

California Water and Infrastructure Report

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



For October 25, 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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“For the first time in more than 50 years. The President of the United States is taking responsibility for ensuring that the nation's largest state and the provider of more than 50% of the nation's fruits, vegetables and nuts will have adequate water for its people and agriculture. Not since President John Kennedy has a U.S. President done so. Like the President's attacks on the global warming fraud, his action on the California water issue opens a new front in a war against those who wish to depopulate the planet.”

A Note To Readers

The quote above is the opening paragraph from my report on President Trump's October 19 “Presidential Memorandum on Western Water.” My full report follows the first section-- drought and weather-- of this report. My report is followed by commentary and articles on the Memorandum.

Now that Memorandum by the President was punch one of two this past week. The second was the President's signing of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018.

While the Memorandum was aimed at speeding up and streamlining the EPA process on water projects, mainly in the western part of the United States, the Water Infrastructure Act actually funds new and ongoing water projects throughout the nation.

While neither action is really a game changer in repairing and adding new infrastructure to the horrendous deficit as such, they do indicate a directionality that not only the President wishes to pursue, but also can provide the American people with something concrete demonstrating what is real physical economy.

My commentary on the Water Infrastructure Act is followed by articles describing the act.

The Rest of This Report:

The Oroville Dam Update has just one video this week. It is of the pouring of the final wall section of main spillway.

On the November ballot in California is the Water Infrastructure Ballot Measure #3, an \$8.7 billion measure. Unlike the 2014 Referendum which approved a similar sized program to deal with the then ongoing five year drought, this bill specifies what is to be funded and how much for each project. My coverage of it provides several articles providing specifics and who is for and against it.

Next is an Infrastructure Commentary by my colleague William Jones. He writes of the potential of collaboration between China and the U.S. in building U.S. infrastructure.

The next section, “Global Warming Hysterics is Population Reduction,” begins with a video of a recent presentation by my colleague Megan Beets with that title. With the IPCC report of a few weeks ago demanding the virtual shutting down of all industry, the use of all fossil fuels, and of course refusing to even consider the expansion of nuclear power, we must state truthfully what is the real intention of the institutional structure of those who created the environmentalist movement in the post-World War II period.

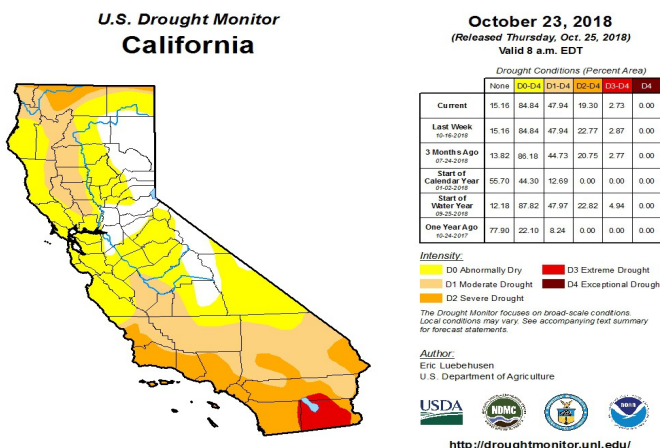
That video is followed by several pieces and articles directly on the topic of climate change. Included here is the item, “Scientist Piers Corbyn Decimates IPCC Report.”

Finally the “Feature” this week is Part II of Will Wertz's presentation of October 13, “Cutting the Gordian Knot with the Sword of Damocles.” Part I covered President Trump's intent to restore the “American System” as his model of how to rebuild the nation. Part II is a discussion of how Abraham Lincoln fought and defeated the Wall Street bankers in order to fund his war to defend the nation from the traitors of the Confederacy.

Drought and the Weather

This section begins with the U.S. Drought Monitor for California, which is followed by reports on the probable El Nino on its way and on the appearance once again of the *Pacific blob returning, bringing warm days and fear of drought*

U.S. Drought Monitor



The state remains in drought with a week until the official “rainy season” begins. In summary, 48% of

the state is in “Moderate” drought, and 20% is in “Severe” drought.

Warmer, Wet El Nino-fueled Winter Prediction From NOAA

NOAA also reports extremes may characterize our winter with fall's western drought moving us into sporadic atmospheric rivers come winter.

By [Sue Wood, Patch Staff](#)

Oct 18, 2018

<https://patch.com/california/paloalto/warmer-wet-el-nino-fueled-winter-prediction-noaa>

PALO ALTO, CA -- With most of the United States expected to experience above-average temperatures this winter, California will stay on the extreme track with El Nino predicted to move us from drought conditions in the fall to more atmospheric rivers from December into February 2019.

