



NAWAPA XXI Update

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In 1964, a grand development proposal was put forward: the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). This imaginative plan would transfer a portion of the run-off water from Alaska and parts of Canada, through a series of dams, canals (both natural and manmade), and pumping stations, into the drier regions of the continent, creating a great surplus of electricity and doubling potential irrigated agricultural acreage in some states. That original proposal has been updated and recast for today's economy as NAWAPA XXI. In the last year, the development of this national recovery and continental water management plan has taken great strides forward.¹

Last November, the full legislative and diplomatic history of the proposal was captured in a video documentary *NAWAPA 1964*, through the use of previously unseen footage, correspondence, and news articles of John F. Kennedy's speeches on water development and Senator Frank Moss's letters with U.S. and

Canadian government officials.

In March 2012, a LaRouchePAC Special Report presented the full concretized proposal, with an executive summary of the plan, based on all the available data in the archives around the country, and new calculations on the estimated tonnage and cubic yards of concrete, steel, aluminum, and earth moved for the projects tunnels, canals, power stations, dams, and reservoirs. Every single engineering, construction craft, machining, and scientific job was outlined with respect to a four-phase critical path outline for the implementation of the project. The full impact in the basin states of the U.S. Southwest and Northern Mexico was presented regarding the relation of the water brought by NAWAPA XXI to the surface and ground water currently available. The relation of building the plan, which will create a new generation of productive power in the U.S. and secure the future productivity of the land, to the implementation of a new credit-based financing system, was developed in great detail, including a review of various credit financing periods in U.S. history.

The 100-page Special Report was

distributed in hard copy to select skilled labor, farmers, industries, and government officials around the country. This special report was followed by draft legislation, based on the review of the original 40-page legislation of the TVA, and is written in legislative language for city councils, state legislatures, and national congressmen presenting the treaty agreements, and all of the powers requisite for the design, pre-construction manufacturing, construction, financing, and operation of the NAWAPA XXI Authority that would be established.

Various animated overviews of the updated version of the project, and historical financing were made, including a succinct but rigorous 15-minute overview, and a longer in-depth tour for policy makers. The latter stands as the most compelling and precise demonstration of the project so far, making comprehensible every major river and water amount involved in the entire project in just 30 minutes.²

Meetings have taken place presenting slide versions of the project, in state and national government offices, and various venues around the country including water district meetings, farm bureau and union meetings, union halls, labor associations, scientific groups, and more. The ferment around the proposal is exciting, as it represents the possibility of Canada, the US, and Mexico engaging in the most large-scale development program ever undertaken, one which will push the earth and related sciences more fully into the status of experimental sciences.

21st Century Science and Technology will provide ongoing coverage of developments in the engineering and political progress of NAWAPA XXI. In this issue, we bring you an interview with hydrological engineer Bryan Karney.

1. These developments are available at the project's webpage: www.larouchepac.com/nawapaxxi.

2. larouchepac.com/nawapaxxi/feature