Sept. 30—The stakes were extraordinarily high going into the current session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, where the tentative agreement made between the United States and Russia to avert a military strike on Syria had to be confirmed by a divided UN Security Council. Fortunately, President Obama was sufficiently boxed in, that he—and his fellow warmongers in France and Great Britain—acceded to Russia’s insistence that no automatic threat of force against Syria be included in the Security Council solution, and the process of negotiations to resolve the crisis moved forward.

The resolution finally approved on Sept. 27 hewed precisely to the terms that had been agreed upon by Secretary of State John Kerry and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov a few weeks before, and noted that “violations” of the agreement, and “the use of chemical weapons by anyone will have to be carefully investigated by the Security Council . . . which will impose penalties only in the event that violations are serious enough to merit punishment,” and are “proven by 100 percent.” Significantly, the resolution did not specifically blame the Syrian government for the use of chemical weapons—and the Russians continue to put out their information that it was the rebels who were responsible for a number of chemical weapons attacks, including in the Damascus suburb of Ghouta.

Even more extraordinary were the developments around Iran during the week’s UNGA session, as the newly elected Iranian President Hassan Rouhani engaged in a round of high-level diplomacy with U.S. institutions, including a phone call with President Obama, and a date for new P5+1 negotiations was finally set (see following article).

Such positive motion opens the door for agreements that can bring lasting progress, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s Schiller Institute deployed aggressively to show how that could be done. On Sept. 25, Zepp-LaRouche issued an “Urgent Appeal to the UN General Assembly,” which we reproduce here.

An Urgent Appeal

We all know that the current economic order in the world only allows a very small percentage of the population to live a life of luxury, that only a relatively small percentage live decently, that many languish in inhumane poverty, while what Pope Francis called “hidden euthanasia” is widespread.

Both of these dangers, which threaten the very existence of the human species, are ultimately the result of the economic system of globalization, in which “anon-
The Iranian daily Bahar ran this front-page coverage of the diplomatic breakthrough in U.S.-Iran relations and expresses great optimism about the Iran-U.S. opening; it also states that the Supreme Leader, Khamenei, is fully behind Rouhani’s diplomacy.

The diplomatic initiative around Syria raises the hope that the danger of a regional, and possibly, world war has been once again averted. But as urgent as war-avoidance is, it is not enough. If we, as a species, are to have a future, we need a real perspective for peace, a completely new paradigm, that leaves behind, once and for all, the geometry of solving crises through war, and replaces it by defining the common aims of mankind.

Is it not in the interest of all people on this planet to ensure energy security and raw-material security as quickly as possible, and by so doing to overcome an essential cause of hunger, and of the danger of war? Is it therefore not in the interest of all people and all nations to launch the best possible crash program for the use of thermonuclear fusion, along the lines of the “Manhattan Project” for developing the atomic bomb during the Second World War, but this time for peaceful purposes, and for the good of all mankind?

Likewise, it is high time to put the legitimate demand of the Non-Aligned Movement for a just world economic order back on the agenda. Such a new order could begin with the proposal of Chinese President Xi Jinping at the latest SCO conference, to build the new Silk Road as the basis for peaceful cooperation among all the countries along that route. This proposal is totally in line with the proposal for a Eurasian Land-Bridge that the Schiller Institute advanced beginning in 1991, in reaction to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

anonymous decisions”—signed by high-level officials— sacrifice man’s unique dignity and his life to Mammon, the god of lucre.

The diplomatic initiative around Syria raises the hope that the danger of a regional, and possibly, world war has been once again averted. But as urgent as war-
concept has been expanded, in the meantime, to a World Land-Bridge to bring people together, which has gained many friends and supporters throughout the world. Such a worldwide infrastructure and development program would hoist us onto the next higher economic platform, where hunger and underdevelopment could be eliminated forever.

If the nations united in the UN General Assembly decide to replace the profoundly immoral and unjust system of globalization by an order based on an alliance of sovereign republics—in the tradition of John Quincy Adams—to work together in the common interests of mankind, our civilization can enter, consciously, into the next phase of evolution.

Why should that not be possible? We are the only creatures who, thanks to human creativity, can consciously improve the basis of our existence through scientific and technological innovation, and thus raise our living standards and life expectancy. Likewise, we are the only species which can scientifically determine with precision where the next step of research into the physical order of Creation must lie, to ensure the continued existence of our species in the universe.

The Earth is not a closed, entropic system of finite resources. Our Solar System and our galaxy are only a tiny part of the Universe, which develops itself anti-entropically. What is wonderful about our order of Creation is that there exists a verifiable concordance between the laws of the macrocosmos—the Universe—and of the microcosmos—our creative reason—which is expressed in the physical power of our immaterial ideas.

What we need today, more than anything else, is a tender love for mankind, an audacious vision for the future which looks at our planet from the perspective of astronauts and cosmonauts who see no borders, but only one mankind, while at the same time looking to the stars.

Friedrich Schiller said as much in his poem, and Ludwig van Beethoven in his 9th Symphony put those words to music:

“Every man becomes a brother, . . .
Take this kiss throughout the world!
Brothers o’er the stars unfurl’d
Must reside a loving father.”

Our tormented mankind needs courageous leaders, committed to the mission of leading the world out of the danger zones of destruction into a better future, which is within reach!

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U.S. and Iran Open Diplomatic Track

Sept. 30—In his public announcement of the short phone conversation between President Barack Obama and Iranian President Hassan Rouhani—the first contact between an American President and an Iranian leader since 1979—Obama announced that he had directed Secretary of State John Kerry to pursue active diplomacy with Iran, and added:

“I do believe that there is a basis for a resolution. Iran’s Supreme Leader has issued a fatwa against the development of nuclear weapons. President Rouhani has indicated that Iran will never develop nuclear weapons. I have made clear that we respect the right of the Iranian people to access peaceful nuclear energy in the context of Iran meeting its obligations. So the test will be meaningful, transparent, and verifiable actions, which can also bring relief from the comprehensive international sanctions.”

The U.S. President’s announcement came following a week in which the Iranian President and his foreign minister engaged in a number of public appearances with leading U.S. institutions and media outlets, where they put forward their own ideas for reaching a deal on the so-called nuclear issue with the United States. At the same time, a session of the UN negotiating team for Iran, the so-called P5+1 (the U.S., France, Great Britain, Russia, China, and Germany), held Sept. 26 in New York City, resulted in the scheduling of the next session with Iran for Oct. 15 in Geneva.

A meeting between Kerry and Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif after the P5+1 meeting apparently led to an outline of a set of specific confidence-building steps to be taken by both sides, according to a senior U.S. intelligence source. The source reported that, while the contents of the Kerry-Zarif talks will be kept secret, some details are known. Kerry conveyed that the United States does not intend to carry out regime change in Iran. The United States is prepared to lift sanctions on a reciprocal basis for every step that Iran takes toward verifiably ending any nuclear weapons program. Zarif indicated that Iran would be prepared to provide details about their pre-2003 weaponization program, which has been completely shut down since