EIR
Executive Intelligence Review
October 18, 2013 Vol. 40 No. 41 www.larouchepub.com $10.00

LaRouchePAC Ad Hits D.C.: Pass Glass-Steagall Now!
Japan's Kotegawa Warns of Imminent Financial Collapse
Baghdad: Melting Pot for a Universal Renaissance

What His Assassins Killed: JFK's Program for a Nuclear America



Founder and Contributing Editor:
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Editorial Board: *Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Antony Papert, Gerald Rose, Dennis Small, Nancy Spannaus, Jeffrey Steinberg, William Wertz*
Editor: *Nancy Spannaus*
Managing Editors: *Bonnie James, Susan Welsh*
Technology Editor: *Marsha Freeman*
Book Editor: *Katherine Notley*
Graphics Editor: *Alan Yue*
Photo Editor: *Stuart Lewis*
Circulation Manager: *Stanley Ezrol*

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS
Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg, Michele Steinberg*
Economics: *John Hoefle, Marcia Merry Baker, Paul Gallagher*
History: *Anton Chaitkin*
Ibero-America: *Dennis Small*
Law: *Edward Spannaus*
Russia and Eastern Europe: *Rachel Douglas*
United States: *Debra Freeman*

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS
Bogotá: *Javier Almario*
Berlin: *Rainer Apel*
Copenhagen: *Tom Gillesberg*
Houston: *Harley Schlanger*
Lima: *Sara Madueño*
Melbourne: *Robert Barwick*
Mexico City: *Gerardo Castilleja Chávez*
New Delhi: *Ramtanu Maitra*
Paris: *Christine Bierre*
Stockholm: *Ulf Sandmark*
United Nations, N.Y.C.: *Leni Rubinstein*
Washington, D.C.: *William Jones*
Wiesbaden: *Göran Haglund*

ON THE WEB
e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com
www.larouchepub.com
www.executiveintelligencereview.com
www.larouchepub.com/eiw
Webmaster: *John Sigerson*
Assistant Webmaster: *George Hollis*
Editor, Arabic-language edition: *Hussein Askary*

EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) *is published weekly (50 issues), by EIR News Service, Inc., P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390. (703) 777-9451*

European Headquarters: E.I.R. GmbH, Postfach Bahnstrasse 9a, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650
Homepage: http://www.eirna.com
e-mail: eirna@eirna.com
Director: Georg Neudecker

Montreal, Canada: 514-461-1557

Denmark: EIR - Danmark, Sankt Knuds Vej 11, basement left, DK-1903 Frederiksberg, Denmark. Tel.: +45 35 43 60 40, Fax: +45 35 43 87 57. e-mail: eirdk@hotmail.com.

Mexico City: EIR , Calz de los Gallos 39 interior 2, Col Plutarco E Calles,
Del. Miguel Hidalgo, CP 11350,
Mexico, DF. Tel 5318-2301, 6306-8363, 6306-8361

Copyright: ©2013 EIR News Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited.

Canada Post Publication Sales Agreement #40683579

Postmaster: Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

EIR

From the Managing Editor

Have you ever wondered, "What if…?" Well, that's just what Michael Kirsch and his colleagues in the LaRouche Basement research team asked, about what would have happened had President John F. Kennedy not been assassinated 50 years ago. The "ghost of JFK" speaks to us from the Oct. 2 LaRouchePAC Weekly Report, excerpted in this week's *Feature,* "What His Assassins Killed: John F. Kennedy's Program for a Nuclear America." While we are all familiar with the Kennedy space program, how many of us knew that JFK was also passionately committed to the development of nuclear power, the desalination of seawater, construction of a vast water project for North America (NAWAPA), and other great infrastructure projects throughout the nation; or that he was devoted to carrying forward FDR's vision of the United States as an engine to uplift the rest of the world? Kennedy's recognition of what those who came before had left to us, in the present, and what we must accomplish today for future generations, shines through in his speeches, which are excerpted in this report.

What a sharp contrast with our short-sighted, narrow-minded—to put it kindly—so-called leaders today! In *National*, we take aim at the "non-government government" in Washington, with "LaRouchePAC Ad Hits D.C.: Pass Glass-Steagall Now!" and "Top Banker-Spokesman Discloses 'Shutdown' Aim: Kill Off Old Folks," in which bankster Frank Keating calls for saving money (needed for bank bailouts!) by *decreasing* the lifespan of Americans—here, the brutality of the imperial elites' response to the growing misery around the world is laid bare. The dire condition of humanity under the foot of the Empire's financiers is further elaborated in *Economics*: "To Rescue Greece, the U.S. Must Return to Glass-Steagall," and "Empire's *Limes* Policy Turns Mediterranean into a Cemetery." From Asia and Africa, however, we note voices of sanity: "Japan's Kotegawa Warns of Imminent Financial Collapse" (*Economics*); in (*International*), "China's Silk Road Diplomacy: Lifeline for U.S. Economy," and from Africa, "African Union Summit Lambastes ICC."

Two additional pieces provide historical perspective: Baghdad 767-1258 A.D.: Melting Pot for a Universal Renaissance, by Hussein Askary (*History*); and a book review of *The Battle of Bretton Woods:* "It Was FDR's Bretton Woods!" by J.P. Rubinstein (*National*).



EIR Contents

Cover This Week



NASA

At Cape Canaveral, Dr. Wernher von Braun explains the Saturn Launch System to President Kennedy, Nov. 16, 1963.

4 What His Assassins Killed: John F. Kennedy's Program for a Nuclear America
Michael Kirsch of the LaRouche science team presents the little-known story of President Kennedy's nuclear power program, which included rapid expansion of nuclear power, including fast-breeders; nuclear desalination of seawater for the benefit of the world; a nuclear-powered rocket for space exploration; infrastructure development for water and electricity, such as the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), using peaceful nuclear explosions for rapid and efficient digging of large-scale projects. Where would this country be today, if Kennedy's program had not been aborted? The LaRouche movement is organizing to revive it today, under the broader international concept of NAWAPA XXI.

15 JFK Refuted Malthus

Economics

17 Japan's Kotegawa Warns of Imminent Financial Collapse
Japanese economist Daisuke Kotegawa, a former executive director for Japan at the IMF and a supporter of the U.S. restoration of the Glass-Steagall Act, warns of "a financial catastrophe, accompanied by a global collapse," even in the immediate weeks ahead.

19 Eyewitness Report, Part 2: To Rescue Greece, the U.S. Must Return to Glass-Steagall
Andrea and Dean Andromidas report on their impressions of Athens under the Troika's austerity regime, and their discussions with political leaders, activists, scientists, engineers, and economists.

23 Empire's *Limes* Policy Turns Mediterranean into a Cemetery

25 LaRouchePAC Revives Dialogue with Mexico on Fusion Energy

National

26 LaRouchePAC Ad Hits D.C.: Pass Glass-Steagall Now!
While President Obama and most members of Congress continue to haggle over ever-more-draconian cuts in the living standards of Americans, LaRouchePAC has taken out an ad in the Capitol Hill newspaper, *The Hill*, stating that, "It is time for Congress to break with Wall Street banksters, their stooge in the White House, and their stooges on Capitol Hill"; the ad has been endorsed at press time by 45 leading individuals.

29 Top Banker-Spokesman Discloses 'Shutdown' Aim: Kill Off Old Folks
American Bankers Association president Frank Keating lays out the agenda behind the government shutdown: Cut Social Security and Medicare, because Americans are living too long.

32 Book Review: It Was FDR's Bretton Woods!
The Battle of Bretton Woods: John Maynard Keynes, Harry Dexter White, and the Making of a New World Order, by Benn Steil.

International

37 China's Silk Road Diplomacy: Lifeline for U.S. Economy
The potential created by the Chinese policy represents an auspicious development in the Asia-Pacific region, with which any sane U.S. administration would seek to collaborate.

40 Central Asia, Kashmir Face New Jihadi Threat; Concerns in Russia
British-Saudi terror networks are redeploying and expanding their reach with the winding down of the U.S./NATO war in Afghanistan.

44 African Union Summit Lambastes ICC

45 Kenyatta: ICC a Toy of Western Imperial Powers

History

46 Baghdad 767-1258 A.D.: Melting Pot for a Universal Renaissance
From its conception in the mind of the Abbasid Khalifa Abu Jaafar Al-Mansour in 767 A.D., until the day of its first destruction by the Venice-allied Mongol hordes in 1258, Baghdad was the cradle of a historical scientific and cultural renaissance, and a melting pot of a rich Islamic-Christian-Jewish-Arab-Persian-Greek-Indian collaboration. Like every great renaissance movement, it started with the gathering, translation, and assimilation of the best works produced by other great cultures and individuals. Hussein Askary reports on the legacy that needs to be revived today, in modern form.

51 Banu Musa: The Sons of Musa ben Shaker

Editorial

56 Glass-Steagall, To Stop Genocide

WHAT HIS ASSASSINS KILLED

John F. Kennedy's Program for a Nuclear America

This is an edited excerpt from the LaRouchePAC Weekly Report of Oct. 2, 2013. Megan Beets was the host, and the speakers were Michael Kirsch of the LaRouche science team, and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

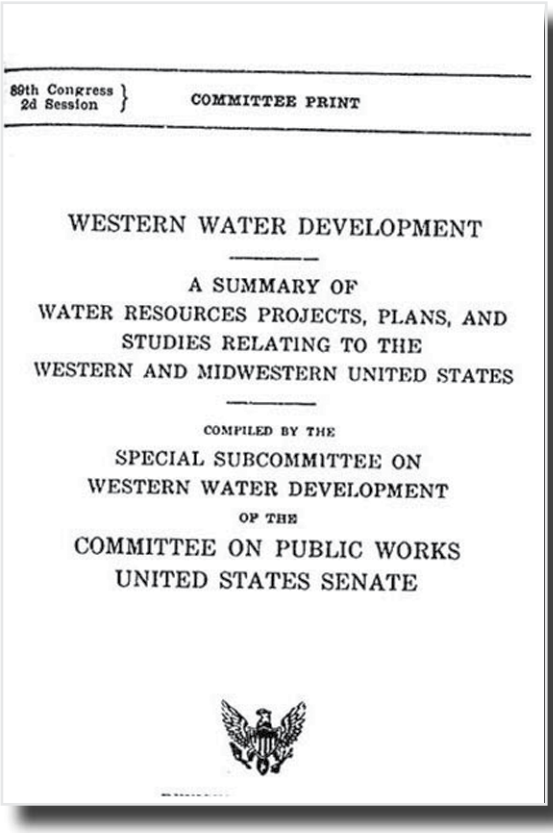
> *The ghost of President Kennedy speaks to his future:* "This great, rich country of ours has a long, unfinished agenda, but it's always had that agenda, in creative times. . . ."

Michael Kirsch: . . .These cowards who are shutting down the government can feel the heat of the American population, like they felt with the objection to the Syrian strike; they can make it clear, that what they really want is for Glass-Steagall to go through; and as this crisis worsens, the population will be showering their demands upon them. But they also want water, they want food, and they want a full recovery program in the United States.

Now, that program we launched last month on this website: "Nuclear NAWAPA XXI: Gateway to a Fusion Economy." And that spells out what the future could look like, preparing the ground for fusion, full development of nuclear desalination, agreements with China and South Korea, the development of the whole region from the Mississippi all the way to the West Coast, all the way up through Canada, through the Bering Strait, and what the future lays out.

But what I want to present to you today, is a way in which to understand that that report is really the ghost of John F. Kennedy speaking to us today. And 50 years ago tomorrow, on Oct. 3, 1963, Kennedy spoke at Heber Springs, Arkansas, in his last major address, laying out this vision for the future, which was something he reviewed that entire week. And you'll see a presentation of that from Kennedy today.

FIGURE 1



89th Congress
2d Session
COMMITTEE PRINT

WESTERN WATER DEVELOPMENT

A SUMMARY OF
WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS, PLANS, AND
STUDIES RELATING TO THE
WESTERN AND MIDWESTERN UNITED STATES

COMPILED BY THE
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WESTERN WATER DEVELOPMENT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE

This document by Kennedy's team of experts, reviewing the proposals for NAWAPA and other water projects, was presented to the 89th Congress, second session, in 1966.



White House Photographs/Abbie Rowe

President Kennedy dedicates the first Saline Water Conversion Demonstration in Freeport, Tex. (with him are officials of Dow Chemical Co.). Kennedy is at the White House contacting the facility remotely—by telegraph, (or "on" switch?).

The Future Kennedy Planned

But one way to understand our report, why it really is the ghost of Kennedy, is to look at what the world would look like had John F. Kennedy's program gone through. And his program is not what people think about. He didn't just have one initiative, that he pushed us to go to the Moon. But on every single level, he was the nuclear President—vast advocacy of nuclear desalination; the first to start desalination of water, for the world. It was the first thing he did in office. He appointed the great geniuses to the Atomic Energy Commission, Glenn Seaborg and Leland Haworth, who pushed peaceful nuclear explosives, which *he* continued for use in construction, Project Plowshare. He pushed the entire nuclear program: We had 600 megawatts of nuclear power on the grid before Kennedy intervened at Hanford, Wash., to bring the steam coming from that plant into production for the electrical grid. He pushed the nuclear rocket. He pushed a full revival of project starts, which had been shut down even under Eisenhower. For eight years, no project starts on any dams in the United States.

So, if you look at the continuation of that program—also the breeder reactor[1]—if those policies had continued, we see that in 1966, what did occur, which was supposed to land on President Kennedy's desk, was this (**Figure 1**). Sen. Frank Moss had set up a Senate committee in 1964 to study the NAWAPA [North American Water and Power Alliance] proposal, and that project was reviewed and found desirable.

1. There was a report from the Kennedy Administration on breeder reactors that said we should build eight experimental reactors, right then. Not the measly one that was authorized under Nixon in 1972, and built, but never brought online.

FIGURE 2



1967: *The Rover nuclear rocket is being transported to a test stand. This Kennedy program was killed by President Nixon in 1972.*

FIGURE 3



1968: *Had Kennedy's program continued, the Alaska-Canada rail system and the core of the NAWAPA project would have begun construction.*

Kennedy had been in very good collaboration with Lester B. Pearson, the Prime Minister of Canada, so we can assume that by 1965, the treaty would have been signed for NAWAPA. Pearson later said that it was the U.S. that was dragging its feet, not Canada. He was in favor of it, in 1965, when the Senate finally did put forward a resolution that Bobby Kennedy co-sponsored. So that would have been done. The engineering plans would have begun.

In 1967, as you can see here (**Figure 2**), the Phoebus rocket was operational: There were tests going on for a nuclear rocket, and that program was supposed to be operational in '67.

We would have seen, then, to support the NAWAPA project, by 1968, the completion of the Alaska-Canada rail system (**Figure 3**), shown here in red. There *is* no rail connecting Alaska and southern British Columbia. That would have begun then, and would have supported the logistical needs for the construction of the large northern reservoirs throughout the NAWAPA project, which you can see there in blue. And at the same time, in 1968, we would have seen NAWAPA begin construction, after a few years of engineering.

Now, we did land on the Moon in 1969, but that was only one event, and the effects of Kennedy's program were unstoppable, throughout the economy. That was probably the only program of Kennedy's for which the full effects were not stopped.

FIGURE 4

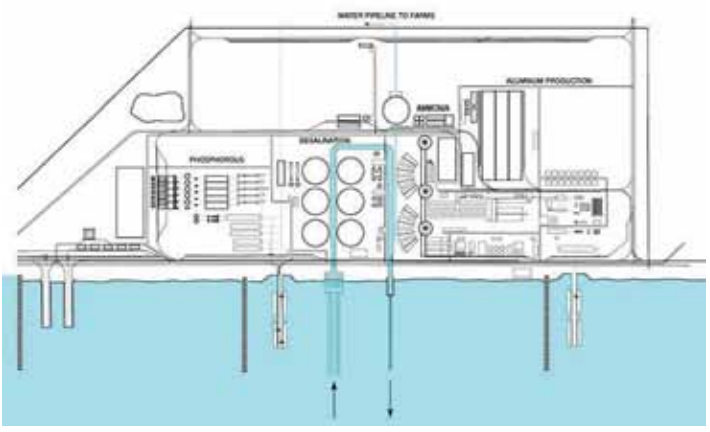


1970: *150 million gallons/day nuclear desalination plants would be in operation (6-8 in Texas, California, Florida, and other coastal areas).*

But what else happened in 1969? The great German rocket scientist Wernher von Braun and Kennedy's former science advisor Glenn Seaborg, who jointly oversaw the nuclear rocket program, said, we're going to continue with the NERVA rocket, and the NERVA rocket completed all of its tests, to move forward.

1970: According to Kennedy's program (**Figure 4**), we see here, in blue, all of the coastal desalination plants for seawater that were going to be accomplished by then. The 1964 report said, 150 million gallon/day (mgd) plants. Los Angeles consumes 600 million gallons a day. That means that just four of the nuclear desalination plants that John F. Kennedy planned, would have provided all the water for modern-day Los Angeles. And that would have been the case for all the coasts: Florida, Houston, and the rest of California.

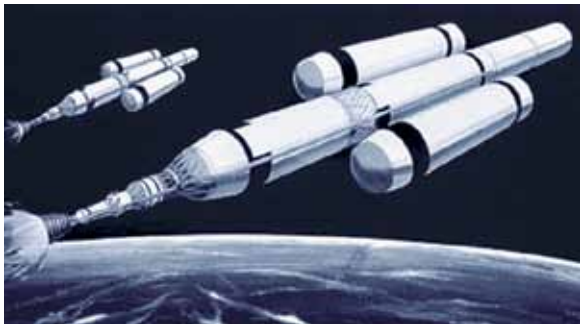
FIGURE 5



Early 1970s: *Nuclear reactors providing process heat would be "full-scale operational," leading to the construction of nuclear agro-industrial complexes.*

In the early 1970s (**Figure 5**), according to John F. Kennedy's timeline, the process heat for industry, and for desalination also, would have led to the construction of nuplexes: whole nuclear agro-industrial complexes to be fully operational, according to their program, by the early '70s.

FIGURE 6



1970s: *Nuclear propulsion space vehicles would be operational.*

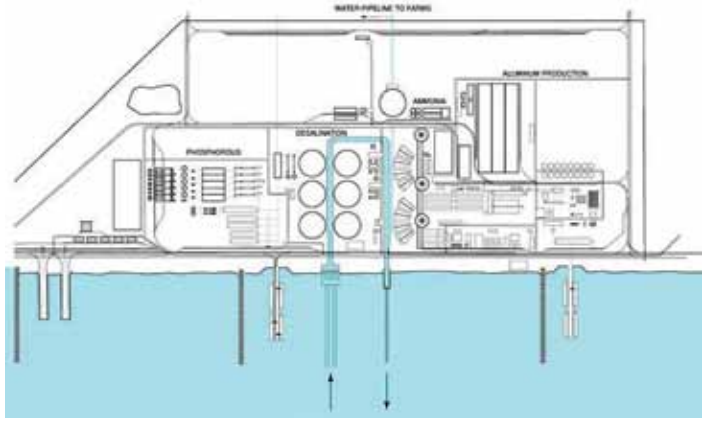
And then, also in the 1970s, we would have seen the use of nuclear explosives, not associated with destruction, but with *construction*, projects like deep harbors, tunnels, speeding up the building of NAWAPA which was now under way; building canals like the Kra Canal, the new Panama Canal, and other industry. And that was something that Kennedy was in avid support of.

By the 1970s, according to Kennedy's Atomic Energy Commission man, Glenn Seaborg, we would have had now, not just an operational nuclear rocket, but a space propulsion vehicle using that nuclear rocket, flying around and making tests (**Figure 6**).

In 1975, according to their timeline, we would have had, not 150 million gallon/day plant for water desalination, but 800 mgd, 8,300 MW; that's not a slip of the tongue, that was the proposed plan, for an 8,300 megawatt thermal (MWth) nuclear power plant (**Figure 7**)! So the cities on the coasts could have expanded populations, instead of restricting water supply, and agriculture in the West would have continued to expand, rather than contracting, which it started to do at this time.

By 1975, the rail system that was started earlier would now be done. So then you would have been able to supply all of these hard-to-reach areas, out in mountainous zones in northern

FIGURE 7



1975: *8,300 megawatt, 800 million gallons/day desalination plants would be achieved. Cities would expand on the coasts without water restraints, and agriculture in the West would continue to expand its water use.*

British Columbia, in Canada, with all the supplies needed to build NAWAPA even faster, and that would be done.

1981 is when Wernher von Braun said we would have landed a nuclear-propelled spacecraft on Mars—unmanned or manned, that was the objective. They had all the tests planned, and that would have happened under Kennedy. Or even earlier than 1981, but that would have been the outer date on which that would have occurred.

In the early 1980s, the breeder reactor program that would have been started in 1962-63, would have now been something that industry itself in the private sector would be building, and we would be putting breeder reactors on the grid throughout the economy.

Also in the 1980s, we have from Ben Deniston from our team, a quote from a Department of Energy official, who in 1976, told the Congress that an experimental fusion power reactor could be achievable by the 1980s (**Figure 8**). And the only people who covered it at that time, were unfortunately us, and some obscure journals. But they were making the breakthroughs, that it was achievable, that the ignition of fusion would have been achieved at that time. And of course, in 1978, Princeton Laboratories made a breakthrough of controlling the anomalies of the plasma that were keeping the heat down, and to have a high density. And they made a 60 million degree breakthrough, which was also stopped under Jimmy Carter and [first DOE Secretary] James Schlesinger, and there was no funding. But that means that by the '80s, we would have achieved ignition of fusion.

FIGURE 8



U.K. Atomic Energy Authority

1980s: *Confinement of plasma and sustained fusion reactions would be achieved.*

Rigor Mortis Sets In

Also, now, in the 1980s, was when the U.S. began to completely die: Its soul was killed in 1963, when Kennedy was assassinated, but it was starting to rot in 1980, especially with respect to water development. From 1950-80, we more than doubled the use of water and irrigation from 25 million acres to 58 million acres. That stopped in 1980, and today it's 56 million acres, and rapidly declining. There was no development of any water use throughout the West, from the Mississippi west, starting 1980.

If Kennedy's program had continued, we would have seen an acceleration of that curve, adding, through desalination, more and more water to the system, instead of leveling off.