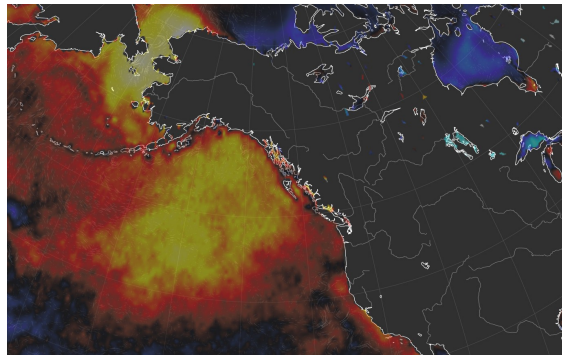
The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration released its winter outlook, placing California's midsection as having an equal chance of more precipitation than other years and warmer than usual. This means less snowpack in the Sierra Nevada mountain range --and for what comes down, it may be hard to manage. Sometimes too much, too fast is detrimental to our water supply that municipalities and farmers rely on.

"The bulk of the rainfall could be in atmospheric rivers. Expect to see some number of those with the warming of the ocean," NOAA Climate Prediction Center Deputy Director Mark Halpert said.

Persistent Alaska warmth this fall has brought back ‘the blob.’ If it lasts, it could mean a wild winter in the Lower 48

By [Ian Livingston](#)

October 18



*Sea surface temperature anomalies highlight the expansive blob of warm water around Alaska.
(earth.nullschool.net)*

https://www.washingtonpost.com/weather/2018/10/18/persistent-alaska-warmth-this-fall-has-brought-back-blob-if-it-lasts-it-could-mean-wild-winter-lower/?utm_term=.186a13de2786

Throughout early fall, Alaska has been oddly warm and pleasant. The [cause of the freakishly nice weather](#) has been [massive high pressure anchored over and around the state](#). One of the [strongest on record for fall](#), this sprawling dome of warm air has helped keep the usual transition to cold stunted.

Since days are still long in early fall across Alaska, the sunny September (and into October) skies have also allowed ocean temperatures in the Northeast Pacific to rise significantly, as well. This has led to a

return pool of abnormally warm ocean water in the Northeast Pacific known as "the blob," and just in time for Halloween!

But scientists are unsure whether the blob will remain a fixture or fade away. If it manages to linger into the winter, the consequences for the Lower 48 could be profound.

Although the blob is focused over the Northeast Pacific and the Gulf of Alaska, it has played a substantial role in the development of extreme weather patterns over the Lower 48 when it has formed in the past. Generally, it has been linked to abnormally warm and dry conditions in the West, and cold and stormy conditions in the East.

When the blob is in place, the jet stream, which both divides warm and cold air and acts as super highway for storms, tends to veer north over the top of the blob. This results in a big ridge of high pressure forming over western North America, which brings mild weather and blocks storms.

The blob's presence was [linked to the persistence and intensity of the drought in California](#) from 2013 to 2015. It also "was blamed for contributing to 2015 being the hottest year on record in Seattle," [according to Scott Sistek](#), a meteorologist with KOMO in Seattle.

Pacific blob returns, bringing warm days and fear of drought

By [Kyla Cathey](#)-- Earth.com staff writer

<https://www.earth.com/news/pacific-blob-returns/>

October 21, 2018

Trump Oct. 19 Presidential Memorandum on Western Water: The Paradigm Shift Opens a New Flank

By Patrick Ruckert

http://www.californiadroughtupdate.org/pdf/20181021-President-Trump-Memorandum-on-Western-Water.pdf?_t=1540267610

Oct. 20 (EIRNS)--For the first time in more than 50 years. The President of the United States is taking responsibility for ensuring that the nation's largest state and the provider of more than 50% of the nation's fruits, vegetables and nuts will have adequate water for its people and agriculture. Not since President John Kennedy has a U.S. President done so. Like the President's attacks on the global warming fraud, his action on the California water issue opens a new front in a war against those who wish to depopulate the planet.

On Friday, President Donald Trump, while in Arizona, signed a Presidential Memorandum that has California farmers cheering and environmentalists jeering. While there is much noise about the President's action, what it will mean in actually dealing with the Western States' (and California's in particular) ongoing water shortages remains unclear and it will have no noticeable effect for some time.

California's water problem has been decades in the making, and while certain short-term actions can help to provide more water to especially the farmers of California's Central Valley, no tweaking of the existing water management system of the state can actually ensure adequate water supplies for the state's 40 million people. It has been more than 40 years since any major water project in the state has been built. At that time, the state had the world's largest and most complex water management

system. Now, the situation is dire. (See relevant background below)

The Memorandum signed by Trump yesterday begins with this:

"Section 1. Policy. During the 20th Century, the Federal Government invested enormous resources in water infrastructure throughout the western United States to reduce flood risks to communities; to provide reliable water supplies for farms, families, businesses, and fish and wildlife; and to generate dependable hydropower. Decades of uncoordinated, piecemeal regulatory actions have diminished the ability of our Federal infrastructure, however, to deliver water and power in an efficient, cost effective way. Unless addressed, fragmented regulation of water infrastructure will continue to produce inefficiencies, unnecessary burdens, and conflict among the Federal Government, States, tribes, and local public agencies that deliver water to their citizenry. To meet these challenges, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce should, to the extent permitted by law, work together to minimize unnecessary regulatory burdens and foster more efficient decision-making so that water projects are better able to meet the demands of their authorized purposes."

