less the water management system of California.

It was not just in Louisville that the President raised this theme, but also in Detroit last week and to the

Republican Congressional dinner on March 21. Later in this report I will present more of his remarks. That will be accompanied by some material that is more explicit than the words of the President on what exactly is the American System? But, I do hope you all have caught the importance of his remarks.

Our report this week does underline the importance of Americans understanding how we will fix what we must declare to be, our collapsing infrastructure. Droughts and floods, as my title now reads, requires that we declare that mankind must never be subject to the whims of nature. When we are, then we have failed to be that unique species that clearly determines its own destiny.

Oroville Dam is a case in point, and the report on it below is probably the clearest demonstration of the bankruptcy of more than 40 years of neglecting our infrastructure.

The drought, it is true, is mostly gone, though, as I often remind readers, the damage shall linger for years. The U.S. Drought Monitor is little changed from last week, and its inclusion here has now become little more than some color added to the report.

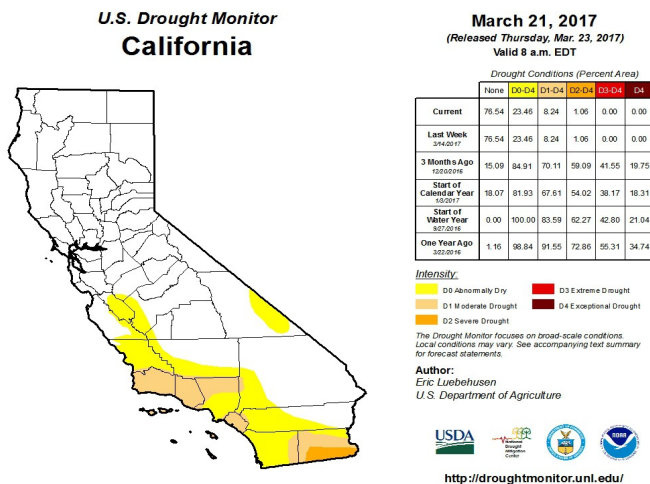
Meanwhile, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which built and manages the Central Valley Project, announced this week its probably final allocation of water this year for the region south of the Delta. It is 65 percent of what the water contractors have requested, while all other areas of the state served by the CVP shall receive 100 percent. I include some choice words by Aubrey Bettencourt, Executive Director of the California Water Alliance, in response to the Bureau's announcement.

Following that report is the warning by Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti, who declared a state of emergency Monday in response to possible flooding that could occur along the Los Angeles aqueduct system when the "historic" snowpack in the Eastern Sierras starts melting this spring.

And with the remaining days of March, as is the forecast, set to give us more rain and snow, I'll just remind you that with apparently the largest snowpack since 1895 getting ready to melt and flood us, the Mayor's warning will apply to the entire state.

I include also this week several items on agriculture and its relationship to the new Trump administration, a sort of love/worry one at this time. With cuts to the Agricultural Department budget and the issue of illegal immigrants, the President seems to be poking one of his most solid constituents.

U.S. Drought Monitor



Oroville Dam: It Is, and Will Cost A Lot; and That Could Be the Least of It

The article below raises a red flag very high. The danger is not over. Not only is the repair estimate now approaching \$300 million, but already by March 1, it cost \$100 million in just three weeks. With damage from the floods variously estimated at between \$600 million to \$1 billion, the Governor has made four requests to the Trump administration for federal aid. Three of those requests have already been approved.

The daily cost at Oroville, as stated by Bill Croyle, the acting director of the Department of Water Resources, were in February, \$4.7 million per day.

Experts: Oroville Spillway Damage Continues to Pose ‘Very Significant Risk’

By [Ellen Knickmeyer](#)

Associated Press March 22, 2017

<https://ww2.kqed.org/news/2017/03/22/experts-oroville-spillway-damage-continues-to-pose-very-significant-risk/>



California officials are courting a “very significant risk” if a damaged spillway on the nation’s tallest dam is not operational by the next rainy season, and the state’s plan leaves no time for any delays, a team of safety experts has warned in a report obtained Wednesday by The Associated Press.

