

## RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

# LaRouche's Glass-Steagall, Credit System, SDE Endorsed

by Rachel Douglas

Nov. 18—This year's Second International Conference on Fundamental Problems of Sustained Development in the System of Nature-Society-Man, held Oct. 29-30 at the Dubna University of Nature, Society and Man, in Russia's Moscow Region, was keynoted by Lyndon LaRouche in a video address (see below). LaRouche's stark warning of the danger of thermonuclear war and his optimistic appeal for a new generation of young scientists to lead the way to mastering Solar-system and galactic processes set the tone for the two days of discussion, which included two additional video presentations by LaRouche movement members. A round table "In Honor of the 90th Birthday of the Modern Universal Scientist Lyndon LaRouche" took place Oct. 30.

Like last year's inaugural conference in the series, the event issued a final resolution endorsing LaRouche's call for reinstitution of the Glass-Steagall principle in banking. This year's resolution went further, supporting the campaign by LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche for creating a credit system to finance physical-economic development. It also backed the proposal for international cooperation on the Strategic Defense of Earth, presented by Benjamin Deniston and Peter Martinson of the LaRouche PAC Basement scientific team (see Resolution, below).

The conference drew nearly 200 people, including many Dubna University students. An Oct. 30

round table on Russian space visionary Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, where the Deniston-Martinson video "Prospects for the Continued Development of Mankind" was shown, had standing room only. Participants came from several countries besides Russia, especially from Kazakstan, where the Dubna group is influential.

### **Pobisk Kuznetsov's Legacy**

The lead organizers of the Dubna conference series are Prof. Oleg Kuznetsov, rector of Dubna University, and Prof. Boris Bolshakov. Professor Kuznetsov also heads the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANS), a large NGO established in the 1990s. Dubna University itself is a state-sponsored institution. Both the RANS and Dubna University are known for promoting the legacy of Academician Vladimir Vernadsky and the Russian Cosmism movement, many of whose leading figures were close to Vernadsky. Professor Bolshakov heads the Scientific School for Sustained Development project, which initiated the Dubna conferences.

Kuznetsov and Bolshakov were also co-authors of books and articles with the late Pobisk Kuznetsov (1924-2001), the brilliant scientist and industrial designer who became a friend and collaborator of LaRouche in the 1990s. At a December 2001 memorial conference on Pobisk Kuznetsov's life, LaRouche de-

livered an inspiring talk titled “Russia’s Crucial Role in Solving the Global Crisis.” He said, “If the world is to come out of this great financial, and monetary, and economic crisis successfully, Russia, as a Eurasian nation, must play a very crucial, central role,” especially through the legacy of Vernadsky’s thinking about life, the Earth’s biosphere, and the domain of human creativity—the noösphere, and through the scientific outlook of unconventional thinkers like Pobisk Kuznetsov. “The scientific potential in Russia has been sleeping for a while,” LaRouche said then, but its awakening will be vital for all mankind. He set forth a Vernadskian approach to the economic development of North Central Eurasia, as “the greatest transformation of the biosphere in history.” (LaRouche’s speech was published in *EIR*, Dec. 28, 2001, along with a biography and reminiscences about Pobisk Kuznetsov.)

It was Pobisk Kuznetsov who invited LaRouche to Russia for the first time, in 1994. The transcript of their public meeting appeared in *EIR* of June 10, 1994, headlined “Russian Scientists: How Did LaRouche Uncover Our Secrets?” In his own work, Pobisk responded excitedly to LaRouche’s Physical Economy teachings. He proposed a new unit for the measurement of relative potential population density, naming it the “La” after LaRouche.

### The Essential Role of Visionaries

This year’s Dubna conference was an opportunity to return to these ideas, as well as for productive debate. Officially the conference was dedicated to two quite disparate events: the 155th anniversary of the birth of Tsiolkovsky, and last June’s Rio+20 Earth Summit on Sustainable Development, held under United Nations auspices.

At the opening of the Tsiolkovsky round table, an audience member exclaimed: “What can an American economist possibly have to say about our Konstantin Tsiolkovsky?!” As it turned out, the heated exchange that followed between Bolshakov and this skeptical



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*Peter Martinson*

questioner was the perfect cue for the Deniston-Martinson video, which had been prerecorded and subtitled in Russian. Martinson began:

“Every generation has its visionaries. Over a hundred years ago, there was Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, one of the greatest rocket visionaries. Today, we have Lyndon LaRouche, one of the greatest economic visionaries of the past 100 years. Visionaries are needed because, first, they inspire younger generations to aspire to greatness.... Even more important, as LaRouche emphasizes in his concept of physical economics, the visionary plays a crucial role in economic growth.”