The rest of the Memorandum provides directions on how to address the inefficiencies, unnecessary burdens, and conflicts. Or, in non-bureaucratic language, how to get more water to farmers by somehow speeding up and altering existing studies, court decisions and state and federal regulations. Some of those directions include:

- Streamline regulatory processes and remove unnecessary burdens.

- Develop a timeline for completing compliance requirements for major water projects.

- Responsibly expedite ongoing environmental reviews.

- Convene water experts and resource managers to develop an action plan for improving seasonal forecasts of water availability.

- Expand the use of technologies to improve the delivery of water and power.

- Consider the laws of local operators during hydroelectric re-licensing proceedings.

The President was joined at the signing ceremony by five Central Valley members of Congress: Kevin McCarthy, Devin Nunes, David Valadao, Jeff Denham, Tom McClintock, and Doug LaMalfa. They issued a statement following the ceremony, which other members of Congress signed on to, which stated, in part:

"Due to the actions of environmental extremists and overzealous bureaucrats, California has been suffering from a years-long water crisis that has wreaked havoc in Central Valley farming communities that feed tens of millions of Americans. Productive land has gone fallow and farmworkers have lost their jobs. Communities across California have also been devastated as senseless government regulations have mandated that billions of gallons of water be flushed out to the ocean and wasted. Now, with this executive action, there is a strict timetable for rewriting the biological opinions that lie at the root of the water crisis. This executive action also prioritizes building critical projects to expand water storage in our state so that we can store more water during wet years for use in dry years."

And Congressman Devin Nunes, whose family has farmed in the Central Valley for decades, speaking at the ceremony, identified Trump as the first President since JFK To address California's water problems. Nunes said:

"This is the first time since JFK we have had a president come to the Valley and act on what he said he was going to act on. That goes back to the 1960s. So, Mr. President, you came out not once, but twice. You made a commitment in 2016, and today you're fulfilling that commitment, because we have been overlooked for a very long time in the Central Valley, which is the breadbasket of the world."

Cheers for the President also came from the California Farm Bureau, California Farm Water Coalition, Family Farm Alliance and Western Growers.

On the other hand, the environmentalists, led by Gov. Jerry Brown, who has declared war on President Trump over the issue of global warming, are not too happy. Rep. John Garamendi, a Democrat, invoked the Confederate argument that the President is undermining states' rights to control its own water destiny by his actions.

Four years ago voters in the state passed a water bond that included more than \$2 billion for new water storage projects like dams and reservoirs. Finally, this year, the commission established to allocate the funds has made a decision on which projects will get funding. Yet, still no money has been spent.

This is the kind of bureaucratic delay for necessary infrastructure that the President is attempting to end. While this is a state program, the import of his action is to create a paradigm shift in thinking that will affect how things are done at every level of government.

Background: California Water Management System

The two major projects of the California water management system are the FDR-built Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project built by Gov. Pat Brown beginning in the 1960s. President Kennedy in 1963, in cooperation with Governor Brown, then tied the two projects together with a cooperation agreement. Recognizing that the system would be adequate for the state's population for about 30 years, the Kennedy Administration, political leaders and engineering firms initiated two projects that, had they not been cancelled after the assassination of Kennedy, would have not only provided the water future generations would require, but would have created a large-scale water management system covering most of North America.

Those two projects were the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) and the building of nuclear-powered desalination plants--two programs, promoted for decades by the LaRouche organization. Beginning in 1992, it became clear that the system could no longer provide the water the people of the state required--the system had reached that breaking point foreseen by the great builders of the 1930s through the 1960s.

Adding to the actual physical limits of the system, the environmentalist Nazis set out to shut down California agriculture by a step by step series of court rulings and regulations that restricted the pumping of water to the Central Valley farmers. Thus began California's Water Wars. Federal and state legislation and court decisions over more than two decades now have resulted in millions of acre feet of water being allowed to flow into San Francisco Bay rather than to be pumped into the two aqueducts of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project.

The core issue has been, and is today, the disputed claim that by releasing more water through the Bay Delta, endangered salmon and the Delta Smelt will be saved from extinction. Over more than two decades now, no matter how much water is diverted to saving the fish, the extinction of at least the Delta Smelt is going to occur anyway. And as droughts have become more intense and lasted longer, farmers have increased the pumping of ground water to grow their crops, resulting in a rapid depletion of the state's aquifers. Yet despite the pumping of ground water, during the last five year drought about 500,000 acres of the best farm land in the world was fallowed.