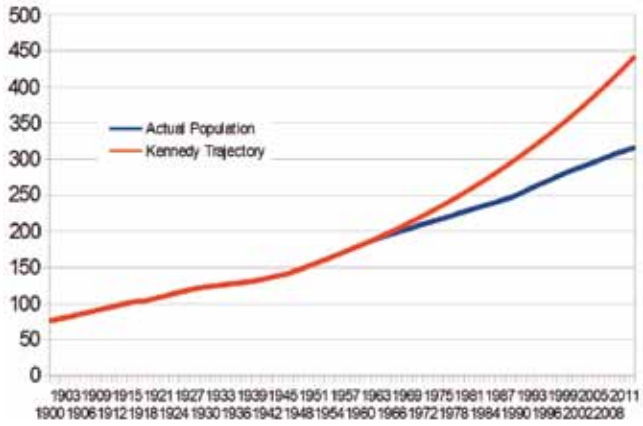
By 1990 NAWAPA would have been done (**Figure 9**)! We would have had water coming online, 72 million acre-feet (maf), doubling the acreage and then tripling it. So, in 1990, or around that time, what would have happened: Population centers would have been developing in that region. It's kind of cold up there, but hey! We would have cities, with fusion now coming online, nuplex cities, and we would have a finished NAWAPA system with all the dams, the infrastructure that's now there, we're colonizing that region, and we would have seen population growth up into those regions.

FIGURE 9



1990: *NAWAPA comes online, doubling the acreage under irrigation, already vastly expanded through desalination programs.*

FIGURE 10
U.S. Population
(Millions)



And some time in the 1990s, according to the DOE officials in '76 and '78, we would have had fusion reactors now being added to the grid, and according to Kennedy, breeder reactors, which create more fuel than they consume (the normal reactors just use 1% of the energy contained in the uranium we mine; the fast breeder reactors would use *all* of the U-238, by turning it into plutonium, and all of the U-232).

So, now all the electricity in the United States would be from that. And here's where we really see what this process would create: This is a graph of U.S. population (**Figure 10**), and the blue curve is the actual population growth as it occurred, and the red curve is what Kennedy's program would have created, and what the forecasts of the Kennedy Administration were.

You can see here, that by 2000, we would have reached 350 million Americans, and by now, 2013, we would have 443 million Americans, instead of 318. That means, that with the 140 million households in the United States, averaging 2.6 people per household, there would be an extra person there. One way to think about it, is that every American essentially has a "lost sibling," a brother or a sister, who was never born, and would have been, had this program actually happened.

This is what the future is today, and I think people have difficulty in seeing what our report, "Nuclear NAWAPA XXI: Gateway to the Fusion Economy," will mean. Well, this was reality: We had a President who was pushing this, and the reality of the world, just 50 years ago, was that this was the perspective. So when we say today, that we have to do this program, this is the most recent mooring point, for actual human civilization, and real sanity in the United States. And every single problem that we face today, are all symptoms of this program's being stopped.

Nuclear Power

What I want to run through quickly now, is Kennedy's actual program, and play a few clips for you.

The first thing that Kennedy did, was to appoint Glenn Seaborg and Leland Haworth to the Atomic Energy Commission in January 1961, right after the inauguration—and they were the visionaries. And in February, he then pushed the nuclear desalination program in Congress, saying we were going to see water shortages in 15 years, and this would be one of the greatest developments for the world, to converting brackish and saline water into freshwater.

And then on May 25, 1961, he makes his famous address to the Congress on the Moon program. And he includes in there something which most people don't realize he was actually pushing:

President Kennedy:

Time for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement which in many ways may hold the key to our future on Earth.... I therefore ask the Congress, above and beyond the increases I'd earlier requested for space activities, to provide the funds which are needed to meet the following national goals:

First, I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth. No single space project in this period, will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space. And none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish....

We propose to accelerate the development of the appropriate lunar spacecraft. We propose to develop alternate liquid and solid fuel boosters, much larger than any now being developed, until certain which is superior.

We propose additional funds for other engine development, and for unmanned exploration, explorations which are particularly important for one purpose which this nation will never overlook: the survival of the man who first makes this daring flight. But in a very real sense,

FIGURE 11



Kennedy tours the Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Nevada, Dec. 8, 1962. Glenn Seaborg is on the right.

> it will not be one man going to the Moon. We make this judgment affirmatively: It will be an entire nation. For all of us must work to put him there.
>
> Secondly, an additional $23 million, together with $7 million already available, will accelerate development of the Rover nuclear rocket. [applause] This gives promise, of some day providing a means for even more exciting and ambitious exploration of space, perhaps beyond the Moon, perhaps to the very end of the Solar System itself.

So, you can see that people were clapping for the nuclear rocket!

And here's Kennedy touring the nuclear rocket facility, in 1961; there's Glenn Seaborg on the right (**Figure 11**).

He activated the first saline-water conversion plant at Freeport, Tex. There's a video of this you can find online. He continued on this, saying, this is one of the greatest scientific breakthroughs in history. This will make the deserts bloom, and will be one of the greatest things we could do around the world.

And then he wrote to the Congress about it, saying water would soon become a limiting factor for economic growth, not only in this nation, but in nations around the world.

Then, he intervenes in Project Plowshare, saying that we need to continue the use of underground atomic explosions without fallout, according to the Project Plowshare program, peaceful uses of nuclear explosives.

By September, he signs his bill into law for nuclear desalination development, which moves forward.

And then, on March 17, 1962, he really pushes nuclear power, and he says, we need to take a new, hard look at nuclear power in the economy.

As I said, up to that point, we had 600-800 MW six experimental reactors, which were created by the government. And they did a full study, getting back to him in November, with a 76-page report on a full program, for not just some observations, but a full transition to 100-200 nuclear fission reactors, not just burning up all the fuel, but then, creating some extra fuel in the process of fission; and then to the full breeder reactor, so that we would have no fossil fuel electricity on the grid by the beginning of this century.

Managing Water for the Next Generation

What I want to play now is a clip of the other main program Kennedy was pushing in that year, which is a nationwide water basin study. He revived the TVA; he revived everything that Roosevelt had pushed; he revived the project starts that had been completely stopped.

He made a number of speeches on this in 1962, and he also wrote to Congress, saying that we should have state planning, but also a Water Resources Council that would have then worked with Canada to build NAWAPA.

So, I'm going to play you these clips of speeches that he gave expressing that program:

> **President Kennedy,** *Oahe, S.D., Aug. 17, 1962:*
> This dam will produce enough electric energy, this one dam, to light the city of Edinburgh, in Scotland. This dam alone will supply enough irrigation area, larger than the nation of Luxembourg. This dam, and the rest of the dams on this river, which 30 years ago would have provided only floods, and darkness, now provide irrigation, and light. And though those of us who are here today follow in the footsteps of those who

made it possible, we share a satisfaction and also a commitment, that we must, in our time, make it easy for future Presidents of the United States, and future citizens, in the 1970s and '80s, to visit projects like this, which had been planned and carried out in our day....

And in 1944, under the administration of President Roosevelt, a comprehensive Missouri Basin Plan was authorized to accomplish all of these great objectives. This is the fifth, of six great dams that control the mainstream of the Missouri River. And I can assure those of you at the upper end of the Missouri, and our good friends at the lower end, that it will continue to be our policy, to regulate the storage and the flow of water, in these reservoirs, in the most advantageous manner for all concerned, that the best engineers in the world can devise....

Pueblo, Colo. Aug. 17, 1962: In 1992, as those men and women were 30 years ago, who began to make this project possible, what are we going to do in 1962, beginning today, to determine what projects *we* should develop, so that by the end of this century, when there are 300 million people in the United States, that there will be available to them land, and water, and light, and power, and resources? And places to live, and places to rest, and places to work. So, we salute this project today, and we salute those who made it possible. And we look to the future, and we look to the past, *and we commit ourselves in 1962, not only to celebrate this project, but to move ahead, in all the other areas, stretching from California to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in building this country up....*

Every member of Congress, everyone in the Executive branch, from the President on, in the field of national resources, has to plan during their period of administration or of office, for the next generation. Because no project that we plan today will be beneficial to us. Anything we begin today, is for those who come after us, and just as those who began something years ago make it possible for us to be here, I hope we'll fulfill our responsibility to the next generation that's going to follow us....

And the important lesson in all of those projects is that progress isn't being made as a result of a sudden idea, suddenly coming into fruition. This project, the Fryingpan, Ark., and the project in South Dakota, represented 10, 20, and 30 years' effort of devoted citizens. *Things do not happen, they are made* to happen. And this project is the result, in our action today, of 30 years of men, some of whom have now died, who thought that this dam would help this valley.

Kirsch: And you really see there, his theme: He was living—as you've written about, Mr. LaRouche, on the "simultaneity of eternity"—he's living not in this present moment; the question of human immortality, that's his theme. His theme is, the creation of something that's way beyond your own mortal existence. That was what he was reviving, that full commitment.

After this speech that we just saw, on Sept. 12, about four weeks later, he makes his most famous speech, at Rice University, saying why we go to the Moon. I'm not going to play that for the sake of time, today, but everybody should watch that speech.

I didn't mention it, but the month before that, he'd intervened on the Hanford nuclear reactor, and said that we need to bring this reactor *online with electricity*—it was being blocked by Congress. It was going to be the biggest plant, and they were not letting the steam actually be used for electricity. They were keeping these reactors that we had off the electrical grid, because people were trying to stymie the development, saying it's not cost-effective, and so forth. So he personally intervened, writing a letter saying this has to be done.

Later that year, it finally was done, and the Congress moved ahead with it and brought the reactor online.

Then, on Sept. 26, he signed the bill for Hanford. And his commissioners, Glenn Seaborg and Leland Haworth, who wrote the full report, confirmed to him with a 76-page plan that nuclear energy would surpass the efficiency of coal, in physical terms, and that there was a whole plan for breeder reactors and use of process heat, in that report, November 1962.

Nuclear Power for Water and Energy

Then, he launched not just his desalination program that he worked on for two years, but now he turned it into a nuclear desalination program, and he convened a special task group in the White House, in January 1963, to study the creation of large, dual-purpose nuclear re-

actors. They were discussing this throughout the year, and they finally finished only months after his assassination, with that 8,300 MW reactor, but also the full program, immediately, for 1970.

And in September, he intervenes again, to continue the Project Plowshare. September 11, 1963.

And then he takes his final tour, which I want to play you a clip from, at Hanford. He goes, a year after Hanford was started, and now he kicks off the construction of the largest nuclear reactor, which would be four times larger than any nuclear reactor in the world, the first 1 gigawatt nuclear reactor plant, in the United States. There are two other speeches he gave during that trip, in Salt Lake City, and you can find them on our website [www.larouchepac.com], but I'm not going to play that. I am just going to play his speech at Hanford: the expression of the report he received from Glenn Seaborg and Haworth, and how he was moving everything forward.



U.S. Department of Energy

The President at the site of the soon-to-be-built Hanford nuclear plant in 1963.

President Kennedy: I'm also glad to come here today, because we begin work on the largest nuclear power reactor for peaceful purposes in the world. And I take the greatest satisfaction of the United States being second to none. And I think it's a good area where we should be first, and we *are* first. [applause] We are first.

It's extraordinary how long it took. It's extraordinary what energy, human energy, was required to get this concept accepted. But as Scoop Jackson [Sen. Henry Jackson] said, just as it took a decade to get the Grand Coulee, which of all the extraordinary national assets I've seen in the last two days, is the most extraordinary, because it not only led to the prosperity of this valley, but led to what has been happening here for 20 years, and now leads to this new breakthrough, from that action, which took a decade to accomplish, and which will pay for itself many times over, and in a sense already has, we have some idea of how important it is, that these fights be won.

But the other part of conservation is the newer part. And that is to use science and technology to achieve significant breakthroughs, as we are doing today, and in that way, to conserve the resources, which 10 or 20 or 30 years ago may have been wholly unknown. So we use nuclear power for peaceful purposes and power.

You know in the next 10 years—I hope the people of the United States realize it, that we double the need for electric power every 10 years! We need the equivalent of a new Grand Coulee Dam every 60 days! In the next 20 years, we're going to have to put into the electric industry, $125 billion of investment. And when we do that, this country is will be richer. And our children will enjoy a higher standard of living. We don't realize that what we regarded as affluence, 30 years ago, is now way down below: Air conditioning, television, electricity, and all the rest have *changed the life* of this country, and we're going to find the same, extraordinary changes, in the next 20 or 30 years.

I think we must do several things: First, we must maintain an aggressive program to use our hydro resources to the fullest. *Every drop of water,* which goes to the ocean, without being used for power or used to grow, or being made available in the widest possible basis, is a waste.

And I hope that we will do everything we can to make sure, that *nothing runs to the ocean unused and wasted.* [applause]...

And third, as is well known here in Hanford, we must hasten the development of low-cost atomic power. I think we should lead the world in this. By 1967, '68, 1970, in the Northeast United States, where power rates are nearly double yours, we're going to find atomic power increasingly competitive.

And by the end of this century, this is going to be a tremendous source. Our experts estimate that half of all electric energy, generated in the United States, will come from nuclear fission.

These are the things we must do, and many more. This great, rich country of ours has a long, unfinished agenda, but it's always had that agenda, in creative times. And this *is* a creative time in our country, and throughout the world. All of the trained, and educated men and women, who are making our country over, who are building a better standard of living for our people—this is a time when we wish to encourage that release of energy, human energy, which is the most extraordinary of all.

And therefore, I'm proud to come to here, across the United States, as President, to express our thanks to you, to express my pride in what is being begun here today, which puts the United States, as I said, once more in the lead, in a whole new area which can mean so much to people around the world. And I think it's very appropriate that we come here, where so much has been done to build the military strength of the United States, and to find a chance to strike a blow for peace, and to find a chance to strike a blow for a better life for our fellow citizens.

This is a great national asset here. I can assure you, it will be maintained.

Make Up for Lost Time

All this progress was ended on Nov. 22, 1963. And the Moon program was not able to be halted, and the effects of that *did* transform the economy, and the nuclear reactor program did accelerate, as far as just the basic reactors, rapidly under Johnson, in the 1960s, we built way more than we even expected. But the nuclear rocket program, which had passed all the tests, was killed under Nixon in 1972; the nuclear desalination plants were never built, even though Johnson supported it, and had a whole Water for Peace plan, nothing was built; the breeder reactor program was scrapped, killed. There were fake attempts to support it, building *one* and then never letting it come online. And the use of peaceful nuclear explosives was phased out.

And that's why Kennedy was killed, to prevent the application of this. But this is the program that we have to do now, today. And this is our program. "Nuclear NAWAPA XXI: Gateway to the Fusion Economy" is, really, that program. Everything that we're seeing now, is the effect of that being killed. And the only thing to do, is to revive it. And I think if people think about Kennedy as President, you see what this growth process means, an evolutionary process of a nation, as he spelled out there. Saying, that 30 years ago, what we thought was affluence, is considered commonplace today.

So it was this complete evolutionary trend. And we *had* a President like that! That's what I think should shock people, the fact that this was in place. You say, how could that change so quickly? But I think that only by getting *that* in people's gut, can this population of the United States today and this Congress—or a whole new Congress (scrap these bastards!)—ever find the courage again to break through and make up for lost time.

So, I turn it over to you.

Discussion

Lyndon LaRouche: I think the point is, it's all obvious: There are things we have to play into this thing which are much beyond what you just presented, but that's the foundation, that's the description of the general foundation. And once we get that kind of commitment today, we would go ahead with much more. Certainly, I would be pushing much more.

I've discouraged people from thinking about putting man on Mars for the time being, especially for most of this remaining century. The purpose has to be, not putting man, as mankind, on Mars, or other places; the point is, controlling these areas, controlling these volumes, managing them. Because what's involved in this, the implications are beyond belief. We do have to have defenses against rocks and things of that sort. We do have to have other kinds of defenses, in the Solar System itself, in the nearby section of the Solar System. These things are essential.



NASA

At Cape Canaveral, Dr. Wernher von Braun explains the Saturn Launch System to President Kennedy, Nov. 16, 1963.

And there are other aspects which go much beyond anything we've discussed here so far, and those are the things which, really, are the future. How're we going to take care of asteroids threatening mankind's existence? That's a leading concern, or should be. We have other kinds of things in nearby space, which should be of leading concern. But because the public is not informed of these things, or don't think they're reasonable, we might lose the entire human species, with one blow, by one fairly large asteroid.

Kirsch: You can't control anything without a nuclear rocket system. Their proposal was to go to Saturn, in six years. So you could get out there, you could figure out all these things in a very short amount of time.

LaRouche: Yes, there are aspects of these in that part of the system, where there *are* dangers which are coming from a great distance at a highly accelerated rate. But we need to really increase our understanding, get our people out of this monotony of routines of "Oh, this has already been proven, that has been proven." The most important things, on which human life depends, are the things which are *yet to have been proven!* And these things that we're *not* doing have the potential that the human species can disappear!

Kirsch: What I find shocking is that, if you look even at Kennedy's speeches when he ran for President, he was talking about all these future-oriented programs in 1960! He said, my opponent is saying nothing about the future.

But how could *he* have this view of the future, on all levels, and then the United States tolerate dropping that future thinking? What is it that gives someone like him the ability to plan out, and then push, and then to realize that, whereas people today say, "Well, you can't do all these big things—Omigod, NAWAPA is so big!" Or, "You gotta just stick to one thing, you guys gotta be practical. Just push this one nuclear power initiative." But you realize, you had a President who did everything, because that's really the only way you do it.

And that is reality. What we're living in today, is unreality. The way people talk about things today is actually *not* reality. This is the mooring point for reality.

Why Kennedy Was a Threat

LaRouche: You have to think of what the threat is that Kennedy actually represented. *Who* was he actually threatening? To whom was he a threat, and why?

Because of an opponent. Who was the great opponent of the United States, in that interval? Who was the great opponent of such measures by the United States, which the United States was capable of doing?

Who is that enemy, from abroad? With agents within our own country, who created this mess? What did Truman represent? Go back to Truman.

Now, here we have President Roosevelt, and the invasion of France, and so forth, this was already planned. But it was postponed, and postponed. And the implica-

tion is that the postponement of this invasion of France, as part of this liberation process, was that they [the British and their American confederates] were waiting for Roosevelt to die first, and Truman to come into power. That was the issue. That has been the issue.

So that every time we, in the United States, begin to move in one of these directions which were considered a threat to the British Empire, and its associates, that's where it comes from. There was only one real enemy of the United States, during that period. It was not the Soviet Union. It was the British Empire—or the Anglo-Dutch Empire, more precisely defined.

And we're still faced with that, today. What's the Queen of England demanding? What has she been demanding? That we go immediately to a reduction of the population of the planet, from 7 billion people, to 1. And that the standard of living be lowered, accordingly. In other words, the same thing, that is *the British Empire*, or the Anglo-Dutch Empire, more precisely defined. And that empire is still there.

And we have our people who call themselves patriots, we have members of Congress who call themselves patriots—and they *do* want to have that name of "patriot"—but what do they do in practice? What they do is they say, "Let's be practical," which means "I don't want to get shot!" "I don't want to get thrown out of office." "I don't want to be subjected to all kinds of indignities, because I displeased the Lady over there." This is the reality!

In such circumstances, you have to think very clearly about strategy. What is the strategy of the United States by which the United States could have prevented much of this from happening? Things they didn't do. Well, you had Truman. Truman just passed everything over to Churchill.

Kirsch: He stayed in the White House for two months! He just came over here, and slept in the basement.

LaRouche: Yes, but this was the process! We had a stinking President, really, a clown, a thug! And a controlled personality. We had other problems after Kennedy. Johnson was scared to death! He said so! Then you had this nut coming in, [Nixon], who caused a real problem, but they threw him out.

But then you look at the record: We never really got back to where we were with Kennedy. We were never allowed—

Kirsch: We were never even close.

JFK Refuted Malthus

President John F. Kennedy on Oct. 22, 1963 debunked British economist Thomas Malthus's (1766-1834) genocidal theory that population growth inevitably outstrips food-production capability, and leads to starvation.

Addressing the National Academy of Sciences one month before his assassination, Kennedy stated: "Malthus argued a century and a half ago that man, by using up all his available resources, would forever press on the limits of subsistence, thus condemning humanity to an indefinite future of misery and poverty. We can now begin to hope and, I believe, know that Malthus was expressing not a law of nature, but merely the limitation then of scientific and social wisdom."

Kennedy went on to prescribe the government policy, scientific advancement, and international cooperation needed for expanded output to feed a growing population:

"The truth or falsity of [Malthus's] prediction will depend now, with the tools we have, on our own actions.... The Earth can be an abundant mother to all of the people that will be born in the coming years.... Abundance depends now on the application of sound biological analysis to the problems of agriculture, and the long-term answer to inadequate food production, which brings misery with it, must lie in new research and new experimentation, and the successful use of new knowledge will require close cooperation with other nations."

The President proposed concerted international scientific work, new infrastructure, and nuclear power to solve such problems as resource development, protection from catastrophic weather, and overcoming poverty.

—Michael Kirsch and Anton Chaitkin

LaRouche: Right, we were never even close to starting. What Kennedy represented, with Eleanor Roosevelt, who was his chief sponsor, he represented the continuation of Roosevelt. He did more than that, as the representative of Roosevelt; he was also the representative of the Founders of our nation. And that's the fact now.

