

Economic Science Studied in Crisis

Russia's Political, Scientific Elites Hear LaRouche

High-level policy conferences in Russia were addressed by Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., or his representatives, in June, November, and December.

On June 29, LaRouche addressed, for the first time, an official hearing in the Russian Parliament—the State Duma—on the key points of his policy for reorganizing the world financial system and launching a global economic recovery centered on Eurasian cooperation. The parliamentary hearings, “On measures to ensure the development of the Russian economy under conditions of a destabilization of the world financial system,” were held under the chairmanship of Dr. Sergei Glazyev, head of the Duma Commission on Economic Policy and Entrepreneurship.

In addition to Lyndon LaRouche, who was the first speaker at the hearing, the event was also addressed by Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche, Schiller Institute advisor Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, the Italian Senator Ivo Torolli, Malaysia’s Ambassador to Russia, and a series of top Russian financial experts and scholars, including the respected Academician Dmitri S. Lvov, head of the Economics Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The event was attended by some 150 parliamentarians and government advisors, and simultaneously broadcast to all Duma offices, and to the Kremlin, by internal television.

LaRouche’s Economic Science

On November 27-28, LaRouche’s economic science, including the Eurasian Land-Bridge project, was the focus of a scientific conference held at Moscow’s Vernadsky State Geological Museum. The conference, attended by 50 top scientists from the Russian Academy of Sciences and Dr. Glazyev, was sponsored by the Museum and by the Schiller Institute.

The subject of the conference was “The Realization of the Concept of the



Press conference, Moscow Press Center, June 28. Left to right: Lyndon LaRouche, translator Rachel Douglas, Helga Zepp LaRouche, Duma Commission head Dr. Sergei Glazyev.

Noösphere in the 21st Century: Russia’s Mission in the World Today.” LaRouche himself sent a paper on “The Spirit of Russia’s Science,” dealing with the concepts developed by Ukrainian-Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky, specifically the “biosphere” and the “noösphere.” In this paper, a shortened version of which was read in Russian and discussed, LaRouche argues that Vernadsky’s assertion of the power of the cognitive human mind, a physically weak power, as a dominant shaper of the physical universe (the biosphere), is a critical contribution to the role which Russia must play today in developing the political and economic basis for Eurasian development.

Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum of the Schiller Institute opened the conference and gave a presentation during the first session on “Eurasian Infrastructure Development and the Noösphere Principles of Physical Economy.” He placed LaRouche’s Land-Bridge proposal, which calls for a network of infrastructure corridors in Eurasia and beyond, in the context of Vernadsky’s “noösphere” concept, arguing that “these projects provide the most efficient means to

reverse the current ‘entropic’ degeneration of most of the world’s economy.”

After the two-day conference was concluded, Dr. Tennenbaum, and his colleague Karl-Michael Vitt, went on to participate in the annual Ambassadorial Reception of the Federal Appraisal Foundation, which was discussing the development of financial relations between European countries and Russian business circles.

‘The Spirit of Russia’s Science’

Then, on December 14-15, the LaRouches once again visited Moscow, attending a conference held in memory of LaRouche’s late friend, the Russian scientist Pobisk Kuznetsov. That symposium pulled together a group of about 100 top Russian scientists around the theme “The Evolution of the Global System ‘Nature-Society-Man.’ ” LaRouche was the keynote speaker on the first panel, taking up the theme of “The Spirit of Russia’s Science.”

Kuznetsov, a Russian and Soviet patriot, a 10-year veteran of the Soviet Gulag, and a scientist famous for his unconventional thinking in a wide range of areas of science and economic

practice, was the host of LaRouche's first discussions with Russian scientists back in 1994, when LaRouche first travelled to Moscow. Kuznetsov's work with LaRouche's idea of "potential relative population density," led to his development of a unit of measurement called the "La" (for LaRouche), a unit which his Russian scientific collaborators are using.

The symposium was held at the Russian Academy of Continuing Education for Teachers, and co-sponsored by the Moscow Academy of Culture and Educational Development, and the Schiller Institute. LaRouche spoke after an introduction by Prof. Yuri Gromyko of the Moscow Academy of Culture and Educational Development, and a report from Kuznetsov's close collaborator, Dr. Spartak Nikanorov.

Dialogue of Civilizations

During an afternoon panel, Helga Zepp LaRouche presented her October 2001 appeal for a Dialogue of Civilizations [SEE page 4, this issue], which had been translated into Russian and was available in several hundred copies. On December 15, Dr. Tennenbaum addressed the conference on the topic, "The Content of Science Is the Process of Its Development."

LaRouche addressed several other seminars as well, including one hosted by Academician Lvov at the Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, where LaRouche's presentation was titled, "The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and the Strategic Role of Russia." The LaRouches also had individual meetings with Russian scientists and politically active persons. On December 13, they were received by Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov. Representatives of the media were in the audience at LaRouche's public events, while the popular Channel 3 TV program "Russky Dom" ("Russian Home") taped its own interview with him. The December issue of the Russian magazine *Valyutny Spekulyant* (*Currency Dealer*) had just come out, featuring LaRouche in an interview about the global financial crisis.



Lyndon LaRouche speaks at New Delhi seminar. Professor Devendra Kaushik, president of the Maulana Azad Institute for Strategic Studies in Calcutta, is seated beside LaRouche.

India's Intelligentsia Absorbs Global Strategic Overview

Amidst meetings with high-ranking Indian leaders during his Nov. 30-Dec. 6 visit to India, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., keynoted an **EIR** seminar at the India International Center on December 3. The invitation-only session was attended by 35 persons, among them former national Cabinet ministers, high-level economic advisers, key intellectuals, and selected journalists.

LaRouche's presentation was entitled "Growing Global Crisis: The World Needs a New Monetary System."

It has been 18 years since LaRouche last visited India, and a major emphasis of his visit was to meet with old friends, many of whom are leading intellectuals and politicians in the country. LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp LaRouche, who accompanied him on this trip, had devoted considerable time to India's situation during the late 1970's and early 1980's, and had established a relationship with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was a leading figure in the Non-Aligned Movement. LaRouche had written a Forty-Year Development Program for India at that time, which is still resonating among the country's intelligentsia.

On their trip, the LaRouches met

with two former Prime Ministers of India, Chandra Shekhar and I.K. Gujral, and leading officials of the present government. On December 5, they were officially received by India's President K.R. Narayanan.

Reviving the Sovereign Nation-State

The **EIR** seminar was opened by Prof. Devendra Kaushik, retired head of Russian and East European Studies of Jawaharlal Nehru University, now president of Maulana Azad Institute for Strategic Studies in Calcutta. He called LaRouche "one of the most powerful thinkers of our time, for whom economics is not a subject of money and finances, but a commitment to the General Welfare and the Common Good." He also welcomed Helga Zepp LaRouche and her "tireless campaign for the idea of the Eurasian Land-Bridge."

In the discussion at the seminar and in the rest of the LaRouches' many meetings—which included a seminar at the School for International Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, India's leading university—their hosts stressed how much their presence in India was appreciated: "Do not let another 18 years pass, before you come back to our country!"