Presidential Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West

October 20, 2018

<https://mavensnotebook.com/2018/10/20/presidential-memorandum-on-promoting-the-reliable-supply-and-delivery-of-water-in-the-west/>

From President Donald Trump:

Subject: Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West

Watch "President Trump Signs a Presidential Memorandum" on YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MKMMyoY6I5SE&feature=youtu.be>

Here are some articles and commentary on the President's Memorandum (excerpts):

Trump Wants To Cut Red Tape, Hasten Water Projects In California, Pacific Northwest

Friday, October 19, 2018 | Sacramento, CA

http://www.capradio.org/124785?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+CapitalPublicRadioLatestNewsRSS+%28Capital+Public+Radio%3A+Latest+News+RSS%29

REACTIONS: Legislators, Growers, and interest groups comment on Presidential memo

October 19, 2018 Maven Breaking News

<https://mavensnotebook.com/2018/10/19/reactions-legislators-growers-and-interest-groups-comment-on-presidential-memo/>

California Water Alliance Issues Statement on President's Executive Order Concerning Water in the West

<https://californiawateralliance.org/california-water-alliance-issues-statement-on-presidents-executive-order-concerning-water-in-the-west/>

October 23, 2018 (Hanford, California) – The West and the people who live in it have suffered over water for decades. By turns, they've toiled with:

- *Confusing, frequently contentious debate over California water policy,*
- *Arbitrary court decisions,*
- *Federal and state agencies in conflict over water management decisions better left to water experts,*
- *Multiple years-long droughts with forced water rationing,*
- *Preferential treatment of non-native predator species over federally listed and endangered fish and mammals*
- *Millions of acres of once-productive farmland being fallowed*
- *Trillions of gallons of water wasted into the Ocean from the region's rivers and reservoirs.*

On October 20, the Trump Administration issued the president's executive order to bring reason out of chaos and provide clear direction to his Cabinet-level secretaries regarding water policies applied to the West.

Trump's move followed months of elected local and congressional representatives from states across the West; water, industry, agriculture, civic and conservation interests; and water policy advocates working together with administration officials to build the case for a reset.

The president's order will change the way the federal and several state governments interact and will improve efficiencies, evolve a greater role for transparent science, better weight the economic losses and benefits of water and energy policies, and remove uncertainty and doubt that have tied the West's hands in knoRep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers of Washington said, "Dams and fish coexist, and after more than two decades in the courtroom, we should let scientists, not judges, manage our river systems and get to work to further improve fish recovery efforts, [and] Trump's action Friday meets those goals."

Rep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers of Washington said, "Dams and fish coexist, and after more than two decades in the courtroom, we should let scientists, not judges, manage our river systems and get to work to further improve fish recovery efforts, [and] Trump's action Friday meets those goals."

Rep. Rob Bishop of Utah and chairman of the House Committee on Natural Resources added, "For many years, westerners have expressed their need for certainty and access to water and affordable, renewable hydropower. "This action will increase the availability of innovative technology, improve access to water, reduce regulatory burden, and provide needed certainty from completed biological opinions."

While many have mischaracterized President Trump's order, it is quite direct and simple. The memorandum establishes five major directives:

- 1. Streamline Western water infrastructure regulatory processes and remove unnecessary burdens.*
- 2. Improve forecasts of water availability.*
- 3. Improve use of technology to increase water reliability.*
- 4. Consider locally developed plans in hydroelectric-projects licensing.*
- 5. Streamline regulatory processes and remove unnecessary burdens on the Columbia River Basin water infrastructure for decades.*

Q&A: Here's what we know about Trump's water memo and California

By [Joshua Yeager and Damon Arthur](#)

Redding Record Searchlight

Oct. 23, 2018

<https://www.visaliatimesdelta.com/story/news/2018/10/23/president-trumps-water-memo-making-waves-across-california/1746030002/>

Trump issues order on Columbia and Snake River dams. He wants fewer regulations

By Annette Cary

October 19, 2018 04:22 PM

Updated October 20, 2018 04:19 PM

Kennewick, WA

<https://www.tri-cityherald.com/news/local/article220324460.html>

President Trump on Friday ordered the removal of what he called "unnecessary" regulatory burdens on Columbia and Snake River hydropower dams.

He signed a presidential memorandum requiring that a new environmental study on management of the

eight dams operated by the Army Corps of Engineers be completed a year sooner than previously planned.

“Moving up the deadline ... is a procedural win that will give more certainty to the communities whose livelihoods depend on effective operations of our dams,” said Rep. Dan Newhouse, R-Wash., on Friday.

Trump Signs His First Infrastructure Bill

America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President this week is the first significant infrastructure legislation of the Trump administration. While the mere \$6 billion to be spent over ten years is insignificant in itself, especially when measured against the real infrastructure needs of the nation, estimated at \$4 trillion by the American Society of Civil Engineers, what is significant is that the bill had bi-partisan sponsorship in both Houses. Perhaps after the mid-term elections such cooperation can be the norm, if the Republicans stay in the majority in both Houses.

To see just how little \$6 billion over ten years is, compare that to the over \$1 billion spent in less than two years just for the repair of the Oroville Dam spillways.

But, this water infrastructure legislation is a start.