Crews working to repair a crippled spillway on the Lake Oroville dam will be racing the clock to have the structure in good enough shape to be used for flood control by next fall, according to the report prepared by an independent team of consultants and submitted to federal officials last week.

The crews hope to prevent a repeat, or worse, of dramatic events that led to nearly 200,000 people being evacuated last month.

“A very significant risk would be incurred if the Gated Spillway is not operational by November 1,” the report said.

The report does not explain the nature of the risk. However, officials with the state Department of

Water Resources, which operates Oroville Dam and Lake Oroville — the nation's tallest dam and California's second-largest reservoir — fear that a huge rupture in the main spillway could expand and cripple a set of giant flood gates that control releases of water from the lake.

The experts called it “absolutely critical” that the dam's state operators avoid another overflow on the emergency spillway. The state should start work now redesigning a new emergency spillway for the 50-year-old dam, the consultants said.

The experts inspected the main spillway before delivering the recommendations to the state.

Water was even seeping from seemingly undamaged stretches of the main spillway, the experts said. Only 12 inches thick, the concrete spillway is heavily patched, at some places by clay stuffed into holes below the concrete.

“This calls into question whether the portions of the slab that appear undamaged by the failure should be replaced,” the consultants said, raising the prospect of a much bigger long-term repair job.

Farmers Are Still Not Getting the Water They Need

On March 20, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation announced that some of the Central Valley contractors will get screwed once again. After years of zero or no water at all, they will get a whopping 65 percent of what they need, while the rest of the contractors for the Central Valley Project will get 100 percent. Two excerpted articles follow. The first is the report on the announcement, and the second from Aubrey Bettencourt, Executive Director of the California Water Alliance, who is not a happy woman.

Bureau Announces Remaining 2017 CVP Allocations

Submitted by Pamela Martineau on Wed, 03/22/2017

<http://www.acwa.com/news/water-supply-challenges/bureau-announces-remaining-2017-cvp-allocations>

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation today announced the 2017 water supply allocations for some Central Valley Project water contractors, saying most will receive 100% of their allocations, except contractors south of the Delta who will receive 65% and 90% of their allocations.

DWR reports that as of March 20, the statewide average snow water equivalent in the Sierra Nevada was 44 inches, as compared to 25 inches last year. Precipitation is currently 199% of the seasonal average to date for the Sierra Nevada for this point in the water year.

In its press release, officials with the Bureau said they determine allocations based upon many factors, including hydrologic conditions, reservoir storage levels, water quality requirements, water rights, contractual obligations, and endangered species protection measures.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Short-Changes California Again

California Water Alliance

March 22, 2017

<https://californiawateralliance.org/u-s-bureau-of-reclamation-short-changes-california-again/>

Aubrey Bettencourt, Executive Director of the California Water Alliance (CalWA) announced today her

organization's disappointment following announcement of initial water allocations for farms in the Central Valley:

“After a two-month delay and with a snowpack that is 200 percent above normal, in at time of brimming-full reservoirs, statewide flooding not seen since the 1890's and with receding memories of six years of drought, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) has set its initial water allocation for Central Valley rural communities and farmers at 65 percent and California's largest cities at 90 percent,” Bettencourt said.

“USBR's allocations for the past three years were Zero, Zero, 5 and now 65 percent.” Bettencourt continued. “This is at a time when the federal Central Valley Project (CVP) literally has no more room to store water and is managing the system for flood prevention.”

Bettencourt described the impacts farmers expect as a result of another year of low surface water deliveries:

“The Bureau of Reclamation's setting of another low surface-water delivery allocation will aggregate groundwater overdraft and cause more land subsidence in aquifers of the state, precipitating a continuing environmental catastrophe.”

“This isn't about ‘wanting more water,’” she continued. “It's about doing what's right and scientifically proven. Apparently no amount of rain will make a difference in California. Our state is destined to wither in a perpetual state of drought — natural and regulatory.”

