

Houston, vi har en løsning: Hvad der nu må gøres. LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 1. september, 2017

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Vært Matthew Ogden indleder webcastet med at oplæse Lyndon LaRouches erklæring, »Ikke flere Houston-katastrofer: Lyndon LaRouche siger, hvad det er, der må ske 'lige med det samme'«

Det efterfølges af en rapport fra repræsentant for LaRouche-bevægelsen i Texas, Brian Lantz, om den aktuelle situation i Houston og en analyse af de nødvendige forholdsregler, der må tages.

Herefter vises et klip fra en film, der blev produceret under Franklin Roosevelts præsidentskab, om det store infrastrukturprojekt, kaldet TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority.

Her følger en dansk oversættelse af dette videoklip og Matthew Ogdens kommentarer.

Efter dette følger komplet engelsk udskrift af hele webcastet.

Min. 31:20 (FDR-klip minuttal 35:15):

Brian Lantz (slutning): Hvor skal pengene komme fra? Det er selvfølgelig det forkerte spørgsmål at stille. Spørgsmålet er, hvad er det for institutioner, vi må skabe? Det er præcist, hvad LaRouche foreslår: Glass-Steagall, statslig kredit, en nationalbank, der kan finansiere strømmen af statslig kredit til at bygge de nye TVA'er, de nye projekter, der kræves for at sikre ikke alene kysten her, men også for at påbegynde en stor, økonomisk genrejsning af USA til dets position i verden.

Matthew Ogden: Netop, og denne orkan Harvey, der virkelig er uden fortilfælde mht. ødelæggelser, som du gjorde det meget, meget klart, Brian – dette må være momentet for at initiere en fuldstændig ny holdning hos amerikanerne og vores nationale regerings skifte til en helt anden politik, og det er formålet med den nøderklæring, vi har udstedt.

Og, som du sagde, så må det genkalde en holdning, som vi mistede i dette land, der går tilbage til mordet på John F. Kennedy, men faktisk går tilbage til Franklin Roosevelts død. Og den måske mest signifikante case study, vi kan anvende, er TVA, som du nævnte, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Hvis vi går tilbage til før Franklin Roosevelt og før New Deal, havde vi hele områder af landet, der var underkastet såkaldte naturkatastrofer, og som simpelt hen var forsømte. Det måske mest signifikante område i landet, det mest bemærkelsesværdige, var den såkaldte Tennessee-dal. Det er meget ironisk, at Tennessee-dalen, der er et helt område ikke blot i Tennessee, men omfatter alle disse tilgrænsende stater, er det område, der har den største totale regnmængde på det amerikanske kontinent.

Og hvad er så den årlige regnmængde i Tennessee-dalen? Den er på 51 inches (ca. 130 cm) om året; det, vi netop har oplevet i Houston, er 51 inches på fem dage eller mindre. Det er simpelt

hen en svimlende mængde vand, der kom ned fra himlen! Men Tennessee-dalen var også udsat for meget lange perioder med voldsomme regnmængder, for det meste som følge af orkaner, der spredte sig – virkningen af orkaner, der kom op fra Golfkysten (den Mexicanske) og så fortsatte ind over denne centrale, sydøstlige del af USA.

Hvad skete der? Franklin Roosevelt, der blev citeret i vores nøderklæring, sagde, at det, der behøvedes, er »handling, og handling nu. Nationen kræver handling«. Han sagde: Vi vil ikke tillade denne ødelæggelse, som Tennessee-dalen oplever år efter år, og som skaber et af de mest forarmede områder i hele verden: Dette var Appalacherne – evnen til at læse og skrive var i bund, malaria, det øverste jordlag, der blev vasket bort. Man havde virkelig vilkår som i den Tredje Verden, lige midt i kontinental-USA. Roosevelt sagde, nej, vi vil gøre noget, som ingen før har gjort, og vi vil ikke blot forsøge at kontrollere en enkelt flods strøm, men vi vil tage et helt flodbækken, og vi vil ikke alene kontrollere dette vand hydrologisk, men vi vil indsamle energien fra dette vand og sætte det til at arbejde til gavn for de mennesker, der bor dér.

Jeg har en video, jeg gerne vil vise vore seere, et ca. 4 min. langt klip, som blev lavet af Roosevelt-administrationen. Den blev ironisk nok produceret det år, Roosevelt døde, i 1944. Men den viser, hvad Tennessee-dalen var udsat for, og det bør faktisk minde jer om de videoklip, I netop så fra Houston; men den viser også, hvad der blev gjort fra Roosevelt-administrationens side og filosofien, der lå bag TVA. Her kommer klippet:

Fortæller: Ødelæggelse fra himlen. Sådan var det, år efter år, i et glemt område af USA. Dette var den ødelæggelse, der var forårsaget af grådighed og neglekt, med mænd, der arbejdede alene og uden hjælp mod naturens kræfter. Landbrug, byer, industri – smadret; hundreder druknede, tusinder blev hjemløse. Flodens energi, der gik til spilde – og menneskenes

energi ligeså.

[Landmand] Henry Clarks problemer var 3 millioner amerikaneres problemer i Tennessee-dalen. Det blev 130 millioner amerikanere i 48 staters direkte anliggende, en udfordring for demokratiet og dets evne til at drage omsorg for sine egne folk.