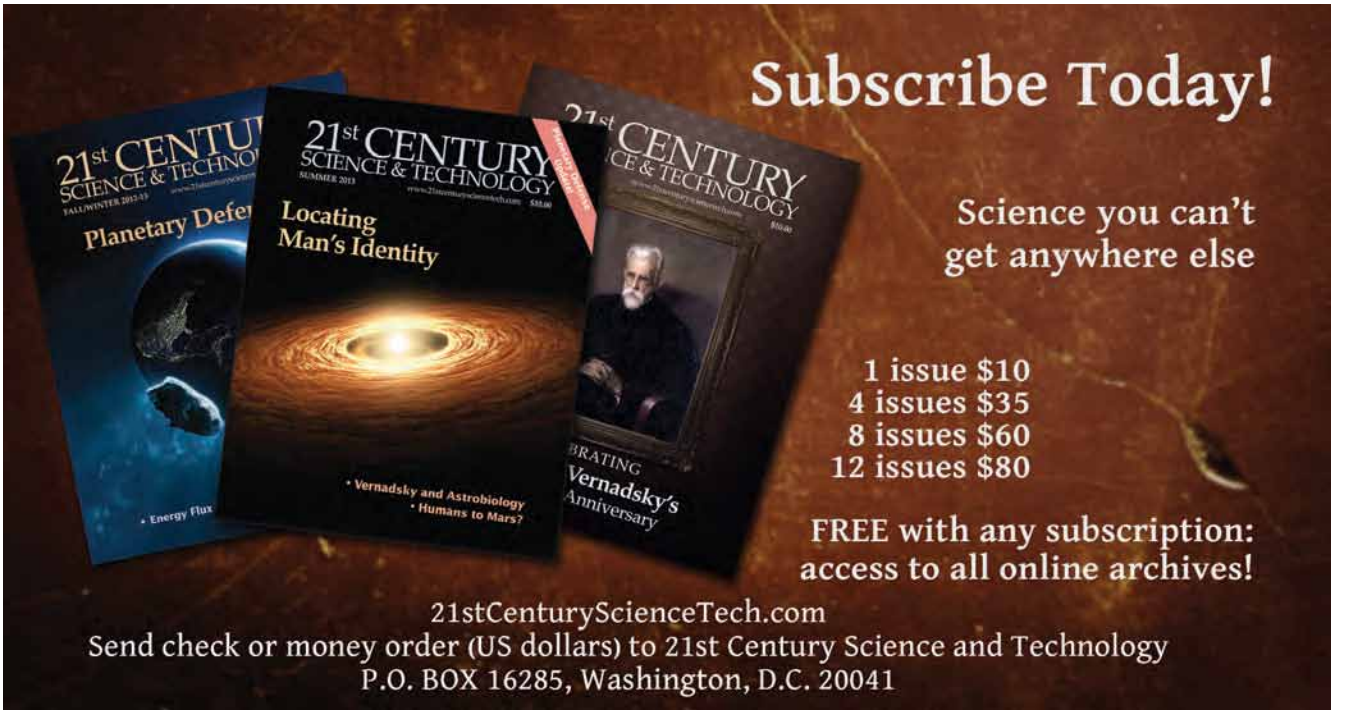
What It Will Take To Succeed

Kirsch: Also, you look at the destruction of all of Kennedy's policies, and then you realize, you can't just push "nice" programs! Because obviously, people have been trying to revive and push these nice programs for a long time, but they continue to get sabotaged; people pushed the breeder reactor, and this and that, but everything gets destroyed. So we have to destroy this enemy. Because you can't just say, "We need this whole development program that we're pushing now today." The issue is, how do we do that? And my question is, do we have to have a hero who exposes this treason, the Warren Commission coverup? Do we have to get at the root of who this enemy is, in order for this program to go through?

LaRouche: There have been a number of people who have been committed to making this kind of program work. I have been one of them. There have been others. But for one reason or another, either we didn't have, in one case, have the access to the leadership position, or, lacked the courage or capability of designing and steering it. So therefore, all they have to do, the British Empire, is look at the people of the United States, look at the institutions, look at who they can corrupt? Make sure that what should happen, *doesn't* happen!

Who's the enemy? It's the Anglo-Dutch interest, which is the dominant power on this planet, politically. This is the *enemy* of the United States, it's what's called the British Empire, the Anglo-Dutch empire, *that's* what the enemy is! And don't try to explain by anything else. That is the enemy. And it's the *only* enemy. It always *has* been the enemy, ever since the Dutch took over and called themselves British. Because it was the Dutch empire in the 17th Century, and its transmogrification, that becomes the British Empire, with the Dutch still in control. It's the same organization.

What is it? It's global, actually. Look at the British Empire, what was included in the British Empire, and what is *still* included in the British Empire, even though it's not counted as that. The mentality of people, conditioned through generations, to accept a British standard, as the standard under which *they*, with their own costume and their own language, will use!



Japan's Kotegawa Warns of Imminent Financial Collapse

Oct. 14—The Russian weekly *Zavtra* of Oct. 10 published a Q&A with Japanese economist Daisuke Kotegawa on its front page. The question was, "What is your evaluation of the current global financial situation?" Kotegawa's reply: "My experience and research indicate that a financial catastrophe, accompanied by a global collapse, could happen in the immediate weeks ahead, unless the leaders of the major economic powers adopt certain specific, tough measures. The crisis is linked with the situation in the United States, where political disputes have led to a freeze-up of the budget process and a rejection of attempts to raise the debt ceiling. Because of this, my view of the overall situation is extremely skeptical."

Kotegawa is a former executive director for Japan at the IMF (2007-09), a former official of Japan's Ministry of Finance, and current research director at the Canon Institute for Global Studies.

Zavtra has a print circulation of 100,000 copies and is read throughout the Russian political establishment.

In recent public presentations during a visit to Europe and the United States, Kotegawa elaborated on his assessment that an economic collapse could come at any moment. In addition to the government shutdown/debt ceiling fiasco in the United States, he warned that Greece is facing a third bailout, and the Spanish banks are holding vastly over-valued real estate portfolios and lack sufficient reserves to deal with a further crash of the housing and commercial property bubble. He warned that the European Central Bank is facing a major crisis, and that the reckoning could come as soon as a new German Cabinet is formed. Because of the new crises on both sides of the Atlantic, the financial markets are panicked, he said. He warned that the investment banks must be dumped if there is to be any hope of avoiding a systemic crash.

Kotegawa is a firm advocate of U.S. restoration of the Glass-Steagall Act, a position that he presented at conferences of the Schiller Institute in Germany on Nov. 25, 2012 and April 14, 2013 (see *EIR*, Jan. 11, 2013, and *EIR*, April 26, 2013).

Speaking to [[students]] [[http://www.hse.ru/en/news/guests/87464457.html]]June 18, 2013 at the National Research University, Higher School of Economics, in Moscow, he explained the origins of the current crisis, the fact that Dodd-Frank will give bail-ins to the banks from depositors' accounts, and the importance of Glass-Steagall.

"There is big movement going on in the U.S. Congress," he said, adding that if Congress approves Glass-Steagall, the effect will be "incredible."

The financial bubble started in 1999, when the United States abolished Glass-Steagall, he said. "This law was introduced after the big crisis in the 1930s, to separate investment banks and commercial banks. The difference between those banks: commercial banks get deposits and they mainly lend money to manufacturers; but investment banks, like Goldman Sachs, never col-

lect deposits. They raise money in the market by issuing bonds, very large ones, and they do not lend money to manufacturers; instead they bet, they gamble. And sometimes, as long as the gambling goes well, they make huge profits. But they also lose.

"After 1999, lots of investment banks merged with commercial banks. So, for the first time since the 1930s, investment banks became able to use deposits of commercial banks for their gambling. Before 1999 they were also engaged in so-called in-house dealing, but the amount involved was small. But after they got deposits—which is a huge amount of money—they were able to gamble much more, especially in derivatives."

He noted that he was on the World Bank team that came up with the first "put" option derivative attached to World Bank bonds. "So I know what kind of instrument they are."

Comments from LaRouche

Lyndon LaRouche, in a webcast on Oct. 11 at larouchepac.com, was asked about Kotegawa's warnings. He replied:

"Here is the area in which the United States comes to the opportunity to play a leading role, *globally, again.* What we need, first of all, is Glass-Steagall renewed in the United States. We also have to do one other thing, which was not always that clear: We now have to make sure that this is a *credit* system, *not a monetarist system.* What that means, is that we are, the United States, in particular, going to take leadership on this issue, because of our history and because of what lies within us; we are the best qualified on the planet to create an international treaty-agreement among sovereign nations. What we will do is extend Glass-Steagall, as the basis for international agreements among sovereign nation-states. We're not going to take their sovereignty away from them. We are going to agree with them on a *sovereign* agreement.

"Because, what's the reality? Why is this possible? It's possible because every part of the planet is either bankrupt, or about to plunge into hopeless bankruptcy. Therefore, we need to *cancel the monetarist system.* The only way to cancel it, properly, is to come in and say, 'We forgive you! You can now have a partnership, with us, as a sovereign nation-state, among sovereign nation-states, which will create an international equivalent of a Glass-Steagall system.'

"Now, the fact is that Europe and the United States and most of South America and most other parts of the world are *bankrupt*, or becoming bankrupt. So, they don't have any basis for saying, 'You've got to protect our interests.' Because their interests are not protected, as long as they are run under a monetarist system. Because the whole planet is bankrupt! Some people may claim they have some credit to their advantage, but when you look at it closely, in terms of historic functions, it ain't there.

"So what we have to do, is simply get rid of the monetarist system! The way to do that equitably, is to have a council among nations, to agree on a system of sovereign nations, based on a credit system; because there are no monetary assets. The stuff is so polluted—for example, Wall Street has *no actual net value.* Wall Street is simply a farce, they're bankrupt; it cannot be saved. It is *hopelessly* bankrupt. It is *dead*, in principle.

"So, what we need, are agreements among sovereign nation-states, which could be made in a reasonable way, to have the currencies of the planet, each currency as sovereign, but with guarantees among each other, for regulation. That is the only way in which we can possibly achieve a recovery, a physical-economic recovery, from the mess that exists now.

"We in the United States must initiate that, because if we don't initiate it, then the other nations will be queasy. They will not exactly go along with this. They need this as much as we do, probably more. We can defend Japan, we can defend China's attempts at achievements, we can defend other nations throughout the planet, on the basis of an international agreement on a system of sovereign nations, as a credit system. Then we can work together and solve a lot of problems, because once you have that agreement, it will give us the mechanism needed to do everything that has to be done. There may be some strong debates about this, but so what? The fact is, we may have debates, but they will be debates which will *succeed*. They may be troublesome, but they will succeed, because that's the only thing that's going to work on the planet now.

"This is our great moment of opportunity! It is a great opportunity for the United States, because it gives *us* the opportunity, as the United States, to contribute what is of utmost value to the world as a whole: the ability to create a system of that type, a credit system as opposed to a monetarist system. And that's where we have to go."

Eyewitness Report, Part 2

To Rescue Greece, the U.S. Must Return to Glass-Steagall

by Andrea and Dean Andromidas

The authors, members of the LaRouche movement, were in Greece Sept. 19-29, to bring the international campaign for revival of Glass-Steagall, and the LaRouche movement's economic development perspective to Greek political leaders, activists, scientists, engineers, and economists. Here is Part 2 of their report; Part 1 appeared in EIR, Oct. 11, 2013.

There was a direct relationship between the openness of the people we met in Greece, and the ongoing, dramatic collapse of the country. The last two years' disintegration of the Greek economy and social fabric were starkly evident: On a visit in September 2011, less than one year into the dreaded Memorandum of Understanding, the brutal austerity program demanded by Greece's foreign creditors, we did not encounter Greeks begging in the streets of Athens, nor a proliferation of people selling flowers, "art work," or performing music on the street, asking for few coins from passing tourists.

In October 2012, we encountered panhandlers perhaps every 100 or 200 meters, but now, in September 2013, every 20 meters, we were confronted by these scenes; these included pensioners, unemployed youth, and adults who can no longer feed and house their families.

There is a further deterioration of the city in general. Most striking is the commercial district, which only a few years ago was a thriving area, with four-star hotels, office buildings, government ministries, and museums, and which has now become a no-go area at night, with quality tourist hotels going out of business. Empty storefronts abound in all parts of the city, including in the most upscale neighborhoods in the very shadow of the Parliament.

Our discussion partners told us new horror stories of the collapse of the health-care system, dramatic increases in taxes, cuts in salaries—that is, if you are lucky enough to be employed—and pensioners thrown into impoverishment.

Walking around Athens, in addition to the reports we received from our interlocutors, confirmed the reality of the harsh statistics: 27.9% unemployment, with the Greek trade union-linked Labor Institute forecasting an increase to 34% over the next year. One Greek informant put the real figure at 40%, or even 50%, when the bankruptcy of "mini-businesses"—shopkeepers and the informal economy, who do not show up in statistics—is taken into account. Most shocking is the 64% youth unemployment, which has caused a mass exodus of young, well-educated Greeks in search of a livelihood.

According to the latest figures from the European Union's statistical agency Eurostat, 31% of Greeks were "at risk of poverty or social exclusion"[1] in 2011, a figure that has, without doubt, increased over the last two years. Membership in the Eurozone has put Greece into the same category of poverty as Bulgaria and Romania, which have the highest poverty rates in the EU—49.1% and 40.3%, respectively.

Troika Genocide: Health Care

The infamous Troika, the overseers from the International Monetary Fund, European Commission, and European Central Bank, are repeatedly demanding more murderous cuts—a policy that can only be described as genocide.

The so-called "reform" of the health-care system has become a leading cause of death in Greece. This system, though managed by the state's own health-

1. This statistical category, known as AROPE, refers to people either at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived, or living in a household with a very low work intensity.



YouTube

With 64% youth unemployment in Greece, young people are forced onto the streets to beg for coins from tourists, or flee the country in search of work.

insurance schemes, was never free, but as insurance premiums have increased, the level of services provided has dramatically decreased.

A survey conducted by Kapa Research for the National School of Public Health, showed that nearly six Greeks in ten are reducing the dosages of their medications to save money, as the "reforms" have increased costs. This is if they are able to even find the drugs they need, since some international pharmaceutical companies have blacklisted Greece, because the government owes pharmacies hundreds of millions of euros. This has led to a notorious shortage of expensive drugs for cancer and other diseases. For those who have been thrown below the poverty line, it has become a question of a choice between eating, or buying medicine they need to survive.

The Kapa Research survey revealed that more than 60% of respondents reported that the crisis has had a serious impact on their health, while 56.9% complained of mental health issues.

The Troika reforms have led to mass closings of hospitals, including five in the Athens metropolitan region, where patients are left in beds placed in hospital hallways, as the number of intensive-care beds has declined; Greece now has half the number of intensive-care beds as the European Union average. Even if the beds remained available, the shortage of personnel, including doctors and qualified nurses, has made it impossible to deliver the necessary care. This has particularly affected the many Greek islands where emergency health services have been dramatically reduced.

Under the demands of the Troika, the state-managed health insurance company EOPYY no longer funds visits to medical specialists. On Oct. 8, the phyicians' union issued a statement denouncing the decision as "inconceivable," and part of a plan to exclude specialist doctors from primary health care.

The union charged that "this will lead to the tragic deterioration of the quality of health-care services, the cost increase of health-care services, since every citizen will be forced to pay to see a specialist doctor, the creation of conditions for corruption, and the closure of thousands of clinics and labs, resulting in an explosion of unemployment in the health-care services sector."

Public Sector, Education Gutted

The Greek economy has shrunk by almost a third in the last three years, and now there is a widespread lack of credit, to the point that still profitable companies have been forced to relocate their headquarters to other countries to access liquidity. Greece's biggest metals-processing group, Viohalco, has transferred its headquarters to Brussels. This follows similar moves by Coca-Cola, HBC, S&B Minerals, and the food company Fage, all of which are among the country's biggest and most profitable companies. While they have not closed down production, the moves are expected to have a significant impact on tax revenues.

As bad as the situation is, it is programmed to get even worse. The Troika is forcing the government to lay off tens of thousands of public-sector workers; already thousands of positions in the schools and universities, including teachers, administrative, and security personnel, as well as municipal workers, are being eliminated.

A vice-director of one of the country's most important technical universities explained to *EIR* how the policy will destroy Greece's most effective university system. Combined with the 64% youth unemployment, this policy is destroying the country's very ability to survive.

The privatization of state assets demanded by the Troika has been a failure because of the depressed

global economy. The solution, according to the financial controllers, is for state enterprises, such as Larco, one of the world's major nickel producers, to be liquidated, with its entire workforce dismissed, its debt, all owed to Greek banks, to be liquidated, and then reorganized and sold, without requiring the new owners to hire any of the previous workforce.

The government has already done this with the Greek national broadcaster ERT, when earlier this year, it simply closed the company, firing over 2,500 employees.

All of the funds raised through liquidation will go directly to the country's foreign creditors.

Glass-Steagall and the Fusion Economy

While both the main opposition parties, Syriza and the Independent Greeks, are committed to overturning the Memorandum and suspending payments on the debt, they have not been able to change government policy. The current government of Prime Minister Antonis Samaras (New Democracy) has a majority in the Parliament, and is backed by, and takes its orders from, the other governments of the Eurozone, which are in the thrall of the European financial oligarchy. The only effective way to force a change in policy is for the U.S. Congress to pass Glass-Steagall, opening the way for the creation of sovereign national credit systems, and the implementation of the Schiller Institute's emergency program for development of the Mediterranean region. (See "There Is Life After the Euro! Program for an Economic Miracle in Southern Europe, the Mediterranean Region, and Africa.") Once Congress passes Glass-Steagall, it will become possible to overthrow the so-called universal banking system in Europe, and the Eurozone.

In our discussions with representatives of all the parliamentary opposition parties, and the three anti-euro parties that are not represented in parliament, there was a clear appreciation of this assessment. The main opposition party, Syriza, has Glass-Steagall in its program, along with its intention to repudiate the Memorandum and the debt.

The Drachma 5 party also calls for the repudiation of the Memorandum, a debt moratorium, and Glass-Steagall-style bank separation. Its leader, Prof. Theodore Katsanevas, who addressed the Schiller Institute conference in Germany last April, invited the LaRouche representatives to brief his party's central committee on the fight for Glass-Steagall in the United States. This generated a great deal of interest and discussion.

Representatives of the other parties, including the Independent Greeks, Plan B, and the United People's Front (EPAM), all saw the importance for Greece and Europe of the U.S. Congress passing Glass-Steagall.

Despite the conditions that now exist, many Greeks are looking beyond today's catastrophic conditions, and working as best they can to bring Greece forward, both technologically and scientifically. There was real interest in the Schiller Institute's call to bring the world economy onto a new technological and scientific platform through the development of thermonuclear fusion energy. In discussions with representatives of Greece's relatively small, but dynamic space industries sector, we learned that proposals have been made to set up a zone in Athens for high-technology enterprise, especially space technology.

Greece's most valuable resource is its highly educated youth, who are being destroyed by a policy that has created the soaring youth unemployment. The engineers and scientists among the younger generation, many of whom have gone to the best universities in Greece, in other European countries, or in the United States, are fully capable of being integrated into programs to build the most advanced space technologies, especially satellites. Greece's space industries have been promoting a proposal to build a space launch center on Crete, Greece's southernmost island, for low- and medium-height satellite launchings. Neighboring countries have expressed interest in the project, and the proposal has been brought before the relevant European institutions.

While Greece was among the first nations to sign President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace agreement, and had entered the planning stages twice for nuclear power stations, it not only does not have any nuclear power stations, but talk of nuclear energy for Greece is as taboo as it is in Germany. Yet Greek nuclear engineers and scientists are playing leading roles in the industry in other countries, especially the United States. And there is a current in the country that supports nuclear power; others, while not calling for the nuclear option to be adopted now, nonetheless realize that it should remain open for some time in the future.

The Athens-based Institute of Energy for South East



Creative Commons/Christophe Meneboeuf (crop)

The Acropolis, crowned by the Parthenon, is a reminder of why the world needs the Classical culture of Greece, and why the nation must be freed from the mass-murderous program of the Troika.

Europe, which deals with all energy issues affecting Greece and the Balkans, while not promoting nuclear power for Greece at this moment, has held regional conferences on nuclear energy in Sofia, Bulgaria, in cooperation with Bulgaria's and Romania's nuclear power industries. A group of Greek marine engineers has drafted studies for developing nuclear propulsion for large cargo ships, especially supertankers and bulk carriers; there is also interest among scientists, industrialists, and others in the development of small, modular nuclear reactors to provide power for Greece's far-flung islands.

The Cultural Weapons Needed To Save the Nation

While Classical Greece is an ever-present source of inspiration for the population, especially for Athenians who live in the shadow of the Acropolis, there are modern literary and musical figures of the 20th Century who have had an inspiring influence, and who have played key roles empowering the population with the moral strength to fight through the many trials Greece experienced in the last century, including the Nazi occupation, the bitter and bloody postwar Civil War, and the 1967-74 military dictatorship.

Among the most important names are the poet Angelos Sikelianos and the literary giant Nikos Kazantzakis, who were active up through the 1950s. They were followed by the next generation, among whom Mikis Theodorakis, Greece's greatest modern composer, is the most well known. Though elderly and frail, Theodorakis founded a movement to fight against the Memorandum (see "Mikos Theodorakis: The Truth about Greece," *EIR*, Feb. 24, 2012). From as early as the 1960s, Theodorakis had taken the works of Sikelianos and Kazantzakis, among others, to create musical compositions which served to mobilize the moral strength of the population to resist the military dictatorship, and to aspire for a progressive future for Greece and the world.

While the works of these artists still strike a chord among the citizens of Greece, *EIR* learned that the political establishment and official institutions, including the National Theater and Opera Company, rarely, if ever, perform the major works of Theodorakis or the tragic dramas of Kazantzakis, whose moral message is as important, perhaps more so, now, as when they were first composed. This is especially true for the youth, who, under current conditions, are offered no future.

The importance of these ideas came into sharp focus during a private meeting with businessmen, attorneys, scientists, and intellectuals, organized for the authors to present the case for Glass-Steagall and the initiatives of the Schiller Institute. Over a span of three hours, the discussion covered the entire range of the crisis in its full ramifications—economic, cultural, and scientific—and the required solutions if Greece and this world are to survive. The meeting was held in the rooftop dining room of the Hellenic American Union, whose panoramic view of the Acropolis, one of the world's most important creative works, served to underscore the absolute necessity to free Greece and the rest of Europe from the monstrous policy that has been imposed by the British financial oligarchy.

Empire's *Limes* Policy Turns Mediterranean into a Cemetery

by Our European Bureau

Oct. 14—As seen in recent horrific drownings of hundreds of impoverished Africans attempting to reach the Italian island of Lampedusa, the Anglo-Dutch Empire is carrying out a policy of what Lyndon LaRouche called in December 2002 a "deliberately intended genocide," modeled on the *limes* practices of ancient Rome. The *limes* was a "protective wall" to keep the "barbarians" from the poorer South from flooding into the wealthier North.

Today the *limes* policy is global; the genocidalists, ensconced in our global financial institutions and governments loyal to them, are writing off entire populations—in Africa, the Middle East, South America, the Caribbean, and Asia—with their policies of economic destruction, drug legalization, and perpetual warfare. The City of London's swinish *Economist* reflected this imperial outlook in its Oct. 12 commentary on the Lampedusa tragedy, remarking that "the flotsam of a wrecked world washes up regularly on the shores of southern Europe."