More Flooding to Come

The Los Angeles Aqueduct was built by the head of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and completed in 1913. For more than 100 years it has provided the city with a substantial part of its water needs. For the history of the Aqueduct and William Mulholland, here is the report I wrote a few years ago: “A Prometheus Among Us: William Mulholland Brings the Water to Los Angeles.”

<http://amatterofmind.org/ca-drought-pdf/The%20Los%20Angeles%20Aqueduct.pdf>

With the record snowpack melting soon and releasing a virtual deluge of a million acre feet of water into the aqueduct which has a capacity of 500,000 acre feet, flooding all along the aqueduct is certain. Thus the state of emergency declared by the mayor of Los Angeles.

Two excerpted articles provide more details:

LA mayor declares emergency on potential aqueduct flooding due to ‘historic’ winter storms

By Elizabeth Chou

San Gabriel Valley Tribune

03/20/17

<http://www.sgvtribune.com/government-and-politics/20170320/la-mayor-declares-emergency-on-potential-aqueduct-flooding-due-to-historic-winter-storms>

Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti declared a state of emergency Monday in response to possible flooding that could occur along the Los Angeles aqueduct system when the “historic” snowpack in the

Eastern Sierras starts melting this spring.

The emergency proclamation is Garcetti's first since becoming mayor. It allows the city to seek additional help from the state to prepare for the anticipated deluge. The mayor also sent Gov. Jerry Brown a letter asking for "cross-agency coordination and cooperation."

The aqueduct system is expected to handle nearly 1 million acre-feet of water this spring and summer. That exceeds storage capacities and is 241 percent of normal amounts.

The potential flooding could affect public safety, roads and homes and lead to land erosion, according to Department of Water and Power officials.

The excess runoff also could hurt the city's efforts to control dust in the Owens Lake dry lake bed that has polluted air in the surrounding area. The city already has invested more than a \$1 billion in the dust-control project. Flooding could damage some of the infrastructure already in place, DWP officials said.

LADWP 'channelizing' water near Owens Lake

By [News Staff](#) on March 21, 2017

By **Deb Murphy**

http://www.sierrawave.net/ladwp-channelizing-water-near-owens-lake/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+sierrawave+%28Sierra+Wave%3A+Eastern+Sierra+News%29

We all knew it was in the works, but listening to Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power staff announce the emergency declaration for the length of the aqueduct system and describe the danger to life, property, hydroelectric plants and especially the Owens Lake dust mitigation measures was intimidating. Maybe we all should have toned down our rain dances over the past five years.

According to Richard Harasick, senior assistant general manager of water systems, with the snow pack 2.5 of normal, the department anticipates a million acre-feet of water coursing through the system. (Aqueduct Manager Jim Yannotta recently estimated the run-off at 750,000 acre-feet). The problem: the capacity of the aqueduct is 500,000 acre-feet, leaving the department to manage the other half.

Lots of Water Means Lots of Hydroelectricity

The amount of electricity generated from hydro power this year is expected to be triple that of the 2015 drought year. Twenty-one percent compared to 7 percent. The *San Francisco Chronicle* article is excerpted here:

How hydroelectric power has roared back in California

By [Dominic Fracassa](#)

San Francisco Chronicle

March 20, 2017

<http://www.sfchronicle.com/business/article/Winter-rains-boost-hydropower-reduce-greenhouse->

11013172.php?t=dac83efba8

After slowing to a trickle during the past five years of punishing drought, hydroelectric power in California is poised to make a major comeback this spring and summer, thanks to the wet winter.

Across Northern California, hydroelectricity producers say their reservoirs are brimming at levels not seen in decades. Together, their dams should produce as much as 21 percent of the state's total electricity output this year, according to projections from the California Energy Commission.

That would be the highest percentage for hydropower since 2011, [according to the commission's Energy Almanac](#). That was the last wet winter before the drought.

In 2015 — one of the state's worst drought years — just 7 percent of the state's total electricity output came from hydropower, according to the Energy Commission. The agency has not yet tabulated the state's energy production figures for 2016.

In an average year, 15 to 18 percent of California's electricity generation comes from hydroelectric centers, said Gleick of the Pacific Institute. During the drought, he said, that number fell to less than 10 percent on average.