Tennesseefloddalen [kort] ligger i det sydøstlige USA. Det dækker et område på 40.000 kvadratmil, næsten lige så stort som England. Det var et problem, der handlede om genopbygning; genopbygning af land og af mennesker. Demokratiet bestod prøven: Det fandt mændene, der kunne overvåge jobbet – James P. Polk, national senator fra det vestlige USA; Harcourt Morgan, præsident for Tennessees Universitet, og som havde udarbejdet et landbrugsprogram for hele området; David Lilienthal, administrator og fortaler for en lov om kooperativ elektricitet; George Norris, en stor, amerikansk statsmand, der længe havde drømt om regional planlægning, om at etablere et nationalt eksperiment i én region, der kunne fungere som målestok for alle regioner. Dette var planen [kort over progressiv udvikling], at tøjle floden gennem en række gigantiske dæmninger, der kunne kontrollere oversvømmelserne, og åbne floden for sejlads fra dens udspring til dens biflodere tilstrømning; at lade fordelene ved moderne videnskab og forskning komme farmerne til gode; at hjælpe dem til at kontrollere vandet på deres jorder og genoprette jordens frugtbarhed, at genbeplante millioner af acres med skov på de hærgede bjergsider, at udvinde områdets mineralressurser; at bruge elektriciteten, skabt af dæmningerne, til at udvikle og rehabilitere industri i byerne, at føre elektricitet til landbrugsejendommene gennem et landligt kooperativ; og frem for alt, at bevise, at menneskelige problemer kan løses gennem fornuft, videnskab og uddannelse.

Tennessee-dalen skulle atter engang blive en fremskudt grænse, denne gang for at blive udviklet, ikke udplyndret; denne gang

ikke til fordel for de få, men for de mange, som boede dér. Disse mennesker var de nye pionerer, arkitekterne, forskningskemikerne, landbrugseksperterne, elektricitetsfolkene, ingeniørerne, der designede vandkraftværker: Deres metode var at kontrollere naturen, ikke ved at trodse den som i den ødsle fortid, men ved at forstå den og tøjle den til gavn for menneskeheden ...

(Slut video)

Ogden: Det var sådan, amerikanere plejede at tænke; dette var Franklin Roosevelt-administrationen, dette var New Deal. Lad mig blot lige gentage for jer, hvad I netop har hørt: Fortælleren sagde, hvad var formålet med Tennessee Valley Authority, dette projekt over alle projekter? »Frem for alt, at bevise, at menneskelige problemer kan løses gennem fornuft, videnskab og uddannelse. Tennessee-dalen skulle atter engang være en fremskudt grænse ... for at blive udviklet ... ikke til fordel for de få, men for de mange ... Disse mennesker var de nye pionerer ... Deres metode var at kontrollere naturen, ikke ved at trodse den ... men ved at forstå den og tøjle den til gavn for menneskeheden ...«

Det er sådan, amerikanere tænker.

Engelsk udskrift:

HOUSTON, WE HAVE A SOLUTION': WHAT MUST BE DONE NOW

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon. It's September 1, 2017. My name is Matthew Ogden, and I'd like to welcome you to our Friday evening webcast here on larouchepac.com; our strategic overview for the end of this week.

This has been a very dramatic week, and I've asked Brian Lantz, who is a LaRouche PAC organizer in Houston, Texas to join

us for our broadcast here today. He's been on the ground; thank

you Brian. Welcome. He's been on the ground there in Houston.

He survived Hurricane Harvey, and he has seen firsthand the devastation. Those of you who were on the LaRouche PAC Fireside

Chat last night, got to hear a preliminary overview report from

him. Also, Brian Lantz will be the featured guest at the LaRouche PAC Manhattan Town Hall meeting tomorrow afternoon in New York City on Saturday. But we've asked Brian here to review

with us the extent of the devastation and the necessary solutions

that Hurricane Harvey should prompt us to usher in for the nation.

Before I get to Brian, I am going to read to you in full the emergency policy statement that has been issued by LaRouche PAC,

which is available at the LaRouche PAC website. You'll see the

text here right on the screen from larouchepac.com [Fig. 1].

The

title of this statement is "No More Houstons! Lyndon LaRouche Says What Must Happen Right Now!" So, the statement reads as follows:

"The catastrophe in Texas is a man-made disaster accomplished by the criminal negligence of this nation's elected

officials, who have continued to support Wall Street's speculative economy and imperial ambitions while arguing that the

nation cannot afford to rebuild and replace its ancient and broken-down economic infrastructure. For the third time since 2005, major American cities have been flooded and their people devastated, because the plans for new infrastructure to

protect

the people, requiring tens of billions in investments, have been

ignored and turned down. Hurricane Harvey now looms as the worst

national disaster in our nation's history and it is a disaster which did not have to happen.

"In 2005, Hurricane Katrina killed nearly 2,000 people and wreaked \$130 billion in economic losses. Only then, slowly, new

flood-control and sea gate infrastructure was built – at last –

for New Orleans, at a fraction of the human and monetary costs of

the damage inflicted by the storm. How many unnecessary deaths and suffering could this project have averted?

"Four years later, the American Society of Civil Engineers met in Manhattan to discuss several storm surge barrier options

for the New York City region. The estimate for the largest of these was \$9 billion. The government decided to do nothing. Then,

in 2012 Superstorm Sandy killed more than 100 people and caused

\$65 billion in economic losses. New York area residents now are

going through a 'Summer of Hell' as the 100-year-old regional transportation system, flooded and damaged five years ago, also

was not repaired or replaced at the necessary pace.

"The staggering economic and human suffering caused by Hurricane Harvey in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf region are not

yet known, and will grow in magnitude as the water recedes; but,

what has been known for many years, is that Texas Gulf cities are

flood-prone, and have repeatedly flooded. Yet, no flood control or storm protection infrastructure has been built since the end of World War II. Plans for a new system for the Houston area had been drafted, but their \$25 billion cost was deemed 'too high' a price tag for our Wall Street-dominated agencies and elected officials. Now, hundreds of billions of dollars, and priceless human lives, are lost. All of these disasters, and others in the recent period, could have been averted for a fraction of their eventual cost in lost wealth, let alone in lost lives. The media insist to Americans that each city's disaster is caused by its particular economic habits, its choice of location, its squabbling jurisdictions, its ignoring of climate change, or its being close to water! This is nonsense. Wall Street, which has been bailed out repeatedly to the tune of trillions of dollars, with nothing but increased impoverishment of the American people to show for it, must no longer be allowed to dictate the economic policy of the United States of America.