Flotsam? Human beings fleeing from desperate conditions? Yet, that is the de facto policy, as reflected in the craven decisions being made in Europe and the United States.

The Case of Lampedusa

In the first nine months of this year, 30,100 migrants arrived in Italy and Malta, up from 15,000 in all of 2012, according to the UN High Commission for Refugees. They come chiefly from sub-Saharan Africa—Somalia and Eritrea. Others are from Syria, Egypt, and Pakistan. Smaller numbers come from Gambia, Mali, and Afghanistan. The London *Guardian* reported Oct. 14 that the number of migrants landing on Italian shores *doubled* from July 1 to Aug. 10.

One of the prime stops on the treacherous trip to Europe from Africa, especially from Tunisia, is the small Sicilian island of Lampedusa. That island's name has become associated with drownings at sea, where boats overloaded with refugees have capsized, leading to many deaths. The most dramatic occurred on Oct. 3, when 339 Africans, mostly Eritreans who had come from Libya, perished at sea, after their boat caught fire.

While this was an extraordinarily high death toll, it was only one among many such events. For example, a week later, on Oct. 11, more than more 30 refugees died at sea when another boat capsized.

Contributing to the horror is the fact that, following last week's drownings, Italian prosecutors immediately moved to *criminalize* the act of seeking asylum from starvation, poverty, and war—opening a *criminal investigation* into the survivors for violating laws relating to "clandestine immigrants" which carry fines of EU5,000 ($6,800)! Anyone who might rescue any immigrant at sea is also subject to prosecution!

With good reason, when European Commission President José Manuel Barroso landed in Lampedusa last week with Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta, they were greeted with catcalls from an angry crowd that yelled, "disgrace," and "killers," as the two walked off the plane. "They should be ashamed of themselves! They should solve this humanitarian problem. . . . We've been living with this for 20 years. We've had enough of death! These deaths are on the conscience of Italian and EU politicians!"

The Pope Intervenes

Pope Francis has called last week's drowning tragedy "a disgrace," stating that only "a determined collaboration of everyone can help prevent this from happening again."

During a trip to Assisi, the Pope on Oct. 4 addressed a group of the poor with whom he met: "And today, many of you have been despoiled by this savage world, which does not give you work, which does not offer help; to which it does not matter if there are children who die of hunger in the world; it does not matter if

many families have nothing to eat, and do not have the dignity of being able to bring home bread; it does not matter that many people are forced to flee from slavery and hunger, to flee in search of freedom. With great sadness we see, so many times, that instead they find death, as they did yesterday, in Lampedusa: Today is a day of grief."

In early July, in his first trip abroad as Pontiff, Francis traveled to Lampedusa to express his solidarity with the immigrants who survive there under terrible humanitarian conditions. Holding a mass for 15,000 people on the island, the Pope decried "the culture of well-being, that makes us think of ourselves, that makes us insensitive to the cries of others, that makes us live in soap bubbles, which are beautiful but are nothing, are illusions of futility, of the transient, which bring indifference to others, which bring even the globalization of indifference."



UNHCR/A. Di Loreto

Italian Coast Guard sailors help African migrants, adrift near Lampedusa Island, 2007.

The Pontiff reported that when he hears of the suffering and deaths of immigrants, "the thought always returns as a thorn in the heart."

An Oasis, Not a Cemetery!

Speaking about the Oct. 11 refugee drowning incident, Malta Prime Minister Joseph Muscat declared: "As things stand, we are building a cemetery within our Mediterranean Sea." Muscat despaired of Europe's policy toward refugees, saying that "rules need to change; whether they are tighter or looser is not the issue, the fact is that this thing is broken and it needs to be fixed."

The way to fix it is with a U-turn in economic policy, which would bring life-saving investment in infrastructure, agriculture, and industry to the African continent. Proposals for such development have been put on the table again and again by the LaRouche movement, and other institutions as well. But these proposals have been refused on various pretexts, from financial to environmental.

On July 17, European Member of Parliament Cristiana Muscardini filed an interrogatory to the European Union Development Commission, laying out the disastrous situation of mass death from displacement, starvation, and war in the Sahel, and presenting the Italian Transaqua project, first developed in 1972, as a feasible approach for dealing with the water crisis which is contributing to the disaster in the region. Muscardini then asked:

"1. Does the Commission know about the 'Transaqua' water transfer project?

"2. Has the scaled-down version of the project got underway, and—assuming that the it has—how far has the work progressed?

"3. Why has Transaqua not been taken into consideration?"

On Aug. 16, EU Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs replied:

"The EU is aware of the water-transfer project from the Ubangi River to Lake Chad (Transaqua). Preliminary feasibility studies, however, indicate that the project would involve major environmental risks." Piebalgs reported that the EU is examining "32 proposals" and part of the EU development funds "could include a contribution to safeguard Lake Chad."

Reached for a comment, Transaqua author Marcello Vichi remarked that so-called environmentalists have alleged that the Transaqua Canal would prevent wild animals from moving freely in the Congo region. "It is as if when in Italy, the North-South motorway was built in the '50s, they had said: 'Stop it, because it divides the country in two.'" Most outrageous is the fact that so-called environmentalists are always good at "defending nature in someone else's home," he said.

LaRouchePAC Revives Dialogue with Mexico On Fusion Energy

Oct. 12—When LaRouchePAC scientific research team member Benjamin Deniston takes the podium for a webcast discussion on "How To Create a New Fusion Economy, and Why," with a live audience gathered in Mexico City On Oct. 26, he will in effect be continuing a discussion on fusion power between the LaRouche movement and Mexican policymaking institutions that goes back more than 35 years. The webcast will be carried live, in both English and Spanish simultaneous translation, on www.larouchepac.com, beginning at 12:00 noon, EDT.

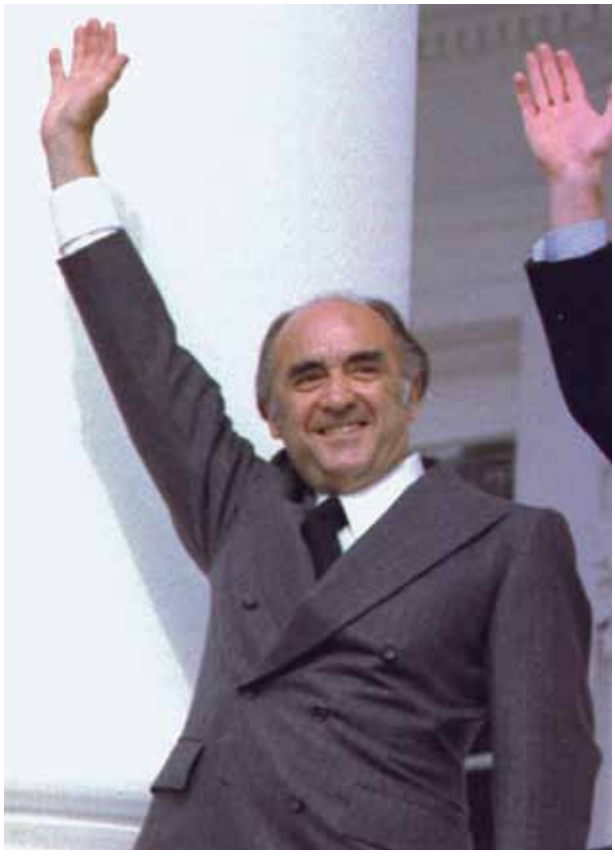
On March 3, 1978, the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF)—inspired and co-founded by Lyndon LaRouche—submitted a 24-page memorandum on "Nuclear Development Policy" to the Mexican government of President José López Portillo (1976-82), whose one-page Summary read:

"The Fusion Energy Foundation recommends that Mexico undertake immediately an expansion of its nuclear energy program so as to bring it approximately to the level of Mexico's oil development program. The minimum goals suggested by the FEF are 15 light water and heavy water fission reactors by the year 1990; 25-30 fission reactors by the 1980s; breeder reactors beginning in the early 1990s, and fusion reactors by the year 2000.

"In terms of economic considerations, broadly viewed, the FEF notes four aspects of such nuclear development in which Mexico gains decisive advantages: manpower training, integrated industrial and agricultural planning; stimulus to feeder industry; and a 'high technology environment' conducive to advances in technology throughout the economy.

"The estimated $25-30 billion cost of the program in the 1978-90 period can be largely financed through oil exports. It will be possible to increase these exports precisely to the degree that the nuclear development promises to reduce and then eliminate use of oil for domestic electricity generation.

"Costly as such a program is, it is the cheapest option that Mexico can adopt. Expansion of oil-burning electricity plants in place of nuclear, or development of 'soft' technologies—sun, geothermal, wind—are more expensive and offer far fewer benefits to economic development as a whole.



José López Portillo

"In terms of technical considerations, the FEF points out the advantages of a progression from current fission technologies to enrichment, reprocessing, the breeder and fusion technologies, along the lines of the timetable indicated. The prospects for other advanced nuclear systems are also summarized."

A little over two years later, during a May 1980 state visit to Canada, President López Portillo told a press conference: "Within the National Energy Plan, we accept as the most serious alternative for solving the energy problem of Mexico and humanity beginning next century, the one involving some of the processes of atomic fission or fusion."

LaRouchePAC Ad Hits D.C.: Pass Glass-Steagall Now!

Oct. 16—While President Obama and most members of Congress continue to negotiate over ever-more-draconian cuts in the living standards of the American population, the Lyndon LaRouche Political Action Committee has determined to cut through the insanity, with a clarion call for the only policy which would begin to resolve the current crisis: the re-enactment of FDR's Glass-Steagall law.

LaRouchePAC has taken out an ad in the Washington, D.C. *Hill* newspaper (http://thehill.com/), which tells Congress in no uncertain terms to find the courage to act. "It is time for Congress to break with the Wall Street banksters, their stooge in the White House, and their stooges on Capitol Hill." The ad appeared in print today, and will appear in digital form Oct. 17.

Within less than a week, 41 political and constituency leaders across the United States, plus 4 international officials, have endorsed the ad, which is headlined: "We Stopped Obama's Unconstitutional War in Syria, Now Stop Obama's Wall Street War on the United States of America, Pass Glass-Steagall Now!"

Ten state legislators are joined by local elected officials, trade union leaders, and some prominent personalities—such as Peace and Freedom Party Presidential candidate Roseanne Barr, and economist Lyndon LaRouche—in signing the ad. The ad is available at http://larouchepac.com/node/28553.

The *Hill* tabloid appears in both print and digital form. Over 23,000 copies circulate in Washington. and copies are e-mailed to 60,000 digital subscribers.

The Genocide Agenda

While the government shutdown and debt ceiling talks have gone back and forth for the past two weeks, an underlying agreement among all parties to the negotiations has been in place from the beginning: The banks will be bailed out through a continuation of quantitative easing, while the American people will be subjected to killer austerity to feed that banking bailout. The theatrics of the government shutdown and the last-minute fear-mongering around a potential debt ceiling default have been used by both the White House and the Congress to conceal the fact that they have agreed upon a hard assault against the living standards of a majority of Americans.

What's on the agenda are cuts in both Social Security and Medicare/Medicaid, along with cuts in other vital programs, under a continuation of the sequestration. Senators Susan Collins (R-Me.) and Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) are openly discussing a budget/debt ceiling deal that would extend the sequestration through March 2014, and referring to the infamous Simpson-Bowles Commission proposals of 2010, which were rejected by Congress at that time, as a potential "bipartisan" model for resolution.

The Simpson-Bowles Commission, which included equal bipartisan representation from both the House



LPACTV

LaRouchePAC organizing in Washington (shown here on Oct. 14) is cutting through the insanity, as Obama and Congress haggle over ever-more-draconian cuts in Americans' living standards.

and Senate, and a number of Presidential appointees known for their predilection for budget-cutting, was established by Presidential decree in early 2010. It soon became known as the "Catfood Commission," in reference to its open advocacy of cuts in social safety-net programs such as Social Security, which cuts would drive senior citizens into a diet of catfood. Indeed, Presidential appointee and co-chair Alan Simpson, a former Senator from Wyoming, let it all hang out, when he said in an interview in the Summer of 2010: "I've made some plenty smart cracks about people on Social Security who milk it to the last degree. You know 'em too.... We've reached a point now where it's like a milk cow with 310 million tits!"

Not surprisingly, the Simpson-Bowles recommendations were heartily endorsed by top Wall Street bankers such as JPMorgan Chase's Jamie Dimon. While they were opposed by "liberal" Democrats, those same Democrats have refused to take on the real authors of the genocide policy by ramming through Glass-Steagall, which was high on the agenda in 2010, as well as today. Thus, they didn't "kill the beast," which is now again at our door.

Obama's Role

Talks between President Obama and Congressional leaders have gone through a roller-coaster process throughout, and, as of this writing, the prospects of a U.S. default and a general breakdown of the trans-Atlantic financial system loom large. In dialogue with colleagues on Oct. 12, LaRouche warned that the United States has no chance of survival unless President Obama is removed from office, and Glass-Steagall legislation, pending in both the House and the Senate, is passed immediately.

The bottom line, LaRouche warned, is that President Obama has no intention of negotiating any agreement, because he is singularly out to destroy the United States. There is no other explanation for his behavior during the government shutdown. This is, LaRouche noted, what he warned about as early as April 2009, in his now-famous webcast in which he declared that President Obama was a dangerous narcissist and an agent of the London-Wall Street financial oligarchy. It should be recalled that in the past ten days, Obama met at the White House with leading representatives of the international banking establishment, and was told, point-blank, that he was to stop Glass-Steagall at all costs. Stopping Glass-Steagall is tantamount to subjecting the American population to genocide.

The most blood-curdling admission of this genocide agenda was presented in Congressional testimony last week by Frank Keating, the president of the American Bankers Association and a former Federal law enforcement official and governor of Oklahoma (see following article). LaRouche, addressing the nation in his weekly webcast on Oct. 11, reiterated his warnings that the United States is being steered under Obama to policies that are a mirror of the euthanasia program of Hitler.

The appropriate response to this crisis, LaRouche reiterated Oct. 15, is to do immediately what Wall Street fears: that is, pass Glass-Steagall. What we will do, LaRouche stated, is audit their books with the Glass-Steagall principle, and challenge the bankers to demonstrate any value to the piles of paper they have on their books.

They won't be able to do it. Their "assets" are all worthless speculation. They will be cut off, and exposed as the bankrupt entities they are; that *must* be done, because continuing their system means killing off the population.

People Opening Their Eyes

On Oct. 15, a prominent Democratic Party insider confirmed to *EIR* that President Obama's true colors have now been revealed in his deal with Congressional Republicans to enact murderous austerity cuts under the guise of solving the government shutdown and debt-ceiling crisis. The source freely acknowledged that LaRouche's longstanding warnings about Obama, which had been dismissed by many as "over the top," were now proven totally correct all along.

The Democratic insider noted that it was now clear that the massive cuts to social safety-net programs, along with continuation of the Wall Street bailout, and now the bail-in looting, were all fully set as policy dating back to the Simpson-Bowles Commission operations of the first Obama Administration. From that point on, it was clear that the magnitude of the cuts could never be passed through Congress, and that various forms of technocratic dictatorship had to be imposed to ram through the killer austerity measures. Obama was fully on board with this murderous program from the outset, and had no qualms whatsoever about ripping up the Constitution and turning Congress into a bunch of guilty bystanders.

A second source, also close to the leadership of the Democratic Party, confirmed that the view expressed above was becoming more prevalent among a larger group of policymakers, and that the Democratic Party wing that opposed the austerity policies has been too fragmented to fight effectively, so far, against the combined efforts of the Congressional Republicans and the Obama White House. LaRouche's April 2009 webcast assessment of Obama, the second source confirmed, is now resonating among a larger network. No matter what the immediate outcome of the shutdown/debt-default battle in the coming hours and days, the American people are going to exact electoral revenge on everyone associated with this murderous policy.

The spectacle of the government shutdown and the debt ceiling showdown, however, will be a short-lived phenomenon. The American people are fighting mad and fed up with the Washington scam. In polls this past week, President Obama's approval rating is slipping, while the Congressional approval rating fell to single digits. In one poll, 60% of the people said they are so fed up with both the Democratic and Republican parties that they want to see a genuine third party emerge, and everyone turned out of Washington. Members of Congress seeking re-election next year are about to see the wrath of the American people come down on them for the murderous austerity policies, and for the continuing collapse of the conditions of life. *EIR* has recently documented the actual hyperinflation in food prices, housing costs, and other necessities (see "Wall Street and the Fed Are Killing with Inflation," *EIR*, Oct. 11, 2013).

Reverse the Rot!

As LaRouche emphasized in his Oct. 11 webcast, the destruction of the United States has been ongoing for the past dozen years, over the course of the George W. Bush and Obama presidencies. But the starting point at which that the United States went into a collapse phase, was 50 years ago with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the shutdown of all of the genuine growth policies that JFK had revived (see this week's *Feature).*

Behind that decline has been the deliberate intent of the British financial empire to destroy the *one* nation which has the historical tradition, and the power, to actually reverse the devolution of the *world* economy—the United States. The credit system of the United States, upon which its actual industrial and technological success was based, is unique among nations, and vital for adoption internationally. To prevent that expansion, the British Empire, through various instrumentalities, has been determined to eliminate those leaders of the United States, such as Lincoln and Kennedy, who were on their way to wiping out their power. If the Empire is not destroyed, it will fulfill its evil vision of a returning to a depopulated feudal world.

Now, the United States and the world have reached a moment of truth: Either Glass-Steagall is reinstated, leading to a program of directed Federal credit for genuine development projects, starting with NAWAPA and a crash program for thermonuclear fusion power as the great energy source of the future, or the United States goes down, and the rest of the world follows. This is the genuine issue underlying the still-unresolved soap opera around the government shutdown and the debt ceiling/default.

Top Banker-Spokesman Discloses 'Shutdown' Aim: Kill Off Old Folks

by Edward Spannaus

Oct. 14—In a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee on Oct. 10, American Bankers Association (ABA) president Frank Keating laid out the agenda behind the government shutdown: Kill off the old folks. Keating's warning to the Senate committee was blunt: Social Security and Medicare will bankrupt us, because Americans are living too long. So we have to "deal with" that problem.

There was a second, implicit message in the mere fact of Keating's presence as the hearing's lead-off witness: to stop the momentum for the restoration of Franklin Roosevelt's Glass-Steagall Act. Keating personally has been a leading spokesman for Wall Street's Stop-Glass-Steagall campaign.

'Darkening' Outlook: People Living Longer

While laying out Wall Street's arguments on the consequences of a short-term debt default, Keating also called for long-term spending cuts to manage the problem of long-term debt. "It is impossible to address the long-term sustainability of our debt without addressing the growing costs associated with our entitlement programs," Keating stated in his prepared remarks. Under the guise of answering Senators' questions, Keating then laid out his Nazi-like thinking in chilling detail.

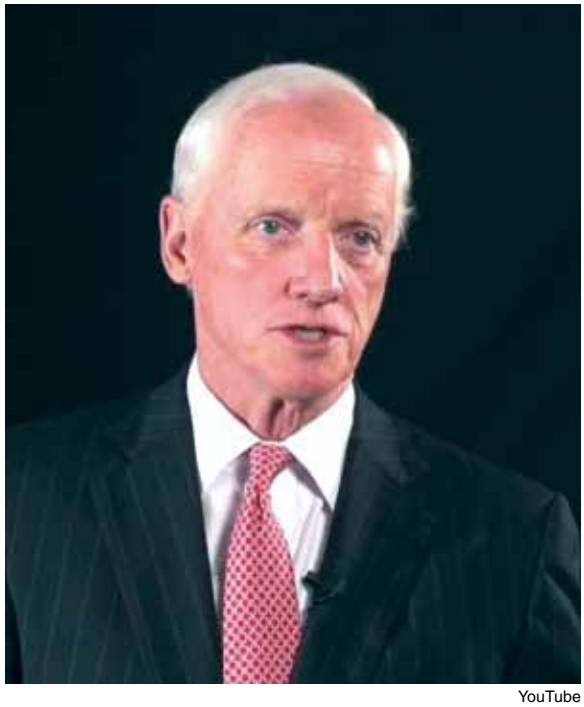
"By the year 2025, every cent of federal tax revenue will go to Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and interest on the debt," Keating declared, saying that we have to "get through the default period . . . and then sit down aggressively and in a bipartisan fashion to focus on this runaway train."

Describing how Americans today are retiring earlier and dying later, Keating noted that in 1950, the average person retired at age 65 and died at 69. "Today," he stated ruefully, "the average person retires at 62 and dies at 80."

"So all the actuarial tables are off," Keating complained. "We are mercifully living a lot longer, which is causing huge stresses in our ability to provide for the elderly in the United States, and *it will continue to deepen and darken* over the course of the next 20 years" (emphasis added).

At another point, Keating insisted again that the "actuarial tables . . . have to be addressed," and that, "to tie in the debt ceiling increase with some kind of long-term reduction in the long-term liability of the country is the only way to do it."

How to do it? Get everyone together, "under the leadership of the president," and come up with a plan. "And the ideas I've heard from both sides of the aisle, whether it's chained CPI or a longevity index in Social Security—all that makes abundant good sense," Keating announced.



YouTube

Frank Keating, president of the American Bankers Association, and a sworn enemy of Glass-Steagall, told a Senate committee that Americans are just living too long, and costing too much.

Obama Agrees

Keating may be evil, but he's no fool. In citing these two proposals, he knew they are already favored by President Obama, as well as many

Congressional Republicans.

The "chained CPI"—which was recently again promoted by Obama—is just one more way of cutting Social Security benefits. Its central premise is that as the cost of living drives senior citizens to substitute cheaper products for more expensive (chicken for beef, for example, or eventually, cat food instead of any meat), their cost of living is actually declining, so the increase in the CPI (Consumer Price Index) can be adjusted downward.

Less well known, is the so-called "longevity" index. Here, the premise is that as people live longer, they consequently draw more benefits over time, so the benefits should be reduced as they age. This amount to penalizing people for living longer, by reducing monthly Social Security payments as people get older. In other words, this is nothing but Nazi economics, cutting off support from those considered "too burdensome."