Trump and Agriculture: The Good, the Bad, and the Question Mark

While farmers were one of the most solid block of voters for Donald Trump, so far several areas of policy coming from his administration has them worried. Farmers generally favored the TPP, which they judged to be a positive for agricultural exports, one of the first things the new President did was to cancel the U.S. participation in the treaty.

Last week's announcement of cuts to the Department of Agriculture, while knocking out some Obama policies that worried farmers, like federal authority over mud puddles, other elements cut will hurt some in the agricultural sector.

Then there is the issue of illegal immigrants. The President's rhetoric, and Trump's opponent's fear mongering has created problems for the sector of the economy that is absolutely reliant on both legal and illegal immigrants-- agriculture.

Three articles, excerpted below, report on this. The second article has an interesting discussion of what happens when native-born Americans attempt to work in the fields that feed them.

Agriculture leaders slam Trump's USDA budget cut proposal

By Karl Plume and P.J. Huffstutter

March 16, 2017

<http://mobile.reuters.com/article/idUSKBN16N0CS>

Agriculture leaders including lawmakers from President Donald Trump's Republican Party on Thursday criticized his planned 21 percent cut to discretionary spending at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), saying it could take a toll on the rural communities that helped elect him last November.

Trump has proposed slashing the USDA's discretionary budget by \$4.7 billion to \$17.9 billion by

halting funding for rural clean water initiatives and rural business services, reducing some USDA statistical services and cutting county-level staff.

The president has already vowed to alter trade deals that have largely boosted farm incomes and targeted health care policies that have particularly benefited the rural poor.

"America's farmers and ranchers are struggling, and we need to be extremely careful not to exacerbate these conditions," said House Agriculture Committee Chairman Michael Conaway. Farm incomes are down 50 percent from four years ago, he added.

Opposition is already building in Congress.

The American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF), the country's largest organization representing farmers, said county-level USDA staffing cuts and reduced statistical services could hurt members.

"A lot of farmers and growers rely on USDA's statistical capabilities to make a lot of marketing and risk management decisions and planting decisions," said John Newton, AFBF director of market intelligence.

Wages rise on California farms. Americans still don't want the job

By Natalie Kiroeff and Geoffrey Mohan

March 17, 2017

<http://www.latimes.com/projects/la-fi-farms-immigration/#nt=oft09a-6gp1>

Solorio is one of a growing number of agricultural businessmen who say they face an urgent shortage of workers. The flow of labor began drying up when President Obama tightened the border. Now President Trump is promising to deport more people, raid more companies and build a wall on the southern border.

That has made California farms a proving ground for the Trump team's theory that by cutting off the flow of immigrants they will free up more jobs for American-born workers and push up their wages.

So far, the results aren't encouraging for farmers or domestic workers.

Growers who can afford it have already begun raising worker pay well beyond minimum wage. Wages for crop production in California increased by 13% from 2010 to 2015, twice as fast as average pay in the state, according to a Los Angeles Times analysis of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Today, farmworkers in the state earn about \$30,000 a year if they work full time — about half the overall average pay in California. Most work fewer hours.

Some farmers are even giving laborers benefits normally reserved for white-collar professionals, like 401(k) plans, health insurance, subsidized housing and profit-sharing bonuses. Full-timers at Silverado Farming, for example, get most of those sweeteners, plus 10 paid vacation days, eight paid holidays, and can earn their hourly rate to take English classes.

But the raises and new perks have not tempted native-born Americans to leave their day jobs for the fields. Nine in 10 agriculture workers in California are still foreign born, and more than half are undocumented, according to a federal survey.

Indeed, Chalmers R. Carr III, the president of Titan Farms, a South Carolina peach giant, told lawmakers at a 2013 hearing that he advertised 2,000 job openings from 2010 through 2012. Carr said he was paying \$9.39, \$2 more than the state's minimum wage at the time.

"You don't need a deep analysis to understand why farm work wouldn't be attractive to young

Americans ” — Philip Martin, agriculture expert Share this quote

He hired 483 U.S. applicants, slightly less than a quarter of what he needed; 109 didn't show up on the first day. Another 321 of them quit, “the vast majority in the first two days,” Carr testified. Only 31 lasted for the entire peach season.