"|'The nation calls for action, and action now!' in President Franklin Roosevelt's words. During his presidency, and through the 1940s, the new infrastructure to prevent such 'natural disasters' – such as the Tennessee Valley Authority – was funded by national credit, as through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Works Progress Authority.

"Hurricane Harvey drowning cities in East Texas should be the national alarm which ends 70 years in which the country has been without any such national credit institutions."

The next subhead is titled "A Sea Change Is Required".

“Lyndon LaRouche on August 30 called for a ‘sea change’ in policy ‘right now.’ He called for the immediate creation of a national credit institution for new, high-technology infrastructure, like that employed by Franklin Roosevelt when the

vast majority of our current infrastructure was built. There is

no alternative to creating a national credit institution, like that employed by Alexander Hamilton and in accord with our Constitution, to fund the necessary trillions in new infrastructure investment.

There must also be action on reinstating Glass-Steagall banking

separation right now, as a new financial crisis looms and Wall Street speculation continues to prevent actual productive investment. Allowing Wall Street to eliminate the Glass-Steagall

Act in the 1990s led to a crash that caused {\$10 trillion} in lost wealth, mass unemployment, and untold loss and shortening of human lives.

“LaRouche insists that his ‘Four Economic Laws To Save the Nation’ must be implemented right now if this country is to recover from Hurricane Harvey and prevent similar disasters stemming from our rotting physical economy now ticking like a time bomb:

1. Re-institute Glass-Steagall: break up Wall Street and its power;
2. Create national credit institutions based on FDR’s Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Alexander Hamilton’s national banks;
3. Invest the credit in new infrastructure with frontier technologies, including high-speed rail, fourth-generation fission and fusion power technologies, and modern storm protection and water management systems;
4. Adopt a fusion-driver ‘crash program’: Let a great expansion of NASA space exploration provide a driver for

productivity and productive employment.”

Then, the final section is titled “A New Paradigm Takes Hold”.

“China’s Belt and Road Initiative, an international program of new rail ‘land-bridges’ and great projects of infrastructural

development, offers immediate cooperation for the credit and the

building of a new infrastructure in the United States. This initiative is now moving on great projects they have long identified as absolutely essential, such as the Kra Canal in Southeast Asia, and the revival of Lake Chad in sub-Saharan Africa; projects long championed by Lyndon LaRouche and his wife,

Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

“Helga and Lyndon LaRouche are leading a national mobilization focused on moving President Trump to immediately bring America into the China-initiated Belt and Road Initiative

of worldwide building of new infrastructure. That ‘win-win’ initiative, and the United States joining in its worldwide projects and also building its own new infrastructure, means the

revival of the United States as an industrial power.”

The statement goes on to quote Helga Zepp-LaRouche in her speech to the Manhattan conference on August 26th. Then, after

that quote, it concludes by saying:

“LaRouche PAC has taken the responsibility to drive President Trump and the Congress into this action. But this is also the responsibility of all Americans that think of themselves

as citizens: those who have been actively supporting the President, or supporting Sen. Bernie Sanders; those who supported

no one, out of disgust at the manipulation, and continued manipulation of the election, but who have wanted a drastic

change in the deindustrialization and Wall Street speculation policy ruling the country; those who know people killed, or made

homeless and impoverished by Wall Street's induced 'natural disasters.' All must now act and make their voices heard.

Because, watching what is happening, again, to great American cities, leads anyone sane to the same conclusion: {There is no alternative}."

So, that statement, which is available in full on the LaRouche PAC website, again, under the title "No More Houstons!

Lyndon LaRouche Says What Must Happen Right Now!" is available for you to circulate. That is our call to action, which we're here to discuss today.

So Brian, I'd like to just introduce you and give you a chance to give us an overview of what the conditions are on the

ground in Houston; what the impact is on the national economy, and what must be done. While you begin, we're just going to play

some drone footage that was taken and was posted on Facebook by a

user chaseboogie; and we thank him for the permission to use this

footage. It will just give our viewers a very visceral on-the-ground sense of what exactly the conditions look like there in Houston as you speak. So, Brian, thank you for joining us here today.

BRIAN LANTZ: Good to be here. I think first of all, I should emphasize that this hurricane and hydrological disaster is

still unfolding. Just a matter of a few hours ago, this is Friday; Mayor Sylvester Turner requested more evacuations from the Atticks Reservoir area, the Atticks Dam area, because of the

continued releases of water in the spillway. Uncontrolled releases into the area, which are necessary to relieve pressure

behind these dams. These dams are in Houston on the Buffalo Bayou. Here today, the sun is out; but that doesn't change really the picture you're seeing in this video, this drone footage. Just the extent, and what you're seeing really is only

a small portion of Houston; the devastation extends over 50 counties – {50 counties}. An area encompassing some 11 million people.

Now, besides continued rising water on the Buffalo Bayou – slowly rising; which runs through Houston itself, right through

the downtown area and so forth. That's what this footage largely

covers is the area around downtown. You also have rising water

still coming down the San Jacinto River, but also from the broader San Jacinto Basin, draining into the San Jacinto River and on down to the ship canal. You have the Brazos River and the

Colorado River on the west side of Houston; these are still continuing, particularly the Brazos, to rise. There's been ruptures of the levees along the Brazos River; that's something

they're combatting. There are mandatory evacuation orders and so

forth that have been placed in parts of that for days.