Trump Signs Water Infrastructure Bill That Will Help the Valley

[AP News](#) and [gvwire](#)

October 23, 2018

<https://gvwire.com/2018/10/23/trump-signs-water-infrastructure-bill-that-will-help-the-valley/>

WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump signed a wide-ranging bill Tuesday to improve the nation’s water infrastructure, including adding water storage in the San Joaquin Valley.

America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 authorizes more than \$6 billion in spending over 10 years for projects nationwide.

The law also boosts projects to restore Gulf Coast wetlands damaged by Hurricane Harvey and improve harbors in Seattle, Savannah, Georgia, and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The act passed the House of Representatives and the Senate on a bipartisan basis before going to Trump’s desk.

The new law incorporates legislation written by Rep. Jeff Denham (R-Turlock) to authorize financing of new water storage projects. He attended the signing ceremony at the White House.

Denham’s New Water Act provides financing for water projects throughout the western United States, including new reservoirs, below ground storage projects, recycling and desalination projects, Denham’s office said. For Sites Reservoir, the legislation will save hundreds of millions of dollars in construction costs and significantly lower prices for water users.

Additionally, the act enhances flood protection for more than 50,000 Valley residents.

Denham and Rep. Jim Costa (D-Fresno) [led a bipartisan effort to see that the Valley](#) wasn’t overlooked in the massive water infrastructure law.

“Water is the lifeblood of our Valley, and we must have safe, reliable sources of water in both wet and

dry years,” said Costa in a statement. “America’s Water Infrastructure Act uses multiple approaches to help increase surface water storage in the Valley, which will strengthen our resilience to drought. This will provide our communities with more than just water. It also increases the certainty our local economy needs to thrive and protects our way of life.”

Oroville Dam Update

Final Wall Placement on the Main Spillway

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULU5wP4kfUI>

[California DWR](#)

Published on Oct 18, 2018

On October 18, 2018 at 6am, Kiewit began placing concrete for the final chute wall panel on the spillway. The wall is located next to the gates and took 8 hours to complete.

Water Infrastructure Ballot Measure #3

Unlike the 2014 Referendum which approved a similar sized program to deal with the then ongoing five year drought, this bill specifies what is to be funded and how much for each project. The articles below give the details.

California water woes: Ballot measure aims at solutions, but at a steep cost

[Kurtis Alexander](#) Oct. 4, 2018

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/politics/article/California-water-woes-Nov-ballot-measure-aims-13281668.php>

The biggest ticket item on California’s November ballot, tucked between the governor’s race and local elections, is an \$8.9 billion bond to help modernize California’s sprawling waterworks.

The measure, which was authored by a former state water director, would fund scores of projects, from shiny new desalination plants to upgrades of old dams and aqueducts to restoration of tainted watersheds, including San Francisco Bay.

The initiative, Proposition 3, comes as a [historic drought](#) has exposed the vulnerabilities of California’s water infrastructure and it has become apparent that hotter, drier times ahead will test the adequacy of state supplies.

Among the proposition’s greatest outlays are \$750 million to fix the 150-mile Friant-Kern irrigation canal in the San Joaquin Valley, \$200 million for [repair work at Oroville Dam](#) and \$250 million for yet-to-be-determined improvements to Bay Area water systems.

“There’s some good in here, but there’s too much bad stuff,” said Kathryn Phillips, director of the California chapter of the Sierra Club, which has come out against the proposition. “The money is going to benefit certain interests while it’s not going to benefit people say in San Diego or Redding or other places.”

Still, dozens of farming organizations, environmental groups and social justice advocates have joined with water agencies to support the bond. They've put up nearly \$5 million to campaign for the measure — versus no reported contributions by opponents — and they say the initiative's many expenditures are a necessary down payment on a more secure future.

Meral traveled extensively across the state to determine what to include in the measure, hearing from farmers who want more water to grow crops, cities looking for ways to survive the next dry spell and small towns seeking money to clean up dirty supplies. The measure reflects a mix of these sprawling interests.

No money would go to [construction of new dams](#) or the state's [proposed tunnel project](#) in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, both of which have been controversial, in large part because of their high price tags.

The \$250 million for Bay Area water infrastructure could revive a push for a new region-wide desalination plant. The money is earmarked for a group of eight agencies, known as the Bay Area Regional Reliability partnership, which is looking at ways to get more water.

Another \$100 million from the measure would go to protection of additional Bay Area watersheds.

The bond measure also includes \$200 million for flood protection in the Bay Area, adding to the \$25 million a year that's already being spent through the region's [voter-approved Measure AA](#).

The initiative also makes provisions for poorer communities in California, giving them priority for competitive funds and guaranteeing at least \$750 million of investment in disadvantaged areas.

What is Proposition 3 and what does it mean for Kern County? Supporters and opponents weigh in

The ballot measure is one of 11 state-wide propositions on the ballot this Nov.