Brad Goehring, a fourth-generation farmer, is re-engineering his vineyards so they can be harvested entirely by machines.

The 52-year-old owns 500 acres of wine grapes in Lodi, near Stockton. He tends another 10,000 or so acres of vineyards that belong to several clients across Northern California.

Being the boss used to be fun for Goehring, but his labor problems are wearying.

In the last five years, he has advertised in local newspapers and accepted more than a dozen unemployed applicants from the state's job agency. Even when the average rate on his fields was \$20 an hour, the U.S.-born workers lost interest, fast.

“We've never had one come back after lunch,” he says.

Will California farms find enough workers amid Trump's immigration crackdown?

The Sacramento Bee

By Ryan Lillis and Jose Luis Villegas

March 19, 2017 4:00 AM

<http://www.sacbee.com/news/state/california/article139284133.html>

That anxiety stretches throughout the southern San Joaquin Valley, among the most fertile and productive agricultural regions on Earth. As the spring picking season approaches, farmworkers are convinced the fields will be raided by federal agents intent on rounding up undocumented immigrants and shipping them back to Mexico or Central America. With many fearing the authorities will also set up checkpoints on the highways, the United Farm Workers union said the labor flow has already been cut in half at some farms.

Farmers employ tens of thousands of people in the San Joaquin Valley and run a \$35 billion industry producing grapes, milk, oranges, almonds and dozens of other commodities sold in stores around the globe. Many of them supported Donald Trump for president, calculating that his promise to deliver more water to drought-starved valley farms would help them despite his hard-line stance on immigration. Kern, Tulare and Kings counties all went Trump's way by wide margins in the November election, even as less than one-third of California voters supported him.

For now, farmers said they are banking on Trump's business background as evidence that, mindful of the potential risk to the economy and food prices, he won't send immigration agents to valley farms. By some estimates, more than half of the estimated 800,000 farmworkers in California are undocumented immigrants.

Out in the fields, farmworkers said they believe raids are inevitable. And if they do come, the impact could be severe. According to the latest census figures, more than 180,000 people in the region were born in Latin America and are not U.S. citizens.

President Barack Obama deported more undocumented immigrants than any president in history and, in recent years, a greater number of Mexican immigrants were leaving the United States than coming here. A guest worker visa system criticized by some farmers for being too cumbersome has slowed the

flow of seasonal help, critics said.

Infrastructure: The Need Is National Investments, Great Projects

March 22 (EIRNS)—A new study of infrastructure investment in the United States by Moody's Investors' Service compares the recent "infrastructure report card 2017" of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) to actual investments in public construction and infrastructure over the past four decades. The report finds a complete erosion of the role of the national government in investing in infrastructure since at least 1980. It follows that U.S. Presidents and Congresses have not been setting forth any important infrastructure missions, either.

Moody's shows that the Federal, formerly leading component of infrastructure investment, going back to President Franklin Roosevelt's indelible projects, has collapsed over time. Federal infrastructure investment had grown only from \$50 billion/annually to \$95 billion annually over a full 40-year span, as charted in the report. It has actually been falling since 2010 under the Obama Administration despite the ARRA, or so-called "Stimulus Act" of 2009.

This has made states and cities the primary investors in public construction, to such an extent that they more than triple Federal investment with about \$300 billion in 2016, for example. This means that what investment there is, is going into local repair, maintenance, and local new projects which can range from pocket parks to—at best—light rail systems.

Moody's also compares the investment to the necessary level, outlined in detail by ASCE in its report, simply to maintain and replace existing infrastructure. It finds that taking all levels of government together, there is a \$1.1 trillion shortfall *in just the next three years*, against ASCE's estimated needed investment of \$2.67 trillion. And this \$1.1 trillion shortfall, again, is merely for maintenance and repair of existing infrastructure; not for the creation of any national mission such as high-speed rail networks, water management systems, nuclear desalination systems—let alone the great "intergalactic highway system" of the U.S. space exploration future.