This all continues to unfold. Smaller towns, over 300 smaller towns and cities are dramatically affected. Off to the

east, roughly let's call it two hours east of Houston down I-10,

going towards New Orleans, is Beaumont and Port Arthur. You may

have been seeing some footage from there. Beaumont lost its water supply. This is a city of 120,000 people; they've lost their water supply. They're now evacuating their evacuation centers because of the rising Natchez River. This is a disaster

that's still unfolding. Beaumont is largely under water. Port

Arthur, next door, is under water. Rescue efforts are ongoing.

Here in Houston, we have over 30,000 people registered in various evacuation centers around the city. But of course, far

more are staying with neighbors or relatives. You can imagine,

hotels and so on and so forth. Also, out of some of the surrounding areas down by the coast; Dickinson, for example.

You

had military cargo planes flying people out of the area through

Galveston up to Dallas. This is still all unfolding.

I guess I could give a couple of just simple examples. It's thought that at least 500,000 cars are lost in the flooding.

I'm

sure that's an underestimate when you take in the broader area.

I think those figures are regarding Houston itself.

I think also to go to the heart of this, you've got to go to the industrial side of this picture. So, I'll do that in just a

second. But first, I want to just bring forward the other side

of this; which there has been reporting on. That is, the outpouring of aid that Houstonians and Texans have provided to their fellow citizens and our neighbors from as far away at least

as New York. I believe the first responders who came into Houston were from New York City; fire teams from New York City

to

take part in the rescue. So, we have them here from Kansas, we

have them of course Fort Worth, Texas; 4.5 to 5 hours to the north. We have them from Dallas. Hundreds of police have now come in, arriving really as brigades into the city to relieve policeman who, up until yesterday, hadn't slept for days and days. A tremendous rescue effort; you might have heard about the

"cajun navy"; loosely organized, bringing over their boats, their

high-rise trucks and behind them pulling their boats. This is thousands of people, and hundreds and hundreds of boats coming in, that have been playing a critical role at the request of law

enforcement, of the mayor, or the first responders here in southeast Texas.

So, if you go to some of the slides, just the first [Fig. 2] you have a still of some of the damage in downtown Houston. I think if you follow that up, you'll see what Hurricane Harvey looked like coming in [Fig. 3]. Partly I'm putting that up just

to give you a sense of the extent of this hurricane in terms of

its length and breadth. Those outer bands – that picture was taken basically at landfall down near Rockport, which is just close to Corpus Christi to the south. Those outer bands, particularly as you see them on the east side; this is the "dirty

side" as they say, of the hurricane. This was coming in simultaneously more or less into the rest of the coast to the east of landfall there in Rockport; which was, of course, this small town just devastated along the coast.

If you go to the next picture [Fig. 4], I'm putting these up partly to give you a sense of the geography in terms of where we're talking about relative. You see there the state of Texas

off to your left, the broader state of Texas. You see the swath of area; that was a prediction early on. You see the top of the monitor there, the peak they're expecting is 15 inches [of rain]. Well of course, we got between 30 and 50 inches in rainfall in the course of just a few days. The next slide [Fig. 5] gives you a sense of how this process has then trailed off to the east up through Louisiana; now moving off into Arkansas and Tennessee. But again, that's to give you just a kind of sense of the geography of this. And all along there, you're talking about, across the bottom, you see the Gulf Coast. So, having spoken a bit about the tremendous effort and so forth, I want to return to the physical economic impact of this, if I can. Think of a compromised human body from disease or aging, you name it. Then think of that body being slammed by some new effect, a shock to the system. You have to ask, how many shocks can that person take? Well, think of our US economy and the world economy in a different way, but related, in that context. For example, as some of you know, the Colonial Pipeline, which is the largest pipeline in the United States, which carries oil and gas and so forth; that and other pipelines have stopped because the refineries are shut down. 20% to 30% of the nation's refining capacity is right now shut down here along the Gulf Coast. Particularly in Houston, but extending over to New Orleans, Baton Rouge, the South Louisiana port – which is the largest port by tonnage in the United States. All of these

are affected to varying degrees.

That means that New York right now is not getting oil from the major pipeline serving the New York area; but also serving Atlanta, Washington DC, and so forth. Gas prices are spiking and

so forth and so on as a result of this. That pipeline, the Colonial Pipeline, is not going to be back online until at least

the end of the weekend. So, this is not disconnected; we're talking about one systemic process here, already weakened by the

horror stories of the Bush and Obama years, the financial blow-out of 2008, Wall Street's predatory speculation. The British Empire's choking off of the American System increasingly

since the passing of Franklin Roosevelt in 1944. So, this is having consequences across the United States.

Just to give you a sense of this, if you skip forward to the last slide [Fig. 6], you'll see a map of the ports along the Gulf

Coast. Just so you have a fair assessment of this, eight of the

twelve largest ports in terms of tonnage are along this coast, the third Coast, the Gulf Coast. You see those in red, but also

now of course, Port Arthur; those ports are all still closed, including the little barge port of Victoria, Texas. Corpus Christi is a major port. You see Houston, it's also next to it

in that same block as Texas City, which is a separate port also

on the Galveston Ship Canal to Houston. So, those ports are all

closed down. This is a long-term disruption. Rail lines are disrupted, the Union-Pacific Corporation, Berkshire Hathaway's BNSF – Burlington Northern Santa Fe – they are currently closed

for operations. Likewise Kansas City Southern or regional railroad. This is going to have follow-on repercussions, not only in terms of cargo moving out of the United States, but cargo

moving into the United States. The Port of Houston just opened

up today for truck traffic; but this is not easy. You can imagine the amount of muck they've got to clean out of there. Containers have shifted; they've got to be restacked. This is not an easy process to put some order back into this chaotic situation.