By [Eytan Wallace](#)

Sep 29, 2018

<https://www.kget.com/news/local-news/what-is-proposition-3-and-what-does-it-mean-for-kern-county-supporters-and-opponents-weigh-in/1484089308>

The \$8.9 Billion California Water Bond That Has Environmentalists Divided

<https://www.kqed.org/science/1932078/the-8-9-million-california-water-bond-that-has-environmentalists-divided>

Infrastructure: Commentary

The following is authored by my colleague William Jones. I urge you to go to the link for the entire piece.

Opinion: Decaying infrastructure: The source of US 'decline'

by William Jones

2018-10-22

CGTN.COM

https://news.cgtn.com/news/3d3d674d7751444d30457a6333566d54/share_p.html?fbclid=IwAR3I-ECIFrNXePSIIB55u2B5V16_XfPj_OMtzpDCRwct2m-1HIN44vUxNSQ

Editor's note: William Jones is the Washington bureau chief for the Executive Intelligence Review, and non-resident senior fellow of Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies under Renmin University of China. The article reflects the author's opinion, and not necessarily the views of CGTN.

The decline of the US infrastructure in real terms is obvious to anyone with eyes to see. Our roads are filled with potholes, our railroads are slow and uncomfortable, (often dangerous), and our bridges are collapsing. But the cause is not, as President Donald Trump has been persuaded to believe, some "trade deficit" with China.

Already in 1983, when trade with China was minuscule, two authors, Pat Choate and Susan Walter, wrote a dramatic expose of the decline of America entitled "America in Ruins: The Decaying Infrastructure". Already then they could document the ruinous conditions of our roads, our rail system, our ports and waterways, and our aging bridges. And conditions have only become worse since then.

The solution? Well, Mr. President, I would go back to what you talked about in your campaign concerning the need for rebuilding US infrastructure. Unfortunately, not much has been done since the beginning of this administration to make repairs. And attempting to rely on "private enterprises" to succeed will put any program on hold for a long time.

The fact of the matter is that the US infrastructure has only been promoted with the help of the US government ever since the creation of the "National Road" in 1811.

Global Warming Hysterics is Population Reduction

Well, with the IPCC report a few weeks ago demanding the virtual shutting down of all industry, the use of all fossil fuels, and of course refusing to even consider the expansion of nuclear power, we must state truthfully what is the real intention here. That is provided in the presentation immediately below by my colleague Megan Beets.

'Global Warming' is Population Reduction, Not Science

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJ9bYClCzLU>

Following President Trump's statement about climate change in a recent interview, "I don't know that it's man-made," Megan Beets of the LaRouchePAC Science Research Team and Tom Wismuller, meteorologist, NASA (ret.), present an exciting refutation of the latest IPCC report that calls for drastic reductions of man-made carbon dioxide. Megan Beets proves the world needs more people, not less, while Tom Wismuller demonstrates the supposed alarming increases of the ocean level is a lie. "Man-made" global warming is simply a myth of the British empire being pushed now in attempts to save their dying empire, whose days are numbered.

Interesting, that Piers Corbyn is the brother of British Labor Party leader Jeremy Corbyn:

Scientist Piers Corbyn Decimates IPCC Report

Oct. 21 (EIRNS)—Piers Corbyn, a British astrophysicist, whose WeatherAction specializes in long-range weather forecasting, dismantled the UN IPCC climate change report in an Oct. 9 live debate

broadcast live by London Broadcasting Company (LBC).

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), released Oct. 8, threatened terrifying consequences to the planet if all nations do not “take rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society.” Using the pretext that global temperature increase must be held at or below 1.5°C, and that carbon emissions must be lowered by 1 million tons per year, the plan would genocidally cut global agro-industrial production and living standards. It attempts to halt the goal by China’s Belt and Road Initiative to lift hundreds of millions out of poverty and into real development.

Corbyn’s interlocutors in the debate was Stuart Haszeldine, a geologist and director of Scottish Carbon Capture and Storage with the University of Edinburgh, which would attempt to “put greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and ocean back into their geological and biological storage.”

Addressing the IPCC document “Global Warming of 1.5°C,” Corbyn told LBC host Nick Ferrari, “This report is a pack of lies, it is anti-scientific nonsense, based on fraud.... I’ll challenge the IPCC and the professor [Haszeldine] just speaking: There is no scientific paper in existence, that shows that increases of carbon dioxide worldwide drive world temperature rises. There’s nothing of the sort anywhere in existence.” When Haszeldine attempted to rebuke Corbyn, stating that, “The physics of CO2 are really clear, I can do an experiment on my kitchen table,” Corbyn countered, “CO2 has no effect on temperatures. The levels of CO2 are driven by temperature.” Corbyn continued, “And that is borne out by actual scientific measurements, not models.”

In a Nov. 25, 2009 live debate on RT TV, on the eve of the Dec. 7-19, 2009 Copenhagen Climate Change Conference, Corbyn had asserted, “More CO2 makes plants and animals more efficient.”