The American System and President Trump

Welcoming the President's invoking of the American System as his theme for his policy of re-industrializing the nation, building the infrastructure the nation requires, and restarting the manned space program (shut down by Obama), we must see our task as communicating the full implications of that idea to our fellow citizens.

While the President does accurately provide the names and some of the qualities of those great Americans who created the American System in the 19th Century, he has yet to provide the concrete blueprint required to realize it today. That is provided by Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws, which I have reported on extensively in these reports in recent months. In summary, 1) Restore the Glass-Steagall Banking law. 2) Establish a Hamiltonian credit and national banking system. 3) Rebuild the nations infrastructure, providing the physical structure necessary for the well-being of the entire nation's population. 4) An aggressive space and fusion power research and development program. Here is a link to those Four Laws: <https://larouchepac.com/four-laws>

Following the below item from LaRouche PAC, you will find excerpts from three of the President's recent speeches.

President Trump Wants to Revive the 'American System of Economy'

<https://larouchepac.com/20170323/president-trump-wants-revive-american-system-economy>

March 23, 2017

In his speeches Monday at a Kentucky rally and Tuesday to Republican Party gatherings, President Donald Trump stressed that he intends to lead the country to return to "the American System" of economy. In the estimation of very qualified observers, the President "really meant it" both times -- he wants to return to the actual economic policies of Alexander Hamilton and George Washington, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, the "American System."

Is Trump the President who can return us to the American System of economy? That remains to be determined, and depends on the country as well -- on us, on you. Should we return to it? Absolutely.

With some exceptions, most Americans and citizens of other nations no longer know what the American System of economy was. It was defined by Abraham Lincoln's economist Henry C. Carey, for example, as the American System *directly opposed to the "British System" of free trade.*

Those are the same British who for the past year, have been driving the McCarthyite campaign to discredit Donald Trump and drive him from the White House.

The "get Trump" McCarthyism is British, because Trump wants to return -- after decades of disastrous "globalization" and deindustrialization" -- to the American System of economy. And he appreciates the benefits of peace, of stopping Bush's and Obama's endless wars and collaborating with Russia and China to do so. Thus a British intelligence "dossier" produced for Hillary Clinton on Donald Trump, was the start of turning the Democratic Party's leadership into a McCarthyite mob looking for "Russians" lurking behind every White House column.

The pillars of the American System of economy were: 1) protecting and supporting American production so that the United States would become the great manufacturing nation it became; 2) constantly promoting and building the most modern national infrastructure, for the same reason -- the transcontinental railroads, the national highway system, the Apollo Moon project; and 3) a credit system based on national banking invented by the great Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton.

Today it means taking down Wall Street's mega-casinos by restoring the Glass-Steagall Act; establishing a Hamiltonian national bank for infrastructure and manufacturing; investing trillions in the highest-technology new infrastructure; developing fusion power, returning to the Moon and to deep space with human colonization and development.

This is what *EIR* Founding Editor, American System economist Lyndon

The American System also meant the Monroe Doctrine -- that the young United States would do everything possible to keep the British and French financial empires out of the Americas, so that all our nations could develop their economies and make reciprocal trade agreements to mutual benefit.

Today, the American System means linking up with China's New Silk Road initiative, where 60 nations are making such agreements in a "win-win" paradigm.

The Schiller Institute and *EIR* are building a major international conference next month in New York City to bring Trump's United States into that new paradigm, where the "American System" can flourish.

President Trump's understanding of the American System today is rudimentary, but seriously meant.

The more Americans who know what it *should mean*, and act on that, the better chance that the British System era of "globalization" will end during his Presidency.

Excerpts from three speeches by President Donald Trump:

Trump Evokes American System, Abraham Lincoln, and Henry Clay at Louisville, Kentucky, Rally

Our first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, was born right here in Kentucky. That's not bad. The legendary pioneer Daniel Boone helped settle the Kentucky frontier. And the great 19th Century American statesman Henry Clay represented Kentucky in the United States Congress.

Henry Clay believed in what he called the American System. And proposed tariffs to protect American industry and finance American infrastructure...