The ship canal itself, the currents coming down the ship canal are such that that itself interferes with the possibility

of ships coming in. That's coming down from the San Jacinto River and the San Jacinto Basin and so on and so forth.

There's

debris in the ship canal. How much has shifted underwater?

The

Army Corps of Engineers has got to go in; they've got to make sure that the ships can get up that canal safely. Is there going

to be emergency dredging required? All of these things have to

be worked out.

Corpus Christi has opened up to small traffic today; smaller ships. But at last report, you still have a major obstruction at

the port there in Corpus Christi. A ship that broke loose.

Not

some sailing skiff or something; but a major merchant ship broke

loose and is blocking part of the harbor. So again, these have

knock-on follow-on effects; and I'm hoping that I'm giving you at

least some sense of that.

In terms of the ranking of ports, the port of South Louisiana, which is 54 miles long, the breadth of it, between New

Orleans and Baton Rouge, is the largest port in the United States. The second largest is Houston, Texas – by tonnage. Third is New York-New Jersey. Fourth is Beaumont, Texas; that wasn't even on that map. That's now also shut down. Then comes

Long Beach, California; then Corpus Christi, which we mentioned.

New Orleans; Baton Rouge; Mobile, Alabama; Plaquemines, Louisiana; a little bit further down, Texas City. So, this is enormous. This whole area, this entire area is lowlands; people

live on coasts because it's close to cheap transport and communications and all the rest. If you ask people to move, as

some Greens would like to say, "Well, people should move away."

Well, excuse me, where are they? Montana? What are you suggesting? The lifeblood of the country, its arteries of its body are still largely these three coasts; and then of course, the river systems and the canals and so on, including the Great

Lakes and all the rest. This is what what's left of the entire

US economy depends on today. The compromise that's been made, the disastrous bloody compromise that's been made has been to withhold the resources to build the kinds of systems that would

protect from storm surges and hurricanes like Hurricanes Sandy,

Katrina, Ike and so forth. That's one issue; we can take that up.

But also what we're talking about here is not simply meteorology and storms and hurricanes coming in. Most of the damage from Hurricane Harvey has been from rainfall; as we

mentioned, 30-50 inches of rainfall in the course of a few days.

All of these low-lying areas – the high point in Houston is 50 feet above sea level. A dam built here, say on Lake Conroe on the San Jacinto River, it holds 14% of what the Oroville Dam holds in northern California; because it's built on flat land. It's a low-lying dam; broad, but shallow. The capacities of these dam structures are limited. What's required is an enormous

investment in canal building, retention ponds, and a whole hydrological approach; which the Army Corps of Engineers has engaged in, but under increasingly tight budget restrictions. And of course, with this blind-sided approach of politicians and policymakers looking the other way and ignoring the consequences.

Well, the consequences are now here.

Maybe I should stop there, and we can have some discussion on this. But I hope that gives people an essential overview of

what we've got to deal with now as a nation; with the Four Laws

of Lyndon LaRouche, with national credit. This storm is going to

cost more than Katrina that hit New Orleans in 2005. That was \$130 billion simply in terms of Federal funds; simply in terms of

Federal funds essentially after the fact. This is going to outstrip that by far.

Where's that money going to come from? Well, obviously, that's the wrong question to ask. The question is, what are the

institutions we have to create? And it's exactly what LaRouche has proposed: Glass-Steagall, national credit, a National Bank to

finance that flow of national credit, to build out the new TVAs,

the new projects required to safeguard not only the coast here,
but to begin a major recovery of the United States to its position in the world.

OGDEN: Yeah, exactly, and this Hurricane Harvey, which is really unprecedented in its devastation, as you made very, very clear, Brian, this must be the moment of initiating an entirely new attitude among the American and an entirely new change in the policy of our Federal government, and that's the purpose of this emergency statement that we put out on <https://larouchepac.com/20170831/no-more-houstons-lyndon-larouche-says-what-must-happen-right-now>.

And, as you said, it must recall an attitude which we lost in this country at least going back to the assassination of John F.

Kennedy, but really going back to the death of Franklin Roosevelt. And perhaps the most significant case study that we can use would be the TVA, as you mentioned it, the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Going back to before Franklin Roosevelt and before the New Deal, you had whole regions of the country which were subject to so-called natural disasters, and which were just neglected. And

perhaps the most significant region of the country, the most notable, was the so-called Tennessee Valley. And what's very ironic is the Tennessee Valley, which is an entire region, not just in Tennessee, but it's all of these bordering states, is the area of the highest annual rainfall total of any watershed in

the
continental United States.

Now, what's the annual rainfall in the Tennessee Valley watershed? It's 51 inches per year; what we just experienced in

Houston was 51 inches in five days or less. It's just mind-boggling the amount of water that came out of the sky!

But

the Tennessee Valley was also subject to very extended periods of

high rainfall, mostly because of the dissipating hurricanes – the effect of hurricanes that were coming up off the Gulf Coast,

and then going into this Central Southeast region of the United States.

But what happened? Franklin Roosevelt, who as we quoted in this emergency statement, said what's necessary is "action, and

action now. The nation calls for action." He said: We're not

going to allow this devastation that the Tennessee Valley experienced year-in and year-out, creating one of the most impoverished areas of the entire world: This was Appalachia – literacy was through the floor, malaria, top soil was washing off. You had a really Third World kind of conditions, right there in the continental United States. And Roosevelt said, no,

we're going to do something that has never been attempted before,

and we're going to not just try to control the flow of one river,

but we're going to take an entire river basin, and we're going to

not just control that water hydrologically, but we're going to harness the power of that water, and put it to work for the benefit of the people who live there.