Martinson polemized, “Economic growth is measured not by money or the amount of monetary profit. Growth is measured by increases in what LaRouche calls Potential Relative Population Density: how many people can potentially be supported per unit area of land. It’s a measure of technological advancement and man’s power over the environment.” He developed the interrelated physical-economy concepts of potential relative population density and rising energy-flux density in technological processes through the application of discoveries of universal physical principles.

“That is why we need visionaries,” Martinson concluded, “This is the importance of visionaries for the economy. They are the source of knowledge, in new discoveries. Thus, a sane government policy is what LaRouche calls the science-driver policy. The government has a mission to identify the boundaries of scientific knowledge, and then a responsibility to invest in making breakthroughs in those crucial areas in scientific knowledge, because those breakthroughs will lead to the survival and improvement of life for the human species, and the increase of our numbers.”

The Deniston-Martinson video then briefly presented the concept of a credit system, as the only viable answer to the eternal question, “How do we pay for



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this?” In the video’s second half, Deniston outlined the SDE concept for moving to protect our planet against asteroid and comet impacts. (LaRouche’s keynote and the Deniston-Martinson video are available on [Youtube](#) in English with Russian subtitles.)

## LaRouche vs. Malthusians and Systems Analysis

The “Rio+20” topic gave rise to even more controversy. Try as many Russian scientists might, to inject pro-development thinking into the UN’s Earth Summit agenda, the underlying axioms of the latter are the notorious notion of “limits to growth,” under which radical Green campaigns were hugely expanded worldwide, beginning just over four decades ago.

At an Oct. 29 round table on Rio+20, the irresolvable contradiction between the Earth Summit and the optimistic outlook of Tsiolkovsky, Vernadsky, Pobisk Kuznetsov, or LaRouche was dramatized through objections raised by one conference participant, the former president of a country in Central Asia. He protested against LaRouche’s overall approach to the economy. Since gross domestic product is a generally accepted measure of economic growth, he demanded, why should LaRouche try to change it to relative potential population density or any other criterion? Representatives of the Pobisk Kuznetsov tradition vehemently refuted this defense of dead-end conventional thinking.

This intense discussion continued into the next day’s LaRouche round table, chaired by Prof. A. Petrov of Dubna University and Sergei Dyshlevsky from the Moscow State Institute for Foreign Relations (MGIMO). In a videotaped speech, this author reviewed LaRouche’s decades-long dialogue with Russian scientific circles. She then focussed on “some of the controversial sides of Lyndon LaRouche’s ideas and work—controversial from the standpoint of today’s generally accepted axioms of policy-making”—by relating how LaRouche built his movement in the 1970s through direct combat against the Club of Rome’s neomalthusians and followers of British Intelligence kingpin Bertrand Russell in economics, systems analysis, and every form of reductionist thinking.

The very term “sustainable development” served as an example. Its Russian translation means “stable,” “steady,” or “sustained” development, and was even a part of the name of the Dubna conference. But in the

West, Douglas said, “since the time of the founding of the Club of Rome in the late 1960s, the first Earth Day in Spring 1970, and the inculcation of ‘green’ axioms in UN and other international forums, ‘sustainable development’ has meant ‘not too much development,’ which ultimately means ‘no development,’ because if you want to have ‘limited development,’ then that ‘limited development’ will wreck your economy, and the result will be no development at all.”

Douglas cited Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s intervention at the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest, where she destabilized John D. Rockefeller III and other genocidalists by saying that any “resource shortage” could be solved through developing controlled thermonuclear fusion power. When Douglas blasted the underlying assumptions of the Rio+20 Earth Summit, as more nakedly set forth in the April 2012 British Royal Society report, “People and the Planet,” and other tracts from Prince Philip’s henchmen about slashing the world’s population to a maximum Earth “carrying capacity” of 1 or 2 billion people, the Dubna audience applauded.

Outlining LaRouche’s half-century battle against systems analysis, information theory, and game theory, Douglas pointed up the infection of the late Soviet Union, and Russia still today, with these ideologies, especially through the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). She played a Russian-subtitled excerpt from Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s October 2012 speech at the Rhodes Forum-Dialogue of Civilizations on the need for a profound paradigm-shift, rejecting the pessimism of these British imperial reductionists, which leads only to a Dark Age.

In their contributions to the LaRouche round table, Prof. Alexander Braginsky and other representatives of Dubna University and Pobisk Kuznetsov’s circles demonstrated their close study and appreciation of LaRouche’s physical-economy as a major contribution to science in our time.



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