Like Henry Clay, we want to put our own people to work. We believe in two simple rules, buy American and hire American. So as you folks all know, Henry Clay was the legendary Kentucky politician who became the eighth Speaker of the House in 1811...

Clay was a fierce advocate for American manufacturing. He wanted it badly. He said very strongly, free trade, which would throw wide open our ports to foreign production without duties while there's remain closed to us. That was his quote. He knew all the way back early 1800s, Clay said that trade must be fair, equal and reciprocal. Boom. He said fair, equal and reciprocal. I'm talking about reciprocal trade.... and explaining his American System, Clay argued that the sole object to the tariff is to tax the produce and remember, to tax the produce of foreign industry with the view of promoting American industry. For too long our government has abandoned the American System.

Remarks by President Trump at American Center for Mobility at the Willow Run automobile plant in Detroit Michigan

March 15, 2017

"We must embrace a new economic model. Let's call it "The American Model."

Under this system, we will reduce burdens on our companies and on our businesses. But, in exchange, companies must hire and grow in America. They have to hire and grow in our country. That is how we will succeed and grow together -- American workers and American industry side-by-side.

"Great Americans of all backgrounds built the Arsenal of Democracy -- including the legendary Rosie the Riveter, who worked here at Willow Run. You know that. Seventy-five years ago, during the Second World War, thousands of American workers filled this very building to build the great new airplanes -- the B-24 Liberator. At peak production -- listen to this -- it's not the country that we've been watching over the last 20 years -- they were building one B-24 every single hour.

"Now, these hundreds of acres that defended our democracy are going to help build the cars and cities of the future. So I ask you -- that's fine because you're right -- (laughter) -- so I ask you today to join me in daring to believe that this facility, this city, and this nation will once again shine with industrial might.

"I am asking you to place your faith in the American worker and these great American companies. I'm also asking you to respect and place your faith in companies from foreign lands that come here to build their product. We love them too, right? We love them too.

"I'm asking all of the companies here today to join us in this new Industrial Revolution.

Remarks by the President at the National Republican Congressional Committee March Dinner
National Building Museum
Washington, D.C.

March 21, 2017

I have called this model, the model that you've been watching, the model that's created so much value, the model of bringing back jobs and bringing back industry -- I called it the American Model. And this is the system that our Founders wanted. Our greatest American leaders -- including George Washington, Hamilton, Jackson, Lincoln -- they all agreed that for America to be a strong nation it must also be a great manufacturing nation....

The Republican platform of 1896 -- more than a century ago -- stated that: "Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of American policy and go hand in hand...."

The platform went on to say: "We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity."

Our first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, ran his first campaign for public office in 1832 -- when he was only 23 years old. He began by imagining the benefits a railroad could bring to his port [part] of Illinois -- without ever having seen a steam-powered train. He had no idea, and yet he knew what it could be. Thirty years later, as President, Lincoln signed the law that built the first Transcontinental Railroad, uniting our country from ocean to ocean. Great President.

Trump and LaRouche's Four Laws

President Trump has put the American System upfront on the agenda. As stated above that requires, first restoring the Glass-Steagall banking law to bankrupt the Wall Street parasites, to be followed by 1) protecting and supporting American production so that the United States would become once again a great manufacturing nation; 2) constantly promoting and building the most modern national infrastructure, as we built -- the transcontinental railroads, the national highway system, the Apollo Moon project; and 3) a credit system based on national banking invented by the great Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton.

In addition to the repeatedly stated commitment by President Trump to restoring the Glass Steagall law, a bill to restore the Glass-Steagall banking law is now in the House of Representatives: H.R.790 - Return to Prudent Banking Act of 2017

The President has already acted to protect American industry by among other things, canceling the TPP and other measures.

President Trump's stated intent to build infrastructure, while lacking the critical funding structure of a national bank, is well known.

And here is the proposed legislation for that national bank:

Draft Legislation to Create a Bank of the United States for Infrastructure and Manufacturing

<https://larouchepac.com/20170314/legislation-create-bank-united-states-infrastructure-and-manufacturing>