Not surprising, a leading proponent of the "longevity index," was also a leading architect of the Nazi cost-cutting provisions of Obamacare; that would be Peter Orszag, Obama's first head of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), who proposed benefit reductions indexed to increasing longevity, as early as 2003.[1] The Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB—often characterized as Obamacare's "death panel") was one of Orszag's inventions. This, like the entirety of Obamacare, is based on Orszag's insistence on "bending the cost curve," and that, in particular, medical treatment should be subject to "comparative effectiveness research," a system which measures effectiveness by how many "Quality Adjusted Life Years" (QALY) any particular treatment provides.

This is what LaRouche and *EIR* have, for the past four years, denounced as corresponding precisely to the Nazis' T-4 program of saving money by prematurely terminating those "lives not worthy to be lived."

ABA versus Glass-Steagall

As Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* have pointed out,[2] one of the purposes of launching the whole government-shutdown charade was to stop the momentum for the restoration of Glass-Steagall, which was sharply intensifying just before Obama and House Republicans mutually provoked the shutdown crisis.

In September, *EIR* identified how the American Bankers Association was leading the London-Wall Street mobilization to stop Glass-Steagall.[3] We noted that Keating was personally speaking out against Glass-Steagall, and pointed out how the ABA and the lobbyists for the biggest Wall Street banks were stalking the LaRouche Political Action Committee's Glass-Steagall campaign in the state legislatures, tracking its results, and threatening state legislators with retaliation and loss of jobs in their states, if they endorsed the drive for Congress to restore Glass-Steagall.

On Aug. 25, the London *Financial Times* published a letter by Keating, in which he attacked FDIC vice-chairman and former Federal Reserve official Thomas Hoenig for his advocacy of Glass-Steagall. Earlier, after Sandy Weill, the Citigroup banker regarded as "the destroyer of Glass-Steagall," came out for its restoration in the Summer of 2012, Keating issued a statement on behalf of the ABA, decrying Weill's about-face, and ranting: "Those calling for a return to Glass-Steagall to solve the world's economic problems simply aren't looking at the facts. Glass-Steagall would not have prevented the financial crisis.... Policy decisions should be based on reason and facts, not hysteria and catchy sound bites."

Keating: The Enforcer

As we have pointed out, one of arguments made by ABA and Wall Street lobbyists, to both the Congress and state legislatures, is that the Glass-Steagall campaign is directed by, and only supported by, Lyndon LaRouche and his movement, with the implication that lawmakers who endorse Glass-Steagall will be smeared for their association with LaRouche.

Banker mouthpiece and enforcer Keating is well-suited to run such this campaign. He is, in fact, not a banker at all, but rather, has a long background in law enforcement, starting as a Special Agent of the FBI in 1969. He then became an assistant district attorney in Tulsa, Okla. After a stint in the Oklahoma State Legislature, Keating was appointed a federal prosecutor, as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma. President Reagan then appointed Keating to top

1. Peter R. Orszag and Peter A. Diamond, "Reforming Social Security: A Balanced Plan," Brookings Institution Policy Brief No. 126 (December 2003); and "Saving Social Security: the Diamond-Orszag Plan," *The Economists' Voice*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (2005).

2. Jeffrey Steinberg and Nancy Spannaus, "Behind the Shutdown/Debt Ceiling Swindle: Wall Street Orders Obama To Kill Glass-Steagall," *EIR, Oct. 11, 2013.*

3. John Hoefle, "Bankers Anti-Glass-Steagall Campaign Is a Flim-Flam," *EIR*, Sept. 6, 2013.

enforcement positions, first in the U.S. Treasury Department, then in the Justice Department.

As Associate U.S. Attorney General (the number three position in the DOJ), Keating was directly involved in the frame-up prosecution of LaRouche in 1988, meeting with attorneys for LaRouche and associates in October of that year, and giving the final Justice Department approval for the fraudulent indictment.

Dirty Deal in the Works

Keating's call for flesh-and-bone cuts in entitlement spending, was well received in the Banking Committee—and undoubtedly in the White House as well. In the committee hearing, Sen. Michael Crapo (R-Id.), the senior Republican, warned of rising debt and deficits, and insisted that, "Unless we make significant reforms to entitlement programs, they will crowd out all other government spending." Speaking as a member both of the Simpson-Bowles ["Catfood"] Commission, and the "Gang of Six," Crapo said that the current debt-ceiling crisis "creates an opening for real progress" in getting the debt under control by implementing entitlement and tax "reform."

And, it wasn't just Republicans. Many Democrats, transfixed by the Administration's hysteria-mongering over a default, agree on the idea of deficit reduction. Sen. Thomas Carper (D-Del.), for example, said in the Senate Finance Committee hearing, which immediately preceded the Banking Committee hearing, that "the problem here is pretty simple," explaining that Democrats need to support entitlement reform, and Republicans need to support tax reform that will generate some revenues.

Appearing on CBS's "Face the Nation" on Oct. 13, Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) hinted that Obama and the Republicans could come to an agreement on these matters. "The dispute has been how to undo sequester," Schumer said. "Republicans want to do it with entitlement cuts—in other words, take entitlement cuts and then put that money into undoing at least part of sequester. Democrats want to do it with a mix of mandatory cuts, some entitlement, and revenues."

Schumer went on to say that this dilemma won't be overcome in the next day or two. But if the government were to be opened up, then discussions could take place. The issue of entitlements and tax reform, Schumer said, is "one place where the House Republicans and the President were not, you know, at total loggerheads."

REVIVE GLASS-STEAGALL NOW!





LaRouchePAC is now leading a nationwide effort to push through legislation for Glass-Steagall (www.larouchepac.com).

"The point is, we need Glass-Steagall immediately. We need it because that's our only insurance to save the nation.… Get Glass-Steagall in, and we can work our way to solve the other things that need to be cleaned up. If we don't get Glass-Steagall in first, we're in a mess!"

—Lyndon LaRouche, Feb. 11, 2013



WATCH the LaRouchePAC video:

'Glass-Steagall: Signing a Revolution'

SUBSCRIBE to EIR Online
www.larouchepub.com/eiw
toll-free: **1-800-278-3135** e-mail: fulfullment@larouchepub.com

Book Review

It Was FDR's Bretton Woods!

by J.P. Rubinstein

The Battle of Bretton Woods: John Maynard Keynes, Harry Dexter White, and the Making of a New World Order
by Benn Steil
Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, A Council on Foreign Relations Book, 2013
449 pages, hardcover, $29.95

Oct. 11—In numerous policy presentations during the 1990s, Lyndon LaRouche presented the need for a New Bretton Woods, based on the actual Franklin D. Roosevelt proposal of 1944, including a return to a fixed exchange rate for international transactions. On July 25, 2007, LaRouche forecast the crash of 2007-08, and the consequent death of the existing financial system. Recently, he has developed the concept, based on the NAWAPA of the 1960s, supported by then President Kennedy (see this week's *Feature*), of a vast history-making project to shape North America's water and climate, with the added forward-looking driver of thermonuclear fusion to upshift the entire power and resource base of the globe.[1] LaRouche has stated that none of this can be achieved without the prior re-enactment of FDR's Glass-Steagall law of 1933. Only this combination can lead to a true economic recovery and make a human future possible.

The thermonuclear NAWAPA LaRouche envisions is a 21st-Century development of FDR's credit-based policy of industry, infrastructure, and science drivers to solve the 1930s Great Depression. These were the policies that defeated fascism in World War II, and led to the emergence of the United States as the greatest agro-industrial power in human history. The fate of humanity today rests on the legacy and quality of leadership that President Roosevelt gave in creating a United States that could ensure progress for generations ahead.

Why start with this in a review of a book on Bretton Woods? Because *The Battle of Bretton Woods,* and other books of its ilk, such as Amity Shlaes's *The Forgotten Man: A New History of the Great Depression,* are really about burying any vestige of the truth of what FDR represented, to defile his legacy, and so to halt any replacement of the presently dead monetarist system. Not accidentally, the authors are usually anglophile worshippers of the anti-American Adam Smith or later versions, such as extreme positivists like Friedrich von Hayek,[2] as is our present author, Benn Steil.

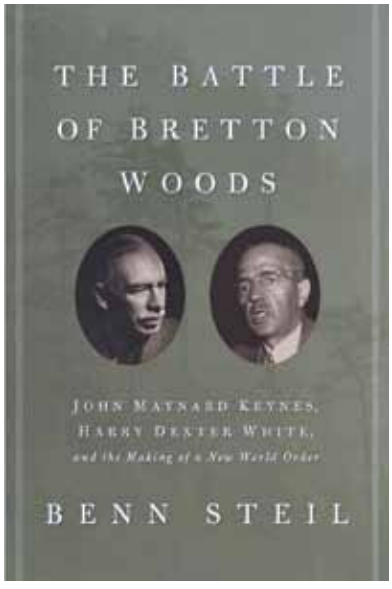
Steil has written a book about Bretton Woods which deliberately omits the role of President Franklin Roosevelt in conceiving of this institution, but at the same time, attacks FDR and the United States. To do this, he uses surrogates such as Harry Dexter White. White was an assistant to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, and the lead U.S. negotiator at Bretton Woods, over which Morgenthau presided. Steil portrays White as the main formulator of the U.S. position at the conference, and the author of the proposed hegemony of the dollar. He even essentially calls White a Keynesian, although White, representing the U.S., rejected British delegate John Maynard Keynes's proposal for an international currency, the bancor, and his international clearing house. In sum, Steil both misrepresents FDR's policy, and obscures his authorship of that policy.

This is not surprising. Steil is a senior fellow and Director of International Economics for the Council on Foreign Relations, and a winner of the von Hayek award for 2010. A proponent of a monetarist market view of the economy, he heartily defends the fact that we have moved from a market of trade in goods, to a

1. See "Nuclear NAWAPA XXI, Gateway to the Fusion Economy," *21st Century Science & Techology* Special Report, 2013.

2. For more on von Hayek, see Richard Freeman and Jeffrey Steinberg, "The legacy of Friedrich von Hayek: Fascism didn't die with Hitler," *EIR,* Feb. 17, 1995.

financial-asset market in which financial instruments, such as derivatives, in the range of trillions of dollars, are the area of growth for the U.S. While he opens the book with a reference to the financial crash of 2008, and the subsequent consideration of the need for a new Bretton Woods, the book is written to try to demonstrate that the original Bretton Woods, as devised by White, with the connivance of Morgenthau (who was very close to FDR), was a plot led by a Soviet asset of sorts, Harry Dexter White.



Indeed, Steil dedicates his concluding chapter to an attempt to make the case that, whether he was fully conscious of it, or not, White was a Soviet asset, who disliked the British, and who conveyed privileged information to the Soviet Union through espionage networks that had penetrated into high levels of the U.S. government.

FDR's Bretton Woods Mission

Steil vehemently rejects any defense of White, such as that by the former historian of the IMF, James Broughton.[3] But the crux of the fraud of Steil's book is his treatment of FDR, or should we say the non-treatment? The essence of this book is what it leaves out. Steil portrays White as the mastermind of Bretton Woods, and Keynes as the originator of the crucial ideas, except for White's insistence on the preeminence of the dollar, the effect of which, Steil complains, was to weaken, if not ruin, the United Kingdom (read, the Empire). FDR is brushed off as uninterested in, if not ignorant of, monetary policy. It is one more case of the oligarchical effort to wipe out the historical record of FDR—who is viewed as an apostate by British monetarists like Steil, along with Lincoln, JFK, and Alexander Hamilton's American System—by murder, slander, torturous rewriting of history, or perhaps all three.

In reality, Bretton Woods was FDR's concept and policy, and he effectively was the sole author and orchestrator, for whom White and Morgenthau acted as agents. Bretton Woods was a key part of his postwar vision, along with the United Nations, based on the World War II alliance, and with no "special relationship" with Great Britain. Roosevelt foresaw an end to colonialism and underdevelopment, and stood on the ground of the Westphalian concept of sovereignty and mutual good for all—which meant the end of imperial preferences over trade with colonies—and independence and scientific and technological progress for all. FDR emphatically expressed this outlook to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on numerous, documented occasions. Elliott Roosevelt's *As He Saw It*[4] documents that FDR was appalled by, and actively opposed to, the rule of financial empires, such as the Anglo-Dutch, and saw the end of the war as the moment to change that.

FDR's plan was to move to a basis for the physical-economic development of all nations and the welfare of their populations, as provided in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution. It also meant equal treatment for all, as expressed in the Four Freedoms, which were real to FDR: freedom of speech and assembly; freedom of religion; freedom from want—meaning the economic basis for securing to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants; freedom from fear of aggression by other nations—and all of these freedoms for all nations.

This meant the freeing of India, the greening of Africa, the development of China, and the ability of each nation to produce its own contribution to culture, science, and technological progress. It was also reflected in Roosevelt's insistence on keeping China in the alliance. This was not, as some wish to treat it, political posturing, but principle and intent. This was FDR's mission for the future of mankind after the horror of two world wars, economic depression, and fascism.

The clash with Churchill throughout the difficult wartime alliance was based on this outlook. There was to be no more empire—British, French, Dutch, or any other. This is also the reason that FDR was committed to keeping the Soviets, as problematic as they were,

3. See Benn Steil, "The Lonely Crusade of an IMF Historian to Whitewash the Spy Career of the Fund's Founder," a critique of James Broughton, historian of the IMF, in *Forbes*, Aug. 15, 2013.

4. See Elliott Roosevelt, *As He Saw It*; also, David Bercuson and Holger H. Herwig, *One Christmas in Washington,* 2005.

fully in the alliance, and including them in the economic development to begin with Bretton Woods. FDR believed they were fundamentally no more of a problem than the British, who were committed to allowing the war to continue, thus giving time to the Nazis to make the Soviets suffer as much as possible, by delaying the opening of a Western front.

The British were not only committed to their Empire, but to the Cold War ahead. Steil takes passing notice of the divide between FDR and the British, though he places the weight of blame on White! This was far more than U.S. interest vs. British interest, as Steil presents it. It was a fundamental divide over the nature of humanity, as was the American War of Independence from the Empire.

Steil does say of Roosevelt: "The President had no qualms about tweaking the British whom he thoroughly distrusted" (p. 13).



FDR Library

President Franklin Roosevelt's conception of the postwar world was expressed in his "Four Freedoms" (speech Jan. 6, 1941, shown here): freedom of speech and assembly; freedom of religion; freedom from want; and freedom from fear—these were to be the mission of the Bretton Woods conference, and of the institutions it created.

It is valuable to read FDR's message to the opening of the Bretton Woods Conference on July 1, 1944: "It is fitting that even while the war for liberation is at its peak, the representatives of free men should gather to take counsel with one another respecting the shape of the future which we are to win.... [T]he program you are to discuss constitutes, of course, only one phase of the arrangements which must be made between nations to ensure an orderly, harmonious world. But it is a vital phase, affecting ordinary men and women everywhere. For it concerns the basis upon which they will be able to exchange with one another the natural riches of the earth and the products of their own industry and ingenuity. Commerce is the lifeblood of a free society. We must see to it that the arteries which carry that bloodstream are not clogged again, as they have been in the past, by artificial barriers created through senseless economic rivalries. Economic diseases are highly communicable. It follows, therefore, that the economic health of every country is a proper matter of concern to all its neighbors, near and distant. Only through a dynamic and a soundly expanding world economy can the living standards of individual nations be advanced to levels which will permit a full realization of our hopes for the future."

White Versus Keynes

What Steil presents as the battle between White and Keynes over the role of the dollar, the financial crisis of Great Britain, Keynes' call for an international currency, the bancor, and an international clearinghouse, which the U.S. rejected, is, in reality, the divide between FDR's concept of a postwar dollar, as the beginning basis for an international credit arrangement among sovereign nations for physical development, and the British concept of a global monetarist empire.

FDR's idea was similar to what he had done in the U.S. with the New Deal, starting with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In the case of Bretton Woods, this was to be the World Bank for development, with a regulatory role for the International Monetary Fund. All of this was fundamentally opposed by Keynes and the British, and was faithfully put forward by White.

It was Roosevelt's conception which halted the Great Depression, a concept fundamentally opposd to that of Keynes, who promoted a monetarist policy of money-printing to roll over the financial values, with no real economic effect, and who praised the policies of Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht. The latter are the policies of Ben Bernanke and the Federal Reserve today.

An aspect of Keynes that perplexes Steil, is his inevitable, apparent capitulation to the "U.S." position after furious disagreement on such issues as the location of the IMF and World Bank in Washington, and the role of the dollar.

Steil fails to understand that Keynes' perspective

was a mirror image of Churchill's, though from different poles of the imperial spectrum. They may have differed over the form the Empire would take after the war, Keynes seeing a less-Stone Age financial imperium, but both realized that they needed the power of the U.S. to be effectively controlled by the demands of Empire. That could never be implemented as long as FDR lived, but began to be effected by the Truman-Churchill combine, and continued through the assassination of JFK, up to Nixon's ending of Bretton Woods in 1971, opening the era of pure, monetarist speculation.



Courtesy of the Mount Washington Hotel & Resort, Bretton Woods, N.H.

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau opens the Bretton Woods conference, July 1, 1944, reading a message from President Roosevelt: "…Only through a dynamic and a soundly expanding world economy can the living standards of individual nations be advanced to levels which will permit a full realization of our hopes for the future."

FDR's Bretton Woods was never fully implemented. It was undermined by London and Wall Street, the whole way. One crucial element was Britain's opposition to fixed exchange rates. The British, on at least two occasions, violated agreements on rates. Add to this the use of the pound sterling as a second reserve currency to subvert the system.

With respect to White's openness to the Soviet Union, this was also FDR's policy, not the subversion by communist agents or agents-of-influence. Steil at one point quotes the President speaking before a youth assembly, among whom were likely some sympathetic to the Soviets, cautioning against totalitarianism, in order to show that FDR was not a leftist, as was White—according to Steil.

But FDR neither needs nor would want such a defense. He was open about his effort to draw the Soviets, and yes, Stalin, out of their limits and paranoia to achieve a dialogue based on joint development and security. World War II was a difficult alliance, with a colonial financial system on one side, and Stalin's autarchy on the other, all allied against a fascist force created by the former.

Indeed, the British were the bigger problem, as witness their unwillingness to open the Western front until forced to on June 6, 1944 (D-Day), but to drag out the war in Asia to bend the United States, after FDR's death, to its needs.

Roosevelt believed that by moving immediately, even before the end of the war, for a peace based on mutual development, the World War II alliance could initiate a different, non-monetarist world order of sovereign nations, including newly liberated colonies. Today, with the capabilities envisioned by the LaRouche movement, global development projects, including controlled thermonuclear fusion as the driver, and the death of the London-Wall Street axis, this can be done.

This vision is what Steil is burying. First, by leaving FDR's idea of developing policies that are based on an intent to create future progress; and second, by presenting the Bretton Woods Conference as a clash between Keynes, representing a British "national" interest, against a U.S. misled by a Soviet agent-of-influence. Consider also the fact that much of White's outlook was prima facie defensible as emanating from the policy of the U.S. to oppose postwar imperial rule over any part of the planet.

Steil ascribes to Morgenthau, not FDR, the opposition to the Bank for International Settlements and Bank of England head Montagu Norman, and to pre-war supporters of Hitler such as Prescott Bush. Thus he ignores his own previous report that FDR opposed the central banking system. "The President has further demanded

the removal of any reference to 'Central Banking cooperation' associating central banking with 'private finance' as did his Treasury Secretary [Morgenthau], whereas monetary policy [for FDR] is wholly a matter for government" (p. 33).

One bit of silliness that puts a fine point on Steil's obsessions is his effort to prove, or at least insinuate, that White caused the Japanese to attack Pearl Harbor, by writing a memorandum that included demands unacceptable to the Japanese, which was ultimately used by Roosevelt.

Low-Level Slander

Steil is profuse, and tries to be witty, in his admiration of the upper-class upbringing and demeanor of the ever-brilliant Keynes, while White is treated as the grubby, gritty, egotistical, ambitious son of a Jewish-Lithuanian immigrant. This is carried to the point of treating Keynes's anti-semitism as an eccentric foible.

"Keynes was fond of making Jewish quips about White and his deputy Edward Bernstein, referring to Bernstein as 'a regular little rabbi, a reader out of Talmud, to Harry's grand political rabbidom.'... The chap [Bernstein] knows every rat run in his local ghetto, but it is difficult to persuade him to come out for a walk with us on the highways of the world" (p. 174-5).

To say that Steil misses the point, itself misses the point. This is a political attempt, not only to slander the policy created by FDR as the product of a tool of Communism (i.e., White), but of Roosevelt himself, with the claim that he was surrounded by communists and their sympathizers, knew little of what was going on around him, and was an unprincipled politician, and thus a fool. In reality, Roosevelt was acting on principles which he personally cites as emanating from the Preamble to the Constitution. This was his definition of the New Deal, and was pursued similarly regarding foreign policy before and during the war, and would have been pursued after it, had Roosevelt lived.[5]

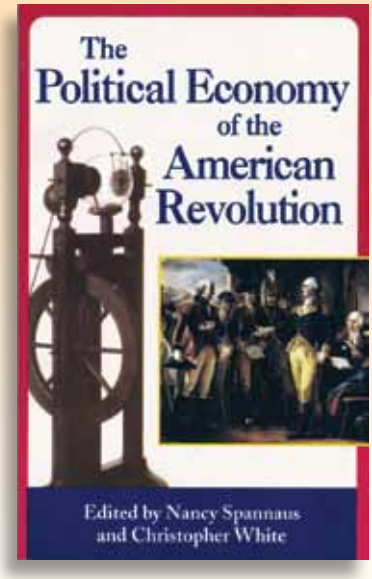
FDR's anti-colonialism was a faithful following of the American Revolution itself, and a product of his commitment to Hamilton's American System. The President was led by this commitment to the application of those principles to generations to come. So he was able to lead this nation, and much of the world, out of Depression, and to victory over fascism. LaRouche has often cited this example as most relevant for us today.

Steil, claiming to be an economist, never once mentions physical-economy, or even any element of production—to him it is all monetarism. He fails to even catch a glimpse of FDR's idea of the use of the productive base behind the dollar to generate a credit base for global development, versus the purely monetary view of Keynes and his backers. He simply continues the tradition of anglophiles who either fail to grasp the principles of our Revolution, or are on the other side, and he attempts to do this through the device of making White the real creator of U.S. policy, and convicting him of Soviet agentry of some sort.