I have a video I just want to show our viewers, a roughly four minute excerpt, a video that was put out by the Roosevelt administration. Ironically, it was produced the year before Roosevelt died in 1944. But it shows you what the Tennessee Valley was subjected to, and it should actually remind you of the

video footage that you just saw from Houston; but it also shows

you what was done by the Roosevelt administration and the philosophy that was behind the construction of the TVA. So, here's a clip from that video

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SfJt-W7fwTY>]:

[BEGIN VIDEO]

NARRATOR: Destruction from the sky. This is the way it was, year after year, in a forgotten part of the United States.

This was the havoc caused by greed and neglect, and men working

alone and unaided against the forces of nature. Farms, towns, industry – smashed; hundreds drowned, thousands made homeless. The energies of the river running to waste, – the energies of the people, too.

[Farmer] Henry Clark's trouble was the trouble of 3 million Americans in the Tennessee Valley. It became the direct concern

of 130 million Americans in the 48 states, a challenge to democracy and its ability to care for its own.

The valley of the Tennessee River [map] lies in the Southeastern United States. It covers an area of 40,000 square

miles, nearly as large as England. It was a problem of reconstruction, reconstruction of land, reconstruction of people.

Democracy met the test: It found the men to supervise the job

–

James P. Polk, United States Senator from the West; Harcourt

Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee, who had worked out an agricultural program for the whole area; David Lilienthal, administrator and champion of legislation for cooperative electric power; George Norris, a great American statesman who long had dreamed of regional planning, of setting up a national experiment in one region which could serve as a yardstick for every region. This was the plan [progressively developing map], to chain the river through a series of giant dams, checking the floods, to open it to navigation from its mouth to its headwaters; to give the farmers the benefit of modern science and research, to help them control the water on their land and restore the fertility of the soil, to reforest millions of acres on the ravaged hillsides, to exploit the mineral resources of the area; to use the electric power generated by the dams to develop and rehabilitate industry in the cities, to electrify the farms through a rural cooperative; above all, to prove that human problems can be solved by reason, science, and education. The Tennessee Valley was to be pioneered again, this time, to be developed, not plundered, this time not for the benefit of a few, but for the many who lived in it. These were the new pioneers, the architects, the research chemists, the agricultural experts, the power men, the designers of hydroelectric dams: Their method was to control nature, not by defying her as in the wasteful past, but by understanding her and harnessing her in

the
service of humanity...
[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: This is how we as Americans used to think, this was the Franklin Roosevelt administration, this was the New Deal. Let me just repeat back to you, what you just heard: The narrator said, what was the purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority, this project above all other projects? "Above all, to prove that human problems can be solved by reason, science, and education. The Tennessee Valley was to be pioneered again ... to be developed ... not for the benefit of a few, but for the many... These were the new pioneers... Their method was to control nature, not by defying her ... but by understanding her and harnessing her in the service of humanity..." That's how Americans think. So Brian, what lessons can we learn from what Franklin Roosevelt did? What do we have to do right now, what should have been done before this disaster of Harvey, but what do we have to do now to rebuild the United States?

LANTZ: Well, we've already touched on it in terms of Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws, and that's what's required. But specifically, it is up to us, we Americans who understand ourselves to be citizens of the United States, to now mobilize at this moment where there's a receptivity among Americans to face what has been building as a crisis across the nation, in many dimensions, – the opioid epidemic, the crises generated by continuing storms – not the storms themselves, but the inadequacy of our ability to respond and defeat them; all of

this

and more requires that we step up to the plate and create a future looking 50 to 100 years into the future, beyond our own life spans.

I think we have, in the example of China, China that's lifted 700 million people out of poverty in the last three decades. Looking at the TVA dam footage, obviously, the Three Gorges Dam that China built on the Yangtze River, an enormous project exactly to continue the process of taming that river for

mankind, and the upcoming projects for Lake Chad and related projects throughout Africa. This should be an inspiration: We

can unite with the Belt and Road Initiative of China. This is a very important element.

We now have, with the Trump administration, we have a sea change, at least relatively speaking, from what we have with Bush

and Obama. Think back to Bush's response to Katrina in 2005. Ike hit here in Texas in 2008. Trump, working with the governor

of the state, Governor Abbott, enormous resources have been mobilized. There's at least 12,000 National Guardsmen in here,

now; there'll be as many as 24,000, Governor Abbott has stated in

the coming weeks. I spoke earlier about the influx of first responders as well as volunteers.

That's a start, but we cannot allow the United States to now dish out on itself the Haiti treatment: Look at the island of Haiti. What was proposed there by the Joint Chiefs of Staff at

the time, by the LaRouche organization, by Mr. LaRouche himself,

was a massive mobilization of the Army Corps [of Engineers],

cargo planes to rescue Haiti, move people out of the flood areas,
the earthquake areas in 2010, get them onto high land. Build new
cities, build new infrastructure that never existed there, and
pick up where Roosevelt had left off with his projects in
Haiti
among other nations. Instead, a cold shoulder was given to
Haiti. Obama turned his back on Haiti, and instead, all we had
was NGOs and various private relief efforts – band aids
applied
to Haiti, and it's arguable that the situation in Haiti today
is
no better off, fundamentally, than it was before the 2010
earthquake, perhaps worse.
We have to rectify that. We have to rectify the situation
in Puerto Rico.
So this is a wake-up call to mobilize a national effort. If
this is left to sports figures and Hollywood stars and a few
billionaires to wave around their largesse in millions of
dollars, and we have "GoFundMe" accounts and the Red Cross and
that's the extent of it, the whole nation will be further
damaged! New Orleans has never recovered, has never been
allowed
to recover, much less develop. So we have to address that, as
you said, Matt: We have to address this now, the American
people
have got to mobilize now: Our congressmen, our senators, and
President Trump have got to hear very clearly from the
American
people that the Four Laws have to be implemented now.

