

NEWS



Lyndon LaRouche speaks at the Russian Academy of Sciences.

EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

Physical Economy Stressed

LaRouche Lectures at Moscow Academies

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the American economist and pre-candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was warmly welcomed in Moscow by members of the Universal Ecological Academy (U.E.A.) and many others, during a six-day visit to the Russian capital during the last week of April. Joining LaRouche at several speeches and seminars at scientific institutions were his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, and Prof. Taras Muranivsky, president of the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture (Moscow).

LaRouche was invited to Russia by the U.E.A. and by other scientific organizations. During the visit, LaRouche was notified by U.E.A. president Dr. Wolter Manusadjan, that his academic standing in the Academy had been

elevated from corresponding to full membership on March 17.

Economics Academy

LaRouche's first presentation in Moscow took place April 25 at the Economics Academy of the Ministry of Economics of the Russian Federation, before an audience of fifty. He was introduced by the Academy's director, Academician V.K. Senchagov. Here, LaRouche introduced the themes he would develop throughout his discussions in Moscow. The economic crisis in Russia, he said, is just one diseased limb of a world economy attacked by a cancer—the greatest speculative financial bubble in history—which is already collapsing and will experience cataclysmic collapse in the not-too-distant future. The solution to this crisis is known, LaRouche stressed, but the question is

whether nations will be prepared to implement it, to create a new monetary system, at the time of that collapse. Since the physical economy of the world is increasingly interdependent, there must be preliminary coordination of efforts.

LaRouche developed for his Russian listeners the essentials of the Golden Renaissance revolutions in scientific method and statecraft, which made possible the unprecedented growth of the potential population-density of the human species during the past 500-600 years. Economy, he said, is not located in relationships among objects, but in the mind of man. He gave examples of successful organization of creative scientific work and economic and technological progress in tandem, such as France's Ecole Polytechnique at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. LaRouche

stressed that in Russia, it is essential to save the science-rich machine-tool and aerospace sectors—both their physical plant and equipment, and the educated people, the intelligentsia, who made them work.

Thus theme was repeated when Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche toured the Ordzhonikidze Moscow Machine-Tool Factory, the only producer in the former Soviet Union of assembly lines for the auto industry. Here, plant director Anatoli Panov briefed them on his fight to preserve this unique facility, and to keep its skilled workforce together, during its privatization.

In several seminar presentations, LaRouche also referred to the example of the post-World War II generation, which in Russia, as in Germany, despite all the hardships they experienced, reconstructed a powerful economic capacity out of a wasteland. He invoked the spirit of that “era of reconstruction,” which lasted until the political crises, destabilizations, and assassinations of the 1963-68 period opened the door to the more recent twenty-five-year slide into a dark age.

Scientific Seminars

LaRouche addressed seminars at three institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences: the Africa Institute, the Institute of Oriental Studies, and the Insti-



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At “President” session (left to right): Dr. R.M. Suslov, Dr. Pobisk Kuznetsov, Lyndon LaRouche, translator Rachel Douglas.

tute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences, with approximately thirty persons participating in each. In addition, on April 28 he was the featured guest at the monthly session convened by Dr. Pobisk Kuznetsov on his “President” initiative for applying the experience of the Soviet space program on life support systems for spacecraft, to “life support systems for the planet Earth”—which Kuznetsov insists be based on

concepts of physical economy, along the lines developed by LaRouche.

LaRouche Ideas Circulate

The circulation of the Russian translation of LaRouche’s 1984 book *So, You Wish To Learn All About Economics?*, has brought LaRouche’s ideas under intense discussion in Moscow during the past fifteen months. One participant at Dr. Kuznetsov’s session reported his use of LaRouche’s book in space-exploration youth clubs in Moscow, where he had 5th-8th graders develop geometrical constructions based on the book’s pedagogical approach to teaching elementary geometry.

Following his presentation at the Economics Academy, LaRouche was interviewed briefly by a reporter and camera crew whose material airs on Channel 4 of Russian State Television. On Thursday afternoon, April 28, he met representatives of the press, including a correspondent from the daily *Pravda* and a member of the editorial board of *Oppozitsiya*, a weekly newspaper. Transcripts of LaRouche’s public presentations and seminar discussions are available in *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. 21, No. 20, May 13, 1994, and in *The New Federalist*, Vol. 8, No. 17, May 16, 1994.



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Plant director Anatoli Panov (second from left) gives LaRouche a tour of Ordzhonikidze Machine-Tool Factory.