While this book may have minimal value for its anecdotes in its upside-down reporting, or in provoking one to look for the real story, it should be understood as an effort to confuse and demoralize those today who would properly look to FDR as an example of leadership representing a unique anti-imperial outlook. As LaRouche has recently commented: Such a leadership should walk in the footsteps of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

5. See Samuel Rosenman, ed., *Public Papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt*, vol. 2, pp. 4-7.

MOST AMERICANS have been deceived as to the economic system which uniquely built the United States. This book presents the core documents, today often hard to find, which defined the political economy of the American Revolution, ranging from the time of Leibniz, to Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton's famous reports.



Downloadable PDF $15.00
Product Code:
EIRBK-1995-1-0-0-PDF

Call 1-800-278-3135

China's Silk Road Diplomacy: Lifeline for U.S. Economy

by William Jones

Oct. 11—The recent trips by China's President Xi Jinping to Central and Southeast Asia and Premier Li Keqiang to Southeast Asia, have served to illuminate aspects of what has been called China's "Grand Strategy" in confronting the international financial crisis. The revival of this two-pronged "Silk Road diplomacy," encompasing the creation of an economic belt stretching eastward through Central Asia to Europe and beyond, and southward, on a Maritime Silk Road to Southeast and South Asia, is an attempt to bring development to China's regional neighbors, and to fend off, as much as possible, the effects of the global financial blow-out.

Focused on utilizing China's economic strength to build the needed infrastructure, roads, railroads, and power generation in the overall region, the diplomacy also creates an essential trajectory toward development in a world otherwise characterized by growing economic chaos. As the Chinese themselves realize, this is, at best, something of a holding action. The reality is, that only a change in the international financial system, through a global Glass-Steagall policy, would place the world economy firmly on this path.

But the potential created by the Chinese policy represents an auspicious development in the Asia-Pacific region, from which any sane U.S. administration (unlike our present one) might benefit.

Addressing the APEC Summit

President Xi began his comments at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit Oct. 8 by noting the seriousness of the world financial situation. "The world economy is still in the throes of a deep readjustment," Xi said. "While there are signs of recovery, the economy is still faced with fundamental instability, uneven development, and sluggish motion.... The major structural problems of the developed countries are far from resolved and ... reviving the world economy will be a lengthy, and by no means smooth, process."

While noting the difficulty that China itself is having in its own readjustment after the loss of much of its export market, Xi nevertheless expressed confidence that the Chinese economy has retained a certain vibrancy. In spite of the slowdown, China has a more than 7% growth rate, which is far better than the rest of the world. He pointed to the relative success of the last quarter's results, which were primarily based on an increase in domestic consumption, rather than on the traditional export market; he further noted the shift by China toward higher quality products, the advancement of the skills of its labor, and the progress of the urbanization drive, thereby increasing investment and consumption.

The Chinese President called for greater coordination among the APEC countries, and the creation of a network of "connectivity" region to bolster the construction of "economic corridors" in various sub-regions. He called for investment and financing partnerships among the APEC nations, which would involve governments, the private sector, and international institutions, and in which the more developed nations should make a greater effort in helping the less developed ones.

Xi also called for the establishment of a development bank to help finance the needed infrastructural projects.

Development, the New Name for Peace

The Chinese diplomatic initiative is aimed at maintaining peace and stability in the region. Reflecting that important political principle expressed so eloquently by Pope Paul VI in the 1970s, that "the new name for peace is development," China understands that the various tensions over the numerous maritime border disputes, disputes which have been seriously exacerbated by the Obama "pivot" to Asia, can only be dealt with in a climate in which the various nations are working together for their common benefit. China, which still has the means to finance great projects, is taking the lead in the infrastructural development. And it is felt that such projects, which will benefit their neighbors, will also create the climate in which any disputes can be resolved peacefully.



YouTube

Chinese President Xi Jinping addressing the APEC Summit Oct. 8, 2013.

In his speech to the APEC Summit, Xi stressed the absolute necessity of maintaining peace in this all-important region: "I mentioned this year at the Boao Forum and on other occasions that peace is like air and sunlight. You benefit from it without noticing it, but when it's gone, difficulty sets in. Without peace, development has no basis, like a tree without its roots. Harmony in the family is the basis for success in any undertaking. China is a member of the Asian family, we want to get along with all the members of the family, to provide mutual help and protection, and hope that each member can treasure the aspect of peace and stability, and that we can together promote the building of a lasting peace and the common flourishing of a harmonious Asia-Pacific region."

Of particular concern for China is the U.S. attempt to create the so-called Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a free-trade agreement that sets a a very high bar for the degree of "liberalization" required of those countries wishing to join, criteria which China and some countries in Southeast Asia do not meet. The TPP is an obvious ploy by the Obama Administration to organize the *other* countries of Asia against China. While the TPP does not openly exclude China, the general feeling that this author picked up after discussions in Beijing recently, is that no one really believes that China would be invited to join, even if it wanted to—which it doesn't.

The TPP, however, is meeting some difficulties from some of the other Asian countries because of the draconian nature of its conditions. While the U.S. was hoping it would be in force by the end of the year, Malaysia, which is deemed one of the key targets for TPP, made very clear that it would not be rushed into some arbitrary end-of-year timetable. Resistance to the TPP's demands from the population could well quash the deal entirely. And the fact that China is prepared to engage in the construction of the great infrastructure projects that these countries so desperately need, carries far more weight than the vapid promises of the Obama Administration.

The absence at the APEC event of the U.S. President, who remained in the White House in the midst of the ongoing government crisis, no doubt aided the Chinese President in setting a more serious tone at this APEC event than had been the case on previous occasions. Although Obama's stand-in, Secretary of State John Kerry, did a certain amount of carping about the TPP, it never reached the level of disturbing the serious issues that had been placed on the agenda by President Xi.

It is indicative of the mood, that Chinese Premier Li, who is following up Xi's successful visit to the region with a series of bilateral meetings, was asked to address the Thai parliament, the first foreigner to do so in ten years.

A Proper U.S. Response

No doubt the Chinese initiatives will soon be met with warning signals from Washington about the Chinese "hegemon," or cries for more attention to be paid to the Asia-Pacific. The Administration may even dust off the sundry, rather dilapidated, schemes for the U.S.-promoted New Silk Road, which were primarily aimed at putting Central Asian oil revenues into the coffers of



Creative Commons/Constantine.nicky

President Xi has committed China to investing in the economic and industrial power of its Asian neighbors. Its advanced industries, like this railcar factory, are leading the way.

the multinational oil companies, and limiting Chinese and Russian influence in Central Asia.

But contrary to the mainstream media, what is happening in the Asia-Pacific is not some sinister Chinese plot aimed at undermining the United States. Chinese leaders have no desire to replace the the U.S. role on the world political stage, nor even of limiting the influence of the United States in the region. They just wish that the U.S. would stop being such an arrogant bully, stirring up discontent in the neighborhood. As President Xi's comments indicated, there is great concern about the global financial situation, and about how it is being handled by the governments of the developed countries, particularly the United States.

But there is no Chinese *Schadenfreude* over the situation that Europe and the United States is now facing. The Chinese leadership is keenly aware that the world is inalterably interconnected, and, as Chinese Ambassador to the United States Cui Tiankai noted recently in a speech to students at Johns Hopkins School of International Studies, in referring to the new type of "major relationship" that is being mooted between China and the United States in dealing with the economic crisis, "Here there are no 100% winners or 100% losers. If we fail, we fail together. If we win, we win together."

The developments in Asia clearly indicate a serious commitment on China's part to address the global economic crisis by investing in infrastructure projects throughout the Asia-Pacific region—even at a certain cost to itself.

If the United States were to dump its current President, who has shown himself intent on bankrupting the nation on behalf of the Queen of England and her Wall Street minions, this republic could again become that beacon of hope that it was meant to be, and could itself begin developing the thermonuclear NAWAPA XXI project of bringing water from the Arctic rivers of Alaska to the parched regions of the American West and linking the development of that section of our nation to the fate of the Asia-Pacific through a Bering Strait tunnel.[1]

This was sharply underlined by Lyndon LaRouche in reply to a question on the Chinese project from this author at a LaRouchePAC webcast on Oct, 11. "If we increase the productive powers of labor in China, by doing things to facilitate the increment of their intentions [of raising the technological level of production in China], that will be a great help," LaRouche said. "It also will be a way, because of China's importance, because of the very size of its population, its needs, its role in the Pacific. All of these considerations, which go into South and Southeast Asia and so forth, mean that the success of China would mean success for neighboring countries to the north—Japan included, if Japan could get back on its feet, as it had been before—and Russia. Those regions in Asia, depend upon China's success. And then you go to the south, and you find a similar effect.

"So therefore, what I have envisaged, and what my associates have immediately envisaged, is that this area, the development of the trans-Pacific area, reaching from the Mississippi River, across deep into Asia, is the hope for the future of mankind."

The realization of LaRouche's vision by a sane U.S. President would transform the Pacific Ocean region into what its name implies, a Sea of Peace—a peace based on development, which would radiate throughout the world.

To reach the author: cuth@erols.com

1. See "The Nuclear NAWAPA XXI & The New Economy" at larouchepac.com.

Central Asia, Kashmir Face New Jihadi Threat; Concerns in Russia

by Ramtanu Maitra

Oct. 6—Along the Line of Control (LoC) in the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir, Indian troops have been engaged now for more than a month, battling the terrorists who are infiltrating from Pakistan. India claimed that rebel incursions into Kashmir have risen over the past year, feeding an armed revolt there. Early this week, at a press conference in Srinagar, the principal city in the Kashmir Valley, Lt. Gen. Gurmit Singh, leader of the Indian Army's 15 Corps, which is responsible for operations in the Valley, told a news conference, "The army is fighting the largest group of infiltrators, including some special troops on the Line of Control with Pakistan in Indian territory." "It's one of the longest operations in Kashmir," he added.

There are also reports that hundreds of jihadis, controlled by organized terrorist groups and aided by Pakistan's military and intelligence, are now poised to enter the Indian part of Kashmir, before Winter snow makes such infiltration more difficult.

In Russia, worries about increasing terrorist infiltration have been expressed at the highest level. On Oct. 5, Viktor Ivanov, head of the Federal Drug Control Services, told the Russian media that experts believe "foreign legionnaire mercenaries in Syria … will rush toward the Caucasus," once they have nothing to do in Syria. These mercenaries pose a threat to Russia's North Caucasus region, and may, in the future, organize Afghan drug-trafficking routes through the region, Ivanov added.

These developments may be seen as harbingers of things to come, as British-Saudi terror networks rede-

FIGURE 1
Kashmir Region



The Line of Control is shown as a broken line, separating the Pakistani and Indian sections of Jammu and Kashmir.

ploy and expand with the winding down of the U.S./NATO Afghan war.

Russian Concern

It is likely that Ivanov's statement stems from a recent report that Dokku Umarov, a jihadi leader in the southern Russian/North Caucasus provinces of Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, and Kabardino-Balkaria, has agreed to a deal with Emir Salautdin, who controls North Caucasus fighters in Syria, for those militants to return to Russia to fight under his command. Umarov has proclaimed the North Caucasus to be an Islamist state, calling it Imarat Kavkaz, which means "Caucasus Emirates" ("Russia's 'outsourced' jihadis come home," Dmitri Shlapentokh, *Asia Times*, Sept. 23 2013).



Creative Commons/Kavkaz Center

Jihadi leader Dokku Umarov has called for attacks against a range of targets which include the 2014 Sochi Olympic Games.

Worries in Moscow about the ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, and the prospect of jihadi fighters returning from Syria, are not without substance. There has been deterioration in security in the troubled North Caucasus. Gunmen, in late August, assassinated the top regional security official in Ingushetia as he was being driven to work, AFP reported. Pro-Kremlin authorities in Ingushetia have been fighting an extremist-tinged insurgency that claims dozens of lives every year.

Umarov, in July, called for militants to stage attacks against a range of targets which include the 2014 Sochi Olympic Games. Sochi is in immediate proximity to the Caucasus, which also includes the regions of Dagestan and Chechnya where the Kremlin fought two separatist wars over the past 20 years (Shlapentokh, *Asia Times* Sept. 23 2013).

The home-grown terrorists who operate in the North Caucasus, added to the infiltration by terrorists funded by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Gulf states, and sheltered and harbored by Islamabad, are an additional worry for the Russians. Last October, while visiting India, Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Rogozin told the Indian media that "thousands of terrorists and fundamentalists will seek refuge in Afghanistan as well as the region around the country.... It [Afghanistan] may change the situation drastically around the region and for countries like Tajikistan, Kazakstan, and Central Asia."

Efforts To Strengthen Central Asian Security

In recent days, Russian President Vladimir Putin has expressed his concerns over the draw-down of multi-national troops from Afghanistan, which he said might cause more instability along Russia's southern flank. Last month, he warned former Soviet allies that the Islamist militancy fueling the war in Syria could reach their countries, some of which have Muslim majorities. On Aug. 2, the Russian news agency RIA Novosti reported Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu saying that President Putin has instructed the Russian military to assess the risks of the withdrawal of U.S. and international coalition troops from Afghanistan, and to help Tajikistan face potential threats after the pullout.

"President Vladimir Putin's orders are straightforward: to assess all risks and to help the Tajik armed forces face these risks," Shoigu said. GRU (Main Intelligence Directorate) head Lt. Gen. Igor Sergun told RIA Novosti that the situation in Afghanistan posed a "serious challenge to international stability," and that the ISAF withdrawal in 2014 could also increase the threat of terrorism and religious extremism.

This Russian concern showed up in Central Asia when Tajikistan's parliament ratified a deal with Russia on Oct. 1 to prolong the rent-free lease on Base 201—Russia's biggest military deployment abroad. A total of 7,000 Russian troops are stationed at three military facilities, collectively known as Base 201, which opened in 2004: in the capital, Dushanbe; the southwestern city of Qurgonteppa, some 100 kilometers from Dushanbe; and Kulob, about 200 kilometers to the southwest of the capital.

The agreement was signed in the presence of Putin and his Tajikistan counterpart Imomali Rakhmon last October. In addition to extending the lease for Base 201, the agreement said Russia will also help modernize Tajikistan's army with equipment and officer train-

ing, Tajikistan Defense Minister Sherali Khairulloyev told reporters.

Though not as threatened as India or Central Asia, China has reasons to feel concerns as well. Jean-Pierre Cabestan, a specialist in Chinese foreign policy in Central Asia at Hong Kong Baptist University, said the recent visit of President Xi Jinping to Central Asia was "a signal China wants to send that this region is a priority." "Beijing views stability in Xinjiang and Central Asia as interlinked," said Deirdre Tynan, Central Asia project director for the International Crisis Group. "China's approach to Central Asia's security issues has been one of caution and it has resisted becoming involved. But Beijing may find that its role in the region becomes more complicated as the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan gets underway," Tynan added ("Impending Afghanistan drawdown heightens China's Xinjiang worries," *The Siasat Daily,* Oct. 1, 2013).

In April 2012, Zhang Chunxian, Communist Party secretary of the Muslim-majority Xinjiang-Uighur autonomous region, had alluded to the same threat. At the time, he addressed a high-level government meeting in Urumqi, capital of China's western Xinjiang province, outlining new plans to boost security deployments in remote areas and towns near the border with the Pakistan-held part of Jammu and Kashmir, to combat "growing" and "imported" extremism. At the time, Xinhua quoted an unnamed security expert saying the government was concerned by "growing religious extremism" that was "imported from neighboring volatile central and southwest Asian regions."

Larger Regional Threat

Rohan Gunaratna, professor of Security Studies at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), agrees that the global threat that worries Russia, India, Central Asia, and, to some extent, China, is emerging with the impending 2014 withdrawal of the U.S.-led coalition forces from Afghanistan. This threat configuration will be shaped by the renewed activities of the Taliban, al-Qaeda al-Jihad, and a dozen like-minded groups located on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, which have survived a decade of global counterinsurgency and counterterrorism measures. They are slowly but steadily returning to Afghanistan, and re-establishing the sanctuary they had pre-9/11 ("The Emerging Global Threat Landscape—Analysis," RSIS, Jan. 14, 2013).

Gunaratna says that the number of insurgents in conflict with the state will turn Afghanistan into another Syria by late 2013, and into 2014. The complex and deadly mixture of competing forces will include over 20,000 fighters from two dozen jihadist groups on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, mostly in North Waziristan. These include the Afghan Taliban, the Haqqani network, Hezb-i-Islami, Pakistani Taliban (TTP), al-Qaeda al-Jihad, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), Islamic Jihad Union IJU), and Turkistan Islamic Party (TIP).

Gunaratna points out that the present metastable situation will change following the withdrawal in 2014 of the bulk of the U.S./NATO troops. He says the developments in Afghanistan will be the most influential. If the jihadists regain sanctuary in Afghanistan, it will affect not only Western security, but Asia's rise. Driven by success, returning fighters will reignite conflicts in Kashmir, Xinjiang, Uzbekistan, Pakistan's tribal areas, and other Muslim lands. Battle-hardened fighters will threaten Asia. Seasoned by fighting Western armies in Afghanistan, they will contest Asian armies, law enforcement, and intelligence services, which are 20 years behind Western militaries.

While some of the terrorists have made their way into the area of the LoC separating the Pakistan-held part of Jammu and Kashmir from the India-held part, the porous northern Afghanistan border with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will enable the IMU to wreak havoc in Central Asia. Its collaborators in Central Asia such as the Jundullah (Soldiers of Allah) have bared their fangs in countries such as Kazakstan. Like the IMU, the Jundullah has its base in border areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan, and is active in Balochistan.

Moreover, these Central Asian organizations, with their international links to al-Qaeda and various Af-Pak organizations such as the TTP, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Hizbul Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, and the Haqqani network, make them more mobile and lethal in conducting violent operations. Besides fermenting terrorist activities in Central Asia and Afghanistan, these Central Asian organizations have been accused of bombing Pakistani cities.

Terrorist Linkages Within Pakistan

Due to its well-organized involvement in the Afghan opium and heroin trade, the Taliban and the Haqqani network have used Pakistani Taliban operatives as surrogates and helpers. There were also reports that the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the Taliban, and the

Haqqani network members interchange roles and perform activities for each other. It is most likely that, if the Taliban returns in some form, the destructive role of IMU and Jundullah will grow in Central Asia and the surrounding regions. The IMU issued an official statement in August, titled, "Today We Need Your Prayers," which, aside from the group's name, never mentioned Uzbekistan. Instead, it advertised its recent battles alongside the Taliban in Badakhshan (Afghanistan), and emphasized the IMU's role in fighting against Pakistan's central government ("The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan Issues a New Threat," Noah Tucker, registan.net, Aug. 22, 2013).

As of now, terrorist activities within Central Asia have not increased noticeably. While Russia's North Caucasus is experiencing increased terrorist activity, mostly originated by local networks, India is facing the first wave of terrorist violence in the India-held part of Kashmir.

What has made the situation more complex, is Pakistan's perilous internal security situation, which is not expected to improve in the near future. It is anybody's guess how many organized terrorist groups presently function virtually unchallenged within Pakistan, and whom they plan to target in the coming days. It is known that some of these groups were created, nurtured, and protected by the powers-that-be in Pakistan, with the sole purpose of killing the Shi'as, considered as "apostates" by the jihad-spawning Sunni terrorist groups, who have been brainwashed and funded by the Saudis, who promote the extreme Wahhabi/Deobandi varieties of Islam. To these "jihadis," killing fellow Muslim Shi'as is serving the cause of Allah. Other groups were created exclusively to take on "Hindu India" by undermining and "bleeding" India in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, with the help of willing locals.

A case in point is Ilyas Kashmiri, whose reported death by a U.S. missile attack in 2011 is yet to be confirmed; Kashmiri founded Brigade 313, later an operational arm of al-Qaeda, within his jihadist organization Harkat ul-Jihad al-Islami (HuJI). After the killing of Osama bin Laden, Kashmiri formed a new terror group called Lashkar-e-Osama to avenge the death of the al-Qaeda leader. In August 2011, India's junior Minister for Home Affairs, Jitendra Singh, told the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of the Indian parliament) that Ilyas Kashmiri was plotting to attack India: "There are some intelligence inputs, though not specific, regarding a plan to target India by al-Qaeda and Ilyas Kashmiri, an al-Qaeda-HuJI operative, and his group," Singh said.

What is disturbing is the direct ties between the Pakistani military and the terrorists, particularly the anti-India terrorists such as Kashmiri, who was a commando in Pakistan's Special Services Group (SSG), and was once rewarded by Gen. Pervez Musharraf as a hero for a terror attack in Indian Kashmir.

Moreover, a slew of terrorists, who were recruited from the Mideast, North Africa, and Asia, and funded, trained, and harbored by the Americans, British, Saudis, and Pakistanis, continue to flourish inside the vast, virtually ungoverned areas of Pakistan. These terrorists had been supplied with small arms by China and other countries, to beat back the Red Army from Afghanistan in the 1980s. Now, they can be found in Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar, and most parts of the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.

The payroll for the terrorists is not met by Islamabad, but by Riyadh and other Sunni Gulf countries. Pakistan, however, shelters them. The Gulf countries oppose the establishment of a supranational Muslim Caliphate because it would take away their cushy family-run "kingdoms," but they fund the jihadis who seek a Caliphate. Most of these jihadis are paid to convert all Muslims to the Wahhabi doctrine, and to do whatever is necessary to set up a Caliphate that would stretch from the Maghreb in Africa, to the Volga River in Russia—a dream that will never materialize, no matter how many hundreds of thousands are slaughtered, but pursuit of which keeps the jihadis away from the Gulf kingdoms. The aim of this "jihad" is to eliminate all those who either do not accept, or oppose, their mission.

Intelligence reports indicate that terrorists have begun their migration northward from Pakistan's ungoverned FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas). The Aug. 6 killing of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Muhammad Hilal Khan, and two army officers, in an ambush in the Diamer District of Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, is an indicator that Gilgit-Baltistan, bordering the Indian-held part of Kashmir, has become a stronghold of jihadi terrorists. The assassinated officials were involved in the investigation of the June 22, 2013, massacre of ten foreign climbers, among them Ukrainians, Chinese, and a Russian, at Nanga Parbat, by 16 militants, reportedly dressed as Gilgit-Baltistan scouts.