OGDEN: Well, the truth is that there is a development
dynamic which is already sweeping the globe and you mentioned
it,
it is the Chinese New Silk Road: It's the Belt and Road
Initiative, which frankly was something which was originally

initiated and conceptualized by the LaRouche movement, going back
30 years. But this is now the policy of the most populous nation
on the planet, and not only are they using it for the development
of China and for the development of the Chinese people, but it's
also being something which is for the general welfare of the
people of the planet as a whole!
You mentioned the Three Gorges Dam, this really could be
characterized as the Chinese TVA, but if you look at the history
of China and the amount of devastation that the Chinese people
have suffered because of flooding, exactly what you saw in that
drone footage which is happening right now in Houston, exactly
what you saw in that eerily familiar footage from the Tennessee
Valley, prior to the TVA, that we showed just now – going
back
hundreds of years you had that kind of devastation in China.
There's a very famous flood in 1954, which was the flood of the
Yangtze River, and you'll see on the screen here a memorial to
the victims of that flood. [Fig. 7] The Yangtze River
flooded,
and killed 33,000 people and displaced 18 million people! The
city of Wuhan, which is where this memorial is, was a city of
8
million people, and it was literally under water for over three
months. So, 1954, that was only ten years after that video
that
we just saw about the TVA was made. But this was an
absolutely
unprecedented natural disaster.

There was another flood in 1998 in China, which killed over 1500 people and was equally devastating in terms of the flooding

of the Yangtze River. But the next item that I just had on the

screen there, this is an image of the Yangtze River, before [1987] and after [2006] the construction of the Three Gorges Dam,

[Fig. 8]. You can see the extent of the engineering marvels that

the Three Gorges Dam is: This is a picture from space. There was

another flood of the Yangtze River in 2010, but that time, the Three Gorges Dam and the reservoir created by it was able to absorb that excess run-off, and in fact, not only did it alleviate the flooding and the effects of the flooding downstream, but it was able to hold that run-off for later to be

distributed downstream during the dry months of the year. So at

the time there was a drought and a necessity for water, the water

was available, and not only was it available for farming and for

use in the cities downstream, but it was also available to produce electricity, through this magnificent hydroelectric dam

that's been built there. The Three Gorges Dam produces almost 100 terawatts of electric power.

So you're harnessing the power of this river, which before was a menace, and you're putting each one of those little water

droplets to work. There's no unemployed water in the Yangtze River any more. Every single water droplet has a meaningful purpose to its existence.

But that's what China has built domestically, and then look at abroad. You also mentioned what's being done in Africa. I

have a slide here from the proposal which was put together by the Schiller Institute for the Transaqua program. [Fig. 9] You'll see here, this is the Transaqua water transfer project which would refill Lake Chad, which has been drying up over the past several decades, by transferring 100 billion cubic meters of water, a distance of 2,500 km from the Congo River, all the way northwest to Lake Chad and replenish Lake Chad. So this is not just on the books, but in fact, we've had the really optimistic news over the past few weeks that a deal has been reached by a Chinese corporation, PowerChina, which was involved incidentally in building the Three Gorges Dam, and an Italian firm, Bonifica Spa.; they're going to conduct the feasibility studies, they're going to get started with making this Transaqua project a reality on the ground. Again, this is something that the LaRouche movement has been fighting for for decades. So these are the kinds of projects that are already ongoing. We could also take a page out of Japan's book: There's a wonderful project in Tokyo, which is called the Metropolitan Area Outer Underground Discharge Channel, and Tokyo is very similar to Houston, in the fact that urbanization has created a very dense population, but there's monsoons which creates these flooding conditions. So you'll see a picture here [Fig. 10]. This is one of the engineering marvels of the world: This is Tokyo's underground floodwater diversion facility. You could say it's the Notre Dame cathedral of flood-water control

infrastructure.

There's some videos you can watch, but it's the magnitude of what

Tokyo has built underground, under that city, is amazing. You have five concrete containment silos, each one of them distributed at various strategic points around the city; each one

of them could fit the Space Shuttle inside, or the entire Statue

of Liberty. Those containment silos are then connected by 6.5 km

of underground tunnels that are buried 50 meters under the ground

level of the city and then all of those empty into that chamber

that you just saw, which you could see the proportions of it, with the human being standing in there; it's 65 meters high.

And

the magnitude of this kind of containment tank has caused every

storm since it was built in 1992, to be something that could be

– they were still devastating storms, but they could be controlled, through the powers of science and the powers of this

engineering marvel.

So why hasn't something like that been built in Houston?

Why hasn't something like that been built in New York City?

Why

hasn't something like that been built in the various areas of the

continental United States, which are just as much under threat as

Tokyo was? So all of these projects, the Three Gorges Dam, the

Transqua water transfer project, which really should be the model for what we do with the NAWAPA project – the North

American Water And Power Alliance – which is an equal water-transfer project; and then this Metropolitan Discharge project in Tokyo, these are things that can be built! We've already built them! This is the power that engineering and mankind have if we just put our minds to it, and if we direct the necessary national credit to the construction of these.