EIR interviewed Corbyn in its June 1, 2007 issue, titled “Don’t Bet on Man-Made Origins of Global Warming.”

https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2007/eirv34n22-20070601/39-43_722.pdf

Harrison Schmitt Argues, Modeling Is Not ‘Evidence’ of Human Influence on Climate

Oct. 17 (EIRNS)—Former astronaut Harrison Schmitt stuck to his guns on global warming, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Association of Science Writers. The Apollo 17 astronaut and geologist repeated his well-known analysis that he “saw no evidence” that global warming is taking place as a result of human activity. The predictably hostile audience shouted back “Yes!” when Schmitt asked rhetorically about evidence of a human cause for global warming. He responded that in his profession, geology, there has been no evidence of human influence, only computer models—and models are “often wrong.”

Schmitt was asked if he saw an irony in his mention of people who deny the existence of the manned Moon landing, including himself, and his denial of manmade global warming. “I see no irony at all,” he replied.

In 2013, Schmitt wrote an article for the Wall Street Journal in which “he claimed that increasing levels of carbon would actually benefit humanity,” says the incredulous reporter for the Live Science website, who headlined his article is that Schmitt is “Mistaken about Climate Change...”

In an interview yesterday with Associated Press, President Donald Trump elaborated on remarks he had made to “60 Minutes” aired Oct. 14, in which he also questioned manmade climate change. The climate goes “in cycles,” he told AP, and in reply to the interviewer’s assertion that scientists “say this is nearing a point where this can’t be reversed,” the President replied there are scientists “on both sides of the issue.... Some say that and some say differently.”

'Environmental' Lobby Is Responsible for the Record CO2 Emissions

Oct. 17 (EIRNS)—The failure of Germany to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions since its bold pledges in 2015 at the Paris Climate Conference—or, for that matter, since 2009, before it began its anti-nuclear energy turn—illustrates the fraud of the fear-mongering “man-made climate change” reports of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Germany has shifted to so-called renewable energy sources more aggressively, per capita, than any other major nation. It has invested, as of 2017, roughly \$225 billion in wind, solar, biofuel and geothermal power sources; and if its citizens' resulting extra electricity bills—now running at least \$50 billion/year higher than a decade ago—are added in, its renewables investment plus spending is in the range of \$400 billion. But by “exiting” from nuclear power generation and closing down its existing nuclear power fleet, this huge investment has accomplished nothing on CO2 emissions; in 2018 they will equal the 2009 level, and experts forecast they will exceed the 2009 level hereafter.

Had the country invested the same amount over the past decade in new, third-generation nuclear power plants, while maintaining its existing fleet, it could soon have more than 50 gigawatts of nuclear-electricity capacity installed, and have replaced its entire coal-fired and oil-fired capacity.

How great could have been the reduction in Germany's CO2, CO, and NOx emissions, had that been done?

The same is true across the world. It goes back to the sabotage from the late 1970s of what had been plans—centered in the United States nuclear industry and the Atomic Energy Commission's “Atoms for Peace” program—for the industrial nations to lead in building up to 5,000-7,000 nuclear power reactors worldwide.

Rather, the world's nuclear capacity has not yet approached 1,000 GW, and it is China, India, and Russia—all under attack by the IPCC, the World Wildlife Fund, Paris Climate Alliance, etc. for burning coal—which are, decades later, taking the lead in building new nuclear power capacity.

If there are now 40 billion tons of CO2 emissions a year, the anti-nuclear environmentalist lobby is responsible for it, especially since the worldwide fear-mongering promotion of the notorious 1979 “China Syndrome” Hollywood fraud.

The IPCC and the Paris Climate Conference are responsible for those emissions. President Donald Trump's withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement was the right thing for a U.S. President to do, who wants to protect and improve the environment. Any “decarbonization” of our production of electric power and heat, must be done by nuclear power. Anything else is a sacrifice of industrialization and human productive powers—and a sacrifice of human population itself.

The breakthrough needed now is in mass production of fourth-generation small modular reactors (SMRs), and going from design to prototype to production quickly, requires the cooperation of the major nuclear-producing nations in a crash program.

This is demand number-one for the initiation by the United States, Russia, China and India of a “New Bretton Woods” monetary system, which will stop international speculation and foster infrastructure investment and capital goods exports. It was in the period of FDR's Bretton Woods that large-scale exports of nuclear power to the developing nations was planned—but then stopped by environmentalist frauds and by the British Empire pulling down Bretton Woods.

Up and Down, Up and Down. God, One Could get Dizzy

Never, never, believe that what the stock market does has any real connection to the real physical economy.

Yesterday, the Dow Jones dropped 608.01 points at 24,583.42 and erased all of its gains for 2018. The S&P 500 dropped 3.1 percent to 2,656.10 and also turned negative for the year. The Nasdaq Composite fell 4.4 percent to 7,108.40— entering correction territory.

So today the Dow rose 400 points.