African Union Summit Lambastes ICC

by Douglas DeGroot

Oct. 13—An extraordinary two-day African Union (AU) summit was held Oct. 11-12 to further mobilize opposition to the Hague, Netherlands-based International Criminal Court (ICC) for its selective, arbitrary political targeting of African leaders. The summit gave the ICC an ultimatum: If the Court does not respond to the AU's requests, it will take its case to the UN Security Council. The ICC, founded by George Soros, is not a UN agency, but the UNSC has the right to defer ICC cases.

Since the ICC has refused all AU requests, the AU resolution calls on the Security Council to defer the trial of Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta under Article 16 of the Court's Rome Statute, under which the UNSC can delay a proceeding for a year, which can then be renewed.

The move by the AU puts the issue before the Security Countil. If, in the UNSC proceedings, the former colonial powers, the U.K. and France, with Obama firmly in tow, refuse the deferral, it will be clear to all that the ICC is a mere tool of these imperial powers, as Kenyatta charged (see box), to subjugate Africa. The AU's fight with the ICC is part of the fight to break Africa out of the status as a mere provider of raw materials to the colonial powers. This is the real crime against humanity, carried out with impunity!

The AU is focusing on the ICC's prosecutions against sitting heads of state from Kenya and Sudan. The summit began Oct. 11 at the AU headquarters in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia, with a ministerial meeting to set the agenda, and concluded the next day with a meeting of heads of state or government.

At the heads of state session yesterday, Ethiopian Prime Minister and AU chairman Hailemariam Desalegn said, "The unfair treatment that we have been subjected to by the ICC is completely unacceptable." Desalegn added that the ICC's cases against the Sudanese and Kenyan presidents could harm efforts at peace and reconciliation in their respective countries.

Desalegn issued a separate statement after the summit saying that if the request for a deferral of the ICC case against Kenya, and the upcoming trial of Kenyan President Kenyatta and Deputy President William Ruto were not granted, "Heads of State agreed to request postponement of the trial."

Because the ICC had not answered previous requests by the AU, Desalegn emphasized: "What the summit decided is that President Kenyatta should not appear until the request we have made is actually answered," adding, "It is very unfortunate that the court has continued to operate in complete disregard of the concerns that we have expressed."

Several African nations have charged that the ICC actions toward Africa are unfair and politically motivated. Of the eight ongoing cases before the ICC, all involve prosecutions of Africans.

Desalegn said the purpose of the summit was not to mount a "crusade" against the ICC, but was a demand that the ICC take Africa's concerns seriously.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus opened the summit with a strong attack on the ICC: "The manner in which the Court has been operating, particularly its unfair treatment of Africa and Africans, leaves much to be desired." He charged: "Far from promoting justice and reconciliation . . . the court has transformed itself into a political instrument. This unfair and unjust treatment is totally unacceptable."

AU Commission President Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, the former foreign minister of South Africa, pointed out the strong role of reconciliation that Kenyatta has played in Kenya. His ticket partner in the March 2013 elections was the present Deputy President, William Ruto, from a different ethnic group than Kenyatta. The ticket, which won on the first ballot, thus combined leaders who are of the two opposing ethnic groups that were the cause of much of the violence in 2007.

Ethnic conflicts were either deliberately provoked or strengthened in African countries during the period of colonial rule, and were used by the colonial powers as a mechanism to control their subject nations. Still plaguing Africa, these problems are now further aggravated by the lack of economic growth and widespread unemployment, resulting from the restrictive credit conditions imposed by the IMF. The ICC has extensively targeted African leaders for prosecution for alleged human rights violations resulting from this type of inherited problem.

Concern for Kenya's Security

The AU's concern has been greatly augmented by the ongoing trial of Ruto, and the upcoming trial of Kenyatta, since this will be the first trial by the ICC of a sitting head of state, establishing a precedent for decapitating any African state.

The trial also comes at a time that Kenya is threatened with more attacks by global jihadists, following the murderous Sept. 21 attack on Westgate Mall in Nairobi.

The ICC demand that both leaders leave Kenya, thus impeding their ability to carry out their constitutional responsibilities, is ringing alarm bells for the AU. In a Sept. 10 letter to the ICC, the AU explicitly stated this concern.

The Kenyan leaders are being tried for deaths from violence following the 2007 election of the previous Kenyan President, Mwai Kibaki. Both have voluntarily agreed to trial by the ICC, and therefore no criminal warrants have been issued for them. Ruto's trial has already begun. Kenyatta's is scheduled to begin Nov. 12. The Kenyan government had requested that Kenyatta be allowed to appear by video-link, and on Oct. 10, his lawyers filed a request to the ICC for a halt in proceedings.

Kenya is critical for the development of the nations of East Africa, because of its strategic location as the only access to the sea for Rwanda, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and Uganda. In addition, Kenya plans a high-capacity transportation corridor and new port, to provide easier sea access to northern Kenya, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.[1]

Record of AU vs. ICC in Kenya Case

- At its May 2013 summit, the AU Assembly urgently requested that the ICC refer the cases back to Kenya courts.
- The ICC started the trial of Ruto in September anyway.
- In an additional snub of African governments, the ICC reversed an earlier agreement to allow the trial of the Kenyan leaders in absentia.
- When the Ruto trial began, the AU repeated a previous request that Kenyatta and Ruto be allowed to choose which sessions they would attend, so as to be able to carry out their constitutional duties at home.
- When the ICC haughtily responded that it didn't consider this request up to its legal standards, Kenya called for the extraordinary summit, and received support of two-thirds of the AU membership.

1. See Douglas DeGroot, "Kenyan Mall Attack Designed To Launch Permanent War on Terror in East Africa," *EIR*, Oct. 11, 2013.

Kenyatta: ICC a Toy of Western Imperial Powers

Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta addressed the Oct. 12 Afican Union Heads of State Special Session, and denounced the ICC as having been turned into a toy of Western imperial interests, and not what the original signers thought it was going to be:

"The ICC has been reduced into a painfully farcical pantomime, a travesty that adds insult to the injury of victims. It stopped being the home of justice the day it became the toy of declining imperial powers."

Kenyatta charged the ICC with being contemptuous of the AU, since all AU objections have been rejected, while unsubstantiated claims by Western-supported civil society activists are taken as a basis for the Court's actions.

He singled out the United States and United Kingdom for using the ICC against African countries, but noted that those countries would never submit to such procedures themselves:

"The British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook said at the time, that the International Criminal Court was not set up to bring to book Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom or Presidents of the United States. Had someone other than a Western leader said those fateful words, the word 'impunity' would have been thrown at them with an emphatic alacrity."

He also singled out the use of the ICC as a tool for U.S.-U.K. policies, i.e., colonize Africa:

"The threat of prosecution usually suffices to have pliant countries execute policies favorable to these countries. Through it, regime-change sleights of hand have been attempted in Africa. A number of them have succeeded."

—Douglas DeGroot

BAGHDAD 767-1258 A.D.

Melting Pot for a Universal Renaissance

by Hussein Askary

Author's note: During the days of preparation for this report, and while listening to a live webcast from Washington by Lyndon LaRouche on Nov. 16, 2006, I received a phone call from Baghdad informing me that a cousin of mine had been kidnapped and killed in one of the neighborhoods of Baghdad. He happened to have the "wrong" family name driving in his car through the "wrong" neighborhood.

To my cousin Sabah and all those innocent Iraqis who have fallen victims to this evil war (that started with the invasion of Iraq in March 2003), and to those fighting together with LaRouche to change the course of history, I dedicate this humble report.

—November 2006[1]

From its conception in the mind of the Abbasid Khalifa Abu Jaafar Al-Mansour in 767 A.D., until the day of its *first* destruction by the Venice-allied Mongol hordes in 1258, Baghdad became the cradle of a historical scientific and cultural renaissance, and a melting pot of a rich Islamic-Christian-Jewish-Arab-Persian-Greek-Indian collaboration.

Al-Mansour, standing in his camp one fresh Summer morning on the spot that *became* Baghdad, said, after consulting with the monks in a nearby Christian cloister: "This is a good location; here is the Tigris, nothing stands between us and China. Everything comes to us through it from the sea; goods reach us here from Al-jazira (southern Antolian region), Armenia and their surroundings. There is the Euphrates; through it we receive goods from Al-Sham (Syria and Eastern Mediterranean) and its surroundings" (*Chronicles of Al-Tabari*, Vol. 7).

According to the chronicler Al-Tabari, Al-Mansour drew the general map of the city, and ordered architects and professionals to come from all parts of the Muslim state to plan and build the city. Later, the cloister and its monks became neighbors of Al-Mansour and his Al-Khuld Palace. It was in such dimensions, (China and the Mediterranean) that the leaders of the Islamic state at the time were thinking, but not as an empire. Haroun Al-Rashid, successor of Al-Mansour, established strong diplomatic relations with the great European leader Charlemagne (r. 800-814).

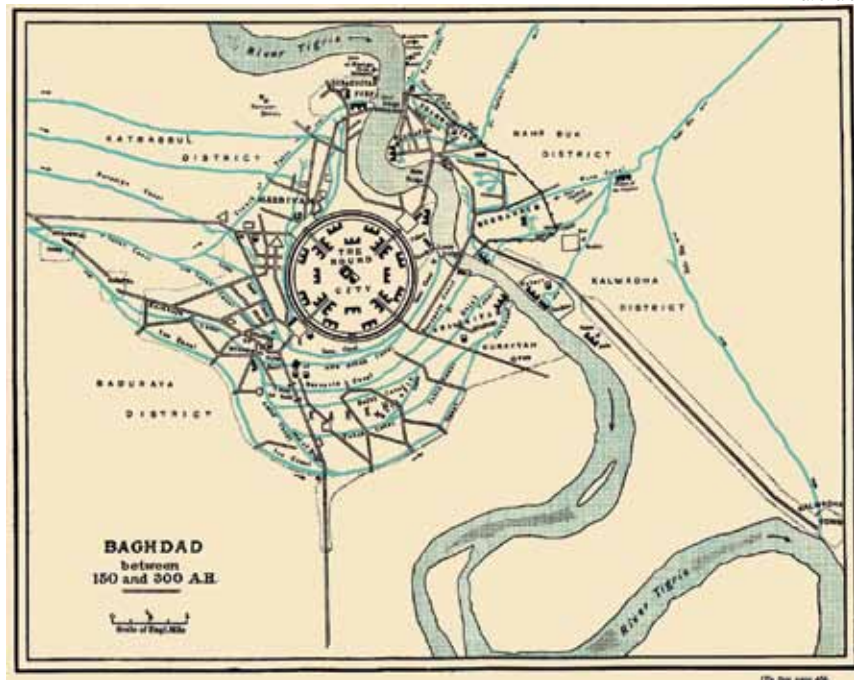
Diplomatic relations with China were established more than a century before that date, when Prophet Mohammed's companion Saad ibn Abi-Waqqas visited the Chinese Tang Dynasty Emperor in 650. The Chinese Emperor Yung-Wei, according to writer Yusuf Abdul

1. This report was not published at the time of its first writing. When it was updated for publication in 2013, another "cradle of civilization" had come under attack, and is facing total destruction. Syria, which until today, has been the most mixed society in the region, and probably the world, is suffering tremendously from the same New-Dark-Ages forces, that have been unleashed by the Anglo-Saudi and American powers. The coexistence among the religious and ethnic groups which continued over centuries, and produced cultural and scientific miracles in the region is almost completely destroyed. Only a miracle can restore that previous state of peace among religions to this region. But let the readers know: We still believe in miracles in this part of the world! —Hussein Askary, Sept. 27, 2013.



nationalonline.org

Above: A recent view of Baghdad.

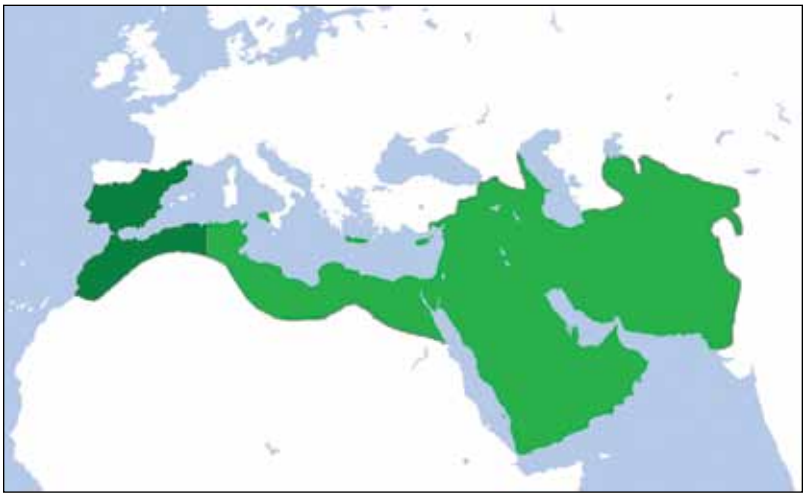


Right: Baghdad, 150-300 A.D.: the circular city, as drawn during the rign of Al-Mansour. The lines in blue surrounding the city are canals of different sizes. Some were designed by the Banu Musa and their collaborators.

Rahman, "respected the teachings of Islam and considered it to be compatible with the teachings of Confucius." To show his admiration of Islam, the Emperor approved the establishment of China's first mosque, reportedly Huaisheng Mosque in Guangzhou. That mosque still stands there today.

Prophet Mohammed's commandment to Muslims (the same as the one he received from God/Allah through divine inspiration), from the outset of his mission, was to encourage Muslims to learn reading and writing, and to acquire knowledge, no matter how far they had to travel and how hard they had to work. It is recorded in one of his Hadeeths (verbal traditions), that he said: "Pursue knowledge even if it were in China!" For that reason, it became imperative for all Muslim leaders and citizens to look for knowledge everywhere, not simply and only in the religious scriptures, as some fanatics today assert.

With the building of Baghdad, Al-Mansour escaped the bloody intrigues in the former capital Al-Kufa, south of Baghdad, and paved the way for a new era of economic, scientific, and cultural development. Comparing the living standards and population density of the 9th-Century and early 20th-Century Iraq, one is amazed to find out that they were much higher at that



The Abbasid Caliphate at its greatest extent in the 9th Century. Most of North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula were under Umayyad Dynasty rule.



Chronicle of John Skylitzes/Madrid National Library

Painting (12th/13th century) depicting John the Grammarian during his diplomatic mission (820s) in an attempt (which was ultimately unsuccessful) to reach a peace accord between the Abbasid Caliph Al-Ma'mun and the Byzantine Emperor Theopilos. John appears twice, once on the left with Al-Ma'mun, and again on the right with Theophilos. He is said to have taken with him a drawing of the Palace of Baghdad, of which he built a replica in Constantinople.

time than recently. That development was made possible by the assimilation of scientific knowledge and culture from Persia, India, China, and ancient Greece into one unprecedented melting pot.

Most of the translating, rediscovering, and assimilating of this knowledge was done by members of several religions and language cultures working together under one mission. Christians and Jews were already integrated into the structures of the Islamic society. The Islamic state, by the middle of the 8th Century, had extended from Tibet, across the Indus and Oxus (Amu Darya) rivers in Asia, all along the Mediterranean, to North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula.

The Translation Feat

The earliest attempts to translate Greek medical records were undertaken by the Umayyad Prince Khalid bin Yazid and Omar bin Abdul Azizi in the latter part of the 7th Century. However, the translation work was not institutionalized before the building of Baghdad.

Arabic chronicles and history books tell the story of the sickness of Al-Mansour sometime in the 770s, and how an Assyrian-Christian physician was summoned from Persia to successfully treat him. The physician's name was Georges bin Bakht-yashua. He lived in the city of Gundi-Shapur in Southwest Iran (today's Khuzestan Province). That city had become a center for Assyrian Greek-speaking Christians, since the reign of the pre-Islamic Persian Sasanid Emperor Khosro Anushirwan (531-579), who used to assemble Roman prisoners-of-war in that city.

A school of medicine had developed there. But when Al-Mansour asked bin Bakht-yashua to move with his family to Baghdad to build a hospital and educational center there, Baghdad became the new center for medical science. Many books on medicine were translated from Assyrian and later Greek language. The books of the Greeks Galen and Hippocrates became a central object of translation and study.

The Abbasid Khalifas became the patrons of sci-

ence and philosophy. The most important of them was Haroun Al-Rashid (r. 786-809) and his son Al-Ma'moun (r. 813-833). Under Al-Rashid, the humanist academy, the House of Wisdom, was established with his direct patronage and sponsorship. In the beginning, the academy was focusing on gathering all available manuscripts and books from all different languages and translating them into Arabic, the official language of the Islamic State and the language of the Holy Qu'ran. Greek had the lion's share of attention and appreciation.

As the work developed, and the economic and cultural needs of the expanding and growing nation increased, the translators had to move beyond the work of translation. They were expected to teach the subject matters of the books being translated, replicate all the previous discoveries, and comment on them, as well as to teach the Khalifa, his children, and all the students. Al-Ma'moun ordered the building of an astronomical observatory as an annex to the House of Wisdom. There, the translators themselves became scientists and teachers.

One very early such translator-mathematician-physician was Yahya bin Al-Batrik, who translated and taught the books of Euclid. He also made the first Arabic translation of Plato's *Timaeus* dialogue, which became one of the most important works of philosophy throughout the 400 years of the Islamic Renaissance, and the most widely read and commented on.

The astronomical observatory in the House of Wisdom itself became another institution in which some of the most brilliant Muslim astronomers were educated and worked; these included Kusta bin Luqa and the Banu Musa brothers, Ali bin Isa Al-Ustorlabi (The Astrolabe-maker), Mohammed bin Musa Al-Khawarizmi (founder of Algebra, who dedicated his first book on the subject to Al-Ma'moun), and Al-Battani.

The Search for Manuscripts

In order to find manuscripts of the works of Plato and other Greek philosophers, which were available in the neighboring and often hostile Byzantine Empire, Haroun Al-Rashid and Al-Ma'moun used both diplomacy, and sometimes military means, to acquire manuscripts. In one of his battles with the Byzantines, Al-Rashid suggested exchanging Roman prisoners and officers for Greek books! However, the most effective way to secure these prized possessions was to send "intelligence agents" to hunt for the books and recruit Greek-speaking translators from within the Byzantine Empire.

The renowned Muslim historian Ibn Al-Nadim writes in his book of chronicles *Al-Fihrast*: "When Al-Ma'moun defeated the Roman king, he wrote to him demanding that he disclose all the books he had been keeping in secret places in Rome (Constantinople). The Roman king who first refused, agreed later to do that. Al-Ma'moun sent some of his scholars, including Al-Hajjaj bin Matar, Ibn Al-Batrik, Salam, the head of the House of Wisdom, and others. When the books were brought to him, he [Al-Ma'moun] ordered the books to be translated immediately. It is said that Yohanna bin Masaweh was among them too."

Another historian, Ibn Nabateh writes in his book *Sharh-ul Uyoon* about one Sahl ibn Haroun: "He was appointed by Al-Ma'moun as the guardian of the chest of books at the House of Wisdom. This chest contained the books of the ancient philosophers that were brought back to Al-Ma'moun from Cyprus. The story was, that when Al-Ma'moun reached a truce with the ruler of that island, he sent messengers to him asking for the chest of the books of the Greeks that were kept in a special chamber where nobody could have access to them. When Al-Ma'moun received the books, he became very happy and excited, and he appointed Sahl bin Haroun as a guardian for these books."

It is obvious from those stories that the books on Greek philosophy and science were intentionally kept away from the public in the Eastern Roman Empire, for clear political and ideological reasons. Educating the public, and allowing foreign powers to acquire knowledge is always deemed a "threat" by anti-human imperial powers.

Another prominent translator was Yohanna bin Masaweh (d. 857), who also came from Gundi-Shapur. He established a hospital in Baghdad. Yohanna was a Nestorian Christian. Haroun Al-Rashid assigned him to translate Greek books that were taken as plunder from Byzantine cities conquered by the Muslim army. He was also made the chief translator, verifying other translations and training translators. Al-Ma'moun later named him the director of the House of Wisdom. In addition to translation, Yohanna wrote books on geometry, medicine, and optics. He also car-

ried out medical experiments on animals, such as monkeys, to test new medicines. One of his most well-known students was Hunayn ibn Ishaq, who mastered the Assyrian, Arabic, Greek, and Persian languages.

Hunayn ibn Ishaq (808-873) is among the most famous of the translators, having translated 100 Greek books into Assyrian, and 37 into Arabic. He was trained in medicine, and made original contributions to that field. However, as the leading translator in the House of Wisdom, he came to have an enormous influence on the mathematicians of the time. Hunayn, who was a Nestorian Christian, learned Greek in Alexandria as a young student, and became an expert on the Greek language. He took part in the travels in the Byzantine Empire and parts of the Muslim world to find books and recruit translators and scholars. Hunayn personally translated books of Plato and Aristotle.

Other prominent translators in the House of Wisdom were the Astronomer Thabit bin Qurra, Yusuf Al-Khouri Al-Qas, who translated Archimedes' now lost work on triangles, and Kusta bin Luqa, a Syrian Christian who translated Hypsicles' works on astronomy, Theodosius' *Sphaerica*, Heron's *Mechanics*, Autolycus Theophrastus' *Meteora*, Euclid, and other works of Greek origin. The son of Hunayn, Ishaq ibn Hunayn, strongly influenced by his father, is famed for his revised Arabic translation of Euclid's *Elements*.

A problematic aspect of this process of translation was that, from the outset, no real distinction was made regarding the different methods of scientific reasoning within the Greek culture. That was probably due to two factors: One is the corruption of scientific thinking during the Roman Empire's centuries-long Dark Age; the other is the eagerness to collect and digest as much as possible of whatever was available from the ancients, in accordance with the recommendation of the Prophet Mohammed and the Holy Qur'an.

In the beginning, almost all Greek books on science and philosophy were given equal weight. For example, both Aristotle and Plato were held up as great thinkers, with the distinction that Plato is the "Divine Philosopher," due to his monotheistic view of the Universe and its Creator, a view compatible with the beliefs of Islam. Aristotle, on the other hand, was regarded as the "First Scholar" due to his "down to earth" empirical approach to knowledge.

Another example was the treatment of astronomy and geometry from both the fraudulent Ptolemaic method and the saner Pythagorean method of "Sphaerics." The verification and the sorting process took some time, when Muslim scientists started to replicate and examine both the axiomatic and experimental aspects of what was delivered to them. Through the interventions of such great Muslim scientists and philosophers as Al-Kindi, Al-Razi, Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, in the 9th and 10th centuries, and even later, the dividing line started to become clearer. Critiques and outright refutations of Ptolemy's astronomy, Euclid's geometry, and Aristotle's methodology began to become a key aspect of the "dissertations" of upcoming scholars.