So you know, President Trump has called for \$1 trillion in infrastructure in the United States. The magnitude of the investment should be far beyond that, \$8, \$9, \$10 trillion is the estimate that some people have given, but it's not a problem, if you use Hamiltonian credit. The question has to be asked, could we have already built some of these necessary projects and mitigated the disaster, if you hadn't had 16 years of failed presidencies, with the Bush/Obama years, and if you hadn't had the full-scale mobilization for a political coup against this current Presidency, in his six months in office up to this point.

But this is now the point of decision: We have to make the decision now, this is a sea change in U.S. policy. Let's now get onboard with the great development dynamic which is sweeping the planet, and {join} with this One Belt, One Road initiative, not only to build projects abroad, for the benefit of people across the planet, such as in Africa, but also to build these great projects right here at home.

So Brian, is there anything that you want to say just in terms of maybe the specifics of what could be done in Houston, but also just some of the broader, actual physical projects that could be built here in the United States?

LANTZ: First, thanks for correcting me on Three Gorges as being on the Yangtze, not the Yellow. But I wanted to say, this is what great civilizations do, reaching back to the Grand Canal that connected the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers back 600 A.D. or thereabouts. You can go back further to Egypt. This is what great civilizations do as opposed to empires, the defining distinction, this question of the development of mankind. When we look today, at the United States, why not build, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche has proposed, 50 new cities in the United States, rather a sprawl of concrete that only increases the dangers? It does the opposite, by mitigating the danger of these hurricanes and storms. For instance, why not build the equivalent of the Tokyo facility for the greater Houston area? Why not really conquer this problem? We can channel water, we can store it, but we've really got to move it off the area, fast. And what Tokyo has done is an exemplar. Likewise, as we've discussed on prior programs, Hurricane Sandy and what has to be done, not just for New York City, but for essentially a 100-mile diameter area reaching down to Philadelphia as one great, mega-city of development, modeled on similar projects in China. Their process of building mega-cities and transforming regions into mega-cities. This is some of what's occurred. All of this requires energy: It requires nuclear energy, it requires the development of fusion energy. And I just wanted to conclude, if Kesha Rogers could be here today, she would stress the role of science, as

you

brought it up in regard to the approach to the TVA project,
but

also brought up otherwise. This hurricane – just think about
it

– this hurricane would have been far worse, if we didn't have
the kind of satellite capacity that we have, the kind of
resolutions in terms of cameras and all of that: The whole
space

program gave us a capability. Just imagine if this had hit
without forewarning.

And that leads into the broader question of the broader
development of the U.S. space program and our cooperation
again

with countries, including the leading country of China, in
advancing mankind's knowledge of our relationship to our
planetary system, but beyond that to the galaxy, to these
larger

processes that we know are at work, that man needs to gain
control of. And really, it's from that standpoint that we can
really begin to measure the projects we need to build now.

OGDEN: And that's reminiscent of the point that was made in
exactly that video produced by the Roosevelt administration on
the TVA, that our human problems can be solved by "reason,
science, and education," and we can harness nature, control
nature, not by "defying her, but by understanding her," and
harnessing those powers for the benefit of mankind and the
entire

planet. So this is done not just through infrastructure on
the

ground, – which absolutely must be built, the hardcore
physical

infrastructure on the ground – but also through, as you
mentioned, understanding what are these meteorological
processes,

what are the atmospheric processes, how do you direct these

atmospheric water flows? Is that possible through ionization and other ways? And also, how do you understand how Earth's weather is created through our interface with the cosmic environment that we exist in. And how does this impact the actual large changes in cycles in terms of our climate and how climate changes over time, and the relationship that mankind plays to that, in a positive way?

And we can see instances of that positive power of mankind to improve nature, in the Tennessee Valley, in the Yangtze Valley with the Three Gorges Dam, and now what's happening in Africa with the Transaqua project: That's mankind's nature and I think that's the ultimate point here: When will mankind recognize what we are as a species, and change our view of ourselves, in order to harness the full powers of that unique creative quality that mankind as a species possesses, which really lies at the core of all of the science of economics as Lyndon LaRouche has defined it.

So I would recall for people, these Four Economic Laws, which are contained in the emergency statement which I read at the beginning of this broadcast, this is embedded in a larger policy document that Lyndon LaRouche wrote in which he explores exactly this question: What is the noëtic characteristic of mankind? How have we progressed over our history as a species?

How have we harnessed the powers of nature, not just through water control, but also through different forms of fire and

energy; and what is this Vernadskyian idea, the ideas of Vladimir Vernadsky, of the planet as a “noëtic planet” – the noösphere – shaped by the creative powers of man? How can we initiate that noëtic age of man through these types of great projects which are typified by the One Belt, One Road initiative out of China, but which we must now initiate here in the United States, in the wake of this {horrible} devastation, wrought by Hurricane Harvey. So, thank you so much Brian for joining us here today. I’m glad that you could join us from on the ground there in Houston, and give us this very visceral picture of what’s happening, but also what must be done. And I’d like to ask all of our viewers to take this as your call to action, as was said in the statement on the LaRouche PAC website: “No more Houstons.” We must now initiate this revolution in U.S. economic policy, we cannot watch and wait for the next Harvey to happen, but we must act now. “There is no alternative.” I’d like to invite people to tune in to the broadcast of the Manhattan Town Hall meeting tomorrow, where Brian Lantz will also be the featured guest, and it will be the opportunity for some dialogue with him if you’re there in person in New York City. And otherwise, please stay tuned to larouchepac.com, as we issue marching orders over the coming days and weeks. So thank you one more time, Brian for joining us. And we give our condolences to the family of Kesha Rogers, who lost her

father and her stepmother, tragically, in the floods there in Houston, in the wake of Hurricane Harvey, and we dedicate our future mission to the memory of not only her father, but also all

who have been lost in these preventable manmade, natural disasters.

Thank you for joining us and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.