Feature

LaRouche PAC Manhattan Project Dialogue with Will Wertz: Part II

October 13, 2018

There will be no infrastructure policy for the nation unless the fundamental question of how it is to be funded is clearly answered. That answer requires that we clearly understand how the nation has funded great infrastructure and industrial development in its past history. How did Abraham Lincoln fund the Transcontinental Railroad? How was California's Central Valley project funded during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt? Those are just two projects that required what some of the nation's leaders during the 19th Century called the “American System.”

President Trump has spoken of the “American System” as his model of how to rebuild the nation. The presentation by William Wertz, excerpted below, begins with Trump's speeches on that topic. But then, points out what is missing in the President's understanding of the “American System.” And that is how only national banking and a national credit system can provide the financial means to accomplish what the President clearly wishes to achieve.

Part II, below, from this presentation will explore this topic in more depth. Or, you can go to the link and watch or read the entire presentation now. Part III next week will conclude this series.

Cutting the Gordian Knot with the Sword of Damocles (excerpts)

<https://larouchepac.com/20181014/cutting-gordian-knot-sword-damocles> (video)

Here is the transcript:

https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2018/2018_40-49/2018-42/pdf/05-14_4542.pdf

Part II

I'm going to do two things. First of all, I'm going to give you -- and this is obviously addressed both to President Trump, but it's also addressed to the American population. As Dennis was saying, it's very easy to get swept up in the moment. But these are the policy issues which must be discussed, must be debated; because the future of humanity depends upon these policy decisions. I'm going to give you something of a history of the fight for the greenback under Lincoln. You will see that the fight for the greenback was very much part of this fight for national banking. Going back to even before the United States of America was created; going back to the 1600s in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, it's a fundamental issue. I would even say that the American Revolution was not so much -- although it was definitely a factor -- about taxation without representation. It was more fundamentally about the British Empire's opposition to the initial colonies and then the United States of America exercising its sovereign right to create bills of credit to facilitate the development of the productive powers of its population.

My associate at {Executive Intelligence Review}, Paul Gallagher, steered me to a book which is very instructive. It's called {The History of the Legal Tender Paper Money Issued During the Great Rebellion; Being a Loan Without Interest and National Currency}. This book was prepared by the Hon. Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, who was chairman of the Subcommittee of Ways and Means at the time the greenback policy was passed in 1862. The book was published in 1869. I think we have a graphic of the cover of the book, and then also a picture of Mr. Spaulding. What the book contains is the actual history of the debates around the greenback policy, and also around the National Currency and Banking Act of 1863-64.

So, who was Elbridge Gerry Spaulding? He originally ran for Congress as a Whig candidate; he served one term. Then he became the New York Treasurer in 1854-55, so it was a very short period of time. Then he ran for Congress again, and served two terms in Congress. In 1860, he made a very famous speech denouncing slavery and calling upon the Republican Party to back Abraham Lincoln. When he ran for Congress the second time, after having been a Whig earlier, he ran as a Republican. This book I find to be really quite extraordinary. The first thing you have to understand is that the government did not have money to pay the soldiers; we were faced with a rebellion, a secession backed by foreign countries -- i.e., the British -- and we did not have the funds to pay the Army or the Navy. The bankers on Wall Street -- some things apparently haven't changed all that much; what they wanted to do was to profit off of the war. And they were holding out to be able to be the brokers, the money changers for the government. On Saturday, January 11, 1862, what happened was, a delegation of these bankers descended upon Washington, D.C.. What Spaulding wrote is as follows:

"Delegates from some of the banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, appeared in Washington to oppose the bill.... Mr. James Gallatin, of New York, (National Bank) made the principalspeech against legal tender.

Spaulding objected to any and every form of what was referred to as 'shinning' by government through Wall Street or State Streets. And he finished his comments with firmly refusing to assent to any scheme which would permit a speculation bybrokers and bankers and others in the government securities. The book then refers to many letters that he received backing him up in this. One letter he received said, "I trust both Houses will put it right along through, regardless of what the New York note-shavers and usurers may say." So, this was really the issue here. The question of whether the rebellion could be crushed, depended on defeating the Wall Street, the State Street, and the Chestnut Street bankers. That is, from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. And in asserting the sovereign powers of the United States not to be subservient to these private banking interests, who in some cases were allied with Britain.

The fundamental Constitutional issue involved at this point -- and this was cited throughout the debate -- it was cited explicitly by Spaulding; that is, Article I, Clause 18 of the Constitution which reads: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof." Specifically, this is the section of the Constitution which Alexander Hamilton cited in his defense of the constitutionality of the National Bank. It's referred to as the implied powers. Under the Articles of Confederation, all you had were express powers; there was an enumeration of the powers that could be exerted. But in the U.S. Constitution, there are not only express powers, but there are implied powers. And this particular section of the Constitution is referred to as the Elastic Clause, because it allows for the government to exercise its sovereignty and determine what measures are necessary and proper to carry out the powers which are invested in the government by We, the people; particularly as expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution. That is, the necessity of Promoting the General Welfare and Providing for the Common Defense in particular.