Sorting out this crucial aspect of the history of the epistemological fight within the Islamic Renaissance has not been undertaken yet in any serious manner. Its time has come now. And with the type of historical work being carried out by LaRouche's young associates, it seems appropriate now to accomplish this unfinished mission.

The Banu Musa Brothers: A Youth Movement

The three brothers collectively known as Banu Musa (the sons of Musa) became orphans following the death of their father, Musa bin Shakir, a brilliant mathematician and astronomer in the court of Al-Ma'moun in the early 9th century. The three boys, Mohammed, Ahmad, and Hasan, were taken by Al-Ma'moun under his custody. He ordered the governor of Baghdad, Ishaq bin Ibrahim, to find a suitable home for the three boys. In his turn, the governor delivered them to Yahya ibn Mansour, a prominent scholar-astronomer and dean of the House of Wisdom. The three brothers grew up inside that great academy, which became their private kindergarten, school, and university.

The Banu Musa brothers (lived between 803 and 873), lived and worked with such great philosophers as Al-Jahidh, Al-Kindi, and Al-Khwarizmi, and translators and scholars such as Hunayn bin Ishaq, Ishaq bin Hunayn, Kosta bin Luqa, and Thabit bin Qurra. The three brothers learned Greek, and studied many of the books that were translated. However, as they became young adults, they participated in all kinds of political, economic, and scientific missions that were assigned to them by Al-Ma'moun.

One of the closest collaborators of the Banu Musa was the astronomer and mathematician Sanad bin Ali. Sanad was from a Jewish family that had its origins



A Syrian postage stamp dedicated to the Banu Musa brothers. The stamp, issued in 1996, commemorates Science Week in Syria.

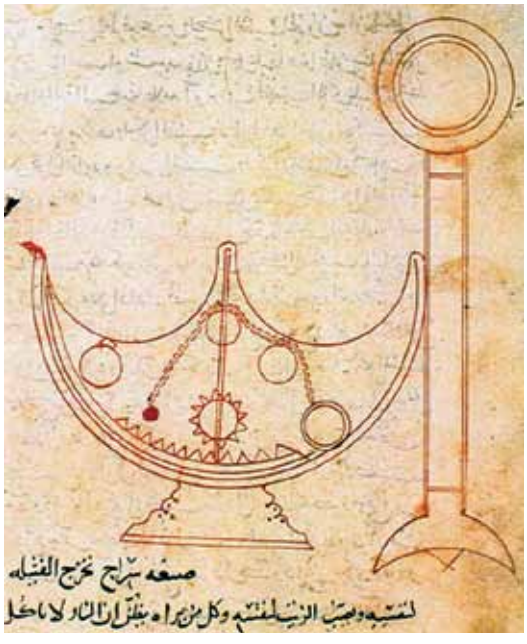
Banu Musa: The Sons Of Musa ben Shaker

The Sons of Musa ben Shaker or the Banu Musa brothers (Mohammed, Ahmad, and Hasan), and their depth of knowledge, creativity, and playfulness, are true representatives of the early Islamic Renaissance. Their work extended into almost every field of science, and they used that knowledge to improve the living conditions of their nation. They represent the true humanist renaissance spirit, which takes whatever its predecessors achieved and lifts it to greater heights, to deliver it to present and future generations far more enriched than when they received it.

Baghdad and Aleppo, a tragic tale of two cities: It is painful to compare the glorious state of the City of Baghdad during the Islamic Renaissance, with the situation today, when tragedy is revisiting city. It was even more painful for this author to both enjoy the work of the Banu Musa book, and at the same time, grieve for the people who edited and published this unique work. A team of Aleppo University's Institute for the History of the Arab Science in Syria compiled scattered manuscripts of the Banu Musa book from the Topkapi Sarayi Library in Istanbul, the Vatican Library, Gotha Library in Germany, and Leiden University in the Netherlands.

Now, Syria and Aleppo are engulfed in the fire of the sectarian bloodshed that was started in Iraq by the Anglo-Saudi terrorist groups, following the U.S.-British invasion of Iraq. The University of Aleppo itself became a horrific crime scene on Jan. 15, 2003. Several explosions, caused by rockets, or a combination of rockets and a car bomb, targeted the buildings of the university, killing more than 89 students and others who had taken refuge there from the sectarian slaughter. While the opposition quickly accused the Syrian government of firing the rockets, and the Western media immediately backed that claim, the government accused the terrorist militias who were besieging the city. The government troops were in control of the university and the area around it, so they had no good reason to attack it. Whatever the source of the rockets, it is still a tragedy caused by international geopolitics. The victims are not only the innocent people of Syria, but also culture and civilization itself.

The distance between the greatness of the Arab-Islamic Renaissance of the 9th Century and the current dark age is not only a distance of years, but of thought and appreciation of human life and potential.



An original drawing of one of the "devices" described in the book of Banu Musa: a mechanical oil lamp that automatically extends the lamp's wick and refills the oil. When placed on city streets, as it was in Baghdad at the time (9th Century), it did not need to be serviced during the night.



Painting depicting the Siege of Baghdad by the Mongol hordes in 1258, which led to the city's near total destruction. All the books that the Mongols could get their hands on were burned or thrown in the Tigris River.

in India, but migrated to Baghdad, according some Arab chronicles. He worked with the brothers on a large number of crucial scientific and economic projects, such as building canals around Baghdad, connecting the two rivers, Tigris and Euphrates, and other hydraulic works, such as urban water pumping and transport systems.

One fascinating mission he undertook with Banu Musa brothers was the measurement of the circumference of Earth. In the 820s, Al-Ma'moun had received a number of Greek documents, referencing Eratosthenes' magnificent and creative method of measuring the circumference of Earth. Al-Ma'moun wanted that verified, or rediscovered, to find out the truth. He assigned to the Banu Musa and Sanad the mission of rep-



The British Gen. Stanley Maude leads the empire's colonial troops into Baghdad in March 1917. The British occupation of Iraq, and its policy of "divide and conquer," started the phase of tragedies that have haunted Iraq to this day.



YouTube

The initial U.S. bombardment of Baghdad on March 19, 2003 that started the British-American invasion and destruction of the modern nation-state of Iraq.



UNESCO/Mounir Bouchenaki

An American tank at the gate of the National Museum in Baghdad. The museum, which housed artifacts recording the history of Iraq since the time of the Sumerians in 5,000 B.C., was looted the same day that the U.S. troops entered Baghdad.

licating and rediscovering the principle that guided Eratosthenes. A number of the prominent astronomers and mathematicians joined the brothers in the desert south of Mosul. Sanad recorded the mission.

The brothers came up with a new method of measurement. Rather than measuring the difference of the angle of the shadow cast by the Sun's rays on two poles located in two different locations along the meridian (Eratosthenes' method), Banu Musa used the celestial sphere as a reference point.

They measured the angle of declination from the first location, in relation to the North Pole in the celestial sphere, and moving north until the angle in relation to the North Pole changed by one degree, all the time measuring the distance between the first location and the second. Knowing that each degree on the celestial sphere corresponds to one degree on the meridian circle of the surface of Earth, they came to the conclusion that the distance between the two locations, A and B, multiplied by 360° would give them the measure of the circumference of Earth. The result they reached was 40,253 km (in today's units), missing only by about 133 km.

They took the measurement once again, going south from the first location, and reached a figure very close to their first conclusion. With that accomplished, Al-Ma'moun was satisfied, and Muslim astronomy gained a new discovery of principle. The discovery was not that the Earth was spherical, a fact that was common knowledge then, but that the principle of proportionality between the celestial sphere and the sphere of the Earth, reflects the proportionality between the Platonic "Reason in the Heaven and reasoning that is within us" (*Timaeus* 47.C).

Most of those working in the House of Wisdom were young people. Not only the Banu Musa brothers, but also Ishaq ibn Hynayn, and Kusta bin Luqa, Al-Khawarizmi, and Thabit bin Qurra, were all in their teens and 20s when they studied and worked inside that institution. Like the young LaRouche associates today, they were involved in political and economic affairs of the state, as economic and scientific advisors to the Caliphate. They also traveled to recruit other youth from different parts of the Islamic state, and even from Byzantium.

One important example was the recruitment of Thabit bin Qurra by Mohammed bin Musa. Mohammed was on his way back from one of his exploration journeys in Greece and met Thabit in the town of Harran (southern Turkey today). He organized Thabit, who was a Mandaean, not a Muslim, to accompany him back to Baghdad to work together.

Thabit was much younger, but showed signs of genius. The three brothers adopted him as a fourth brother and made sure that he got the best education. Thabit grew up to become one of the most important translators and astronomers in Islamic history. He translated dozens of Greek books of Plato, Archimedes, Hippocrates, Euclid, and others. He authored 150 books in Arabic on mechanics, mathematics, geometry, astronomy, and medicine. The books on mechanics by Archimedes and Heron of Alexandria that he translated opened the eyes of the Banu Musa to this important science, which played a great role in their participation in the economic development of Iraq, in particular, and the Islamic state in general. Water works, canals, fountains, tools, and urban water systems were designed by the Banu Musa. They even designed and built mechanical toys for children and amusing tricks for the entertainment of the public.

The Banu Musa always worked as a team. One of the joint projects they undertook together was on mechanics. That book is still available in the University of Aleppo, Syria, which is now under fire from the new-dark-ages forces of the Anglo-Saudi "jihadists." It also includes geometrical studies and commentaries on Archimedes' two works *On the Sphere and the Cylinder,* and *On the Equilibrium of Planes*. The book includes illustration of the tools and constructions they designed, in a way that reminds us of Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks.

The Banu Musa selflessly served the spreading of knowledge and always gave credit to the Greek scientists whose works they reworked and improved. The irony of the Banu Musa brothers is that they acquired the measure of the circumference of the Earth from a relationship to a celestial sphere that could not be measured mathematically, simply because that sphere does not exist. So, the result of the Earth's measurement was discovered through a defect of perception, an inferential shadow that the mind used to discover the reflection of an ordering principle of the universe, a principle that is higher than mathematics, and that mathematics cannot account for, nor compute.

Transmission to Europe

Some of the works translated by the House of Wisdom were later translated into Latin by scholars in Toledo, Spain (Andalusia), which, from the 10th Century onward, was a center of Muslim-Jewish-Christian collaboration in philosophy and science.[2] From Toledo, these translations, as well as original writings by Islamic scholars like Ibn Sina and Al-Farabi, including the rich treasure of Arab medicine, were disseminated throughout Europe. Commentaries on Plato by Al-Farabi were among the first works on Plato to be known in Europe. Only the *Timaeus* dialogue was known in Europe at the time, and that, only to a very limited extent.



Mina Haizoun

The author reading a copy of the Banu Musa book.

Many ancient Greek works were translated into Latin from Arabic. The example of the famous Apollonius of Perga is typical. His *Conics*, which played a crucial role in the development of modern astronomy, was translated from both Greek and Arabic. Its first four books were translated from Greek, and books five, six, and seven, from Arabic. Johannes Kepler would later revolutionize astronomy when he hypothesized that the planets moved along the pathways of elliptical orbits described by Apollonius in the *Conics*.

The influence of Islamic science on developments in the West is a greater subject than could be dealt with in this short report. Therefore, it will remain as a separate subject for future attempts.

Religious Tolerence in Abbasid Baghdad

It becomes clear from the above-mentioned prominent and crucial involvement of Assyrian and Nestorian Christians in both medical care and studies and the work of the House of Wisdom, that they were regarded as an integral part of the Islamic society. The Christians had special privileges in Baghdad, allowing them to have many churches in the city and a residential quarter called Hay Ar-rom. The patriarchs of the Eastern Churches chose to have their holy seat in Baghdad. Unlike in the the Roman Empire, Christian archbishops were elected by the church, and approved later by the Khalifa. In addition to their professional positions, Christians were appointed in political positions too. Some of them such as Abdoon bin Sa'id and Nasr bin Haroun were appointed as ministers in the time of Khalifa Al-Muttaqi, and under the Buwaihid Dynasty, in the 10th Century.

Less known, is the situation of the Jews in that period. In Baghdad, Jews had a thriving quarter, which remained so until the fall of Baghdad under the Mongol invasion in 1258. This quarter was visited in 1169 by Benjamin of Tudela, a Jewish traveler and historian who traveled from Spain through the Islamic world to Baghdad. He left a book called *The Journey of Benjamin of Toledo* (available in Arabic, Hebrew, and Spanish today). In that book, Benjamin states that there were about 40,000 Jews living in Baghdad at the time. He also reports that there were 10 Torah schools and 28 synagogues.

Benjamin described in his book the great hospitality and respect the Grand Rabbi enjoyed there from the Muslims, who considered him the heir of King David and chief of the Mosaic nation. The Grand Rabbi had both religious and legislative authority among the Jewish community in Baghdad. His authority was protected by the Khalifa. Arab chronicles describe the Grand Rabbi when he was summoned to meet the Khalifa as: "dressed in silk with a white turban orna-

2. For more on the Andalusian Renaissance, see Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, "Gateway to the Golden Renaissance," *Fidelio*, Fall 2001; and Bonnie James, "Al-Andalus: A Renaissance Melting-Pot Culture," *Fidelio,* 2004, both available at www.schillerinstitute.org/.

mented with diamonds. He was accompanied by armed guards, with a page running ahead of his entourage shouting 'make way for our master, son of King David.'"

The Khalifas, since Haroun Al-Rashid, enjoyed having open debates in their court, where they had a weekly gathering of representatives of all religions and schools of thought. Christian and Jewish leaders had the full freedom to defend their faith in front of the Khalifa against any challenger. A famous such debate was witnessed in the court of Al-Ma'moun between the Muslim Imam Al-Ridha and the Christian Patriarch and Grand Rabbi. The debate was about Imam Al-Ridha's argument to prove that in both the Bible and the Torah there is evidence of the coming of the Prophet Mohammed, quoting extensively from the two holy books.

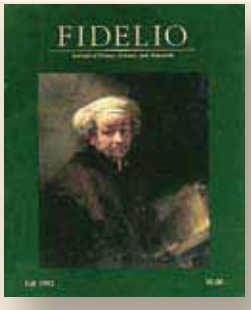
The Mandaeans were also integrated and tolerated in the Islamic state, and received the same good treatment as Christians and Jews. Some of the most brilliant astronomers and other scientists in the Abbasid era were Mandaean, such as Thabit bin Qurra, Al-Battani, and the famous chemist Jabir bin Hayian.

Conclusion

Every great renaissance movement starts with the gathering, translation, and assimilation of the best works that have been produced by other great cultures and individuals. However, each time in history, one culture had to bear the burden of lifting civilization from the mud of corruption, and building something which would last into the future for the sake of all cultures and all humankind.

However, today, with the world having changed completely, and with the initiatives of the LaRouche Movement and the Schiller Institute for a Eurasian and planetary renaissance, all cultures can work together based on the principled view of Man's original sublime and creative character as created in the image of the Creator of the Universe, as the Judeo-Christian tradition states in Genesis, and as represented by the Khalifa (vicegerent of Allah on Earth), into whom the Supreme Creator breathed his own spirit, when shaped into human form in accordance with the Holy Qu'ran.

Pierre Beaudry reviewed and made contributions to this report.



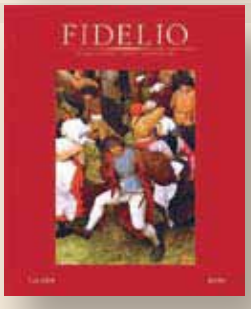
FIDELIO

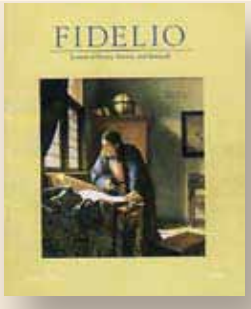
Journal of Poetry, Science, and Statecraft

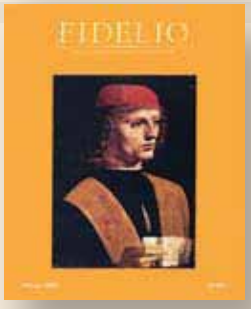
From the first issue, dated Winter 1992, featuring Lyndon LaRouche on "The Science of Music: The Solution to Plato's Paradox of 'The One and the Many,'" to the final issue of Spring/Summer 2006, a "Symposium on Edgar Allan Poe and the Spirit of the American Revolution," ***Fidelio*** magazine gave voice to the Schiller Institute's intention to create a new Golden Renaissance.

The title of the magazine, is taken from Beethoven's great opera, which celebrates the struggle for political freedom over tyranny. ***Fidelio*** was founded at the time that LaRouche and several of his close associates were unjustly imprisoned, as was the opera's Florestan, whose character was based on the American Revolutionary hero, the French General, Marquis de Lafayette.

Each issue of ***Fidelio***, throughout its 14-year lifespan, remained faithful to its initial commitment, and offered original writings by LaRouche and his associates, on matters of, what the poet Percy Byssche Shelley identified as, "profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature."







Back issues are now available for purchase through the Schiller Institute website:
http://www.schillerinstitute.org/about/order_form.html

Editorial

Glass-Steagall, To Stop Genocide

The time for temporizing is over. Either Glass-Steagall is passed now, to break the power of Wall Street and the Obama Administration, or we are headed for an acceleration of the policy of Hitler-style genocide *against the American people,* beyond most people's belief.

Lyndon LaRouche laid out the reality in April of 2009, when he identified the literally fascist policies being promoted by that Nero-like personality, Barack Obama. The formal enunciation of the Obama "health" policy, further substantiated the case: This was a program based on *exactly* the same premises as Adolf Hitler's 1939 order to his Nazi doctors, giving them authorization to terminate "lives no longer worthy of life." Through various technocratic means, those considered too old, or sick, or otherwise useless to society, were to be denied medical care, and eventually murdered outright.

The spokesmen for, and the details of what LaRouchePAC dubbed the "Hitler health-care" program of Obama, bore out this reality, then and now. The target was "excessive care," "overutilization," "ineffective" treatment. Chilling analyses calculating the number of "quality life years" an individual had left, used to calculate in dollars and cents whether resources should be spent to keep them alive, were issued by the green-eye-shaded genocidalists hired by Obama, especially Dr. Ezekiel Emanuel and Peter Orszag of the Office of Management and Budget.

And to ensure that Congress not "go all wobbly" on implementing the plan, the Obama Administration demanded powers be given to "independent" bodies, free from political influence, to enforce cutbacks in medical services that would kill off whole sections of the U.S. population. The targets of these bodies would not only be rationing health care, but slashing support for the old, poor, and sick through cutbacks in Medicare, Social Security, and Medicaid.

Billionaire Peter Peterson, for one, has dedicated virtually his full attention to achieving these murderous cutbacks, utilizing, among other means, a manufactured hysteria over the nation's debt.

Over the course of the last few years, British agent Obama, aided by members of both parties, apparently equally committed to such a genocide policy, have beat the drums for establishing such an "independent commission" to ram through these horrors. There was Obama's Simpson-Bowles Commission, better known as the "Cat-food Commission," because it would lead to older people being reduced to eating catfood, through its cuts in Social Security and other social safety-net programs. When that failed, there was the Super-Committee of 2011, which also failed, and brought us Obama's alternative, the sequester, instead.

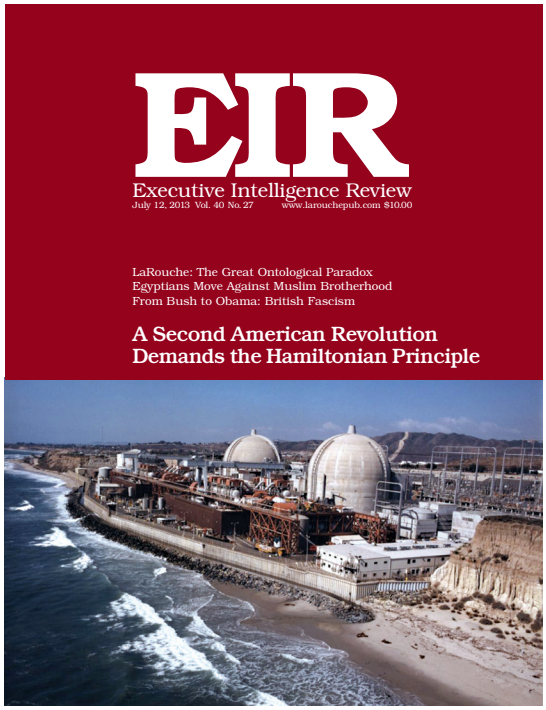
Meanwhile, between the passage of Obama's Affordable Care Act and the austerity cuts agreed to by both parties, the process of eliminating those considered "useless eaters" has proceeded apace. Elderly and poor people are being denied care, doctors who don't go by the accountants' diktat being driven out of practice, non-profit hospital facilities shut down. Even establishment institutions such as the *New York Times* have begun to expose the reality, in their own way.

But, we are reaching the end of the line. Wall Street, and the Obama Administration, intend to use the current manufactured crisis in Washington, to force through more devastating cuts. As with the Nazis, it starts with the poor and sick—but it ends up killing *you*.

Face the truth—and act.

SUBSCRIBE TO

EIR Executive Intelligence Review
EIR Online



EIR Online gives subscribers one of the most valuable publications for policymakers—the weekly journal that has established Lyndon LaRouche as the most authoritative economic forecaster in the world today. Through this publication and the sharp interventions of the LaRouche Movement, we are changing politics worldwide, day by day.

EIR Online

EIR Online includes the entire magazine in PDF form, plus up-to-the-minute world news.

I would like to subscribe to **EIR Online**

(e-mail address must be provided.)

- ☐ **$360** for one year
- ☐ **$180** for six months
- ☐ **$120** for four months
- ☐ **$90** for three months
- ☐ **$60** for two months

☐ Send information on receiving **EIR** by mail.

—EIR Online can be reached at:
www.larouchepub.com/eiw
e-mail: **fulfillment@larouchepub.com**
Call **1-800-278-3135** (toll-free)

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Country _____

Phone (_____) _____

E-mail _____

I enclose $ _____ check or money order
Make checks payable to
EIR News Service Inc.
P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

Please charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ Discover ☐ Am Ex

Card Number _____

Signature _____

Expiration Date _____