

During the wide-ranging further discussion of the Noösphere in the 21st Century, LaRouche's work was invoked many times. The noted physicist Lev Golubchikov, who administers Russia's fusion energy research program for the Ministry of Atomic Energy, rose to make an intervention about the importance of technological revolutions. Addressing the considerable debate that had taken place over the "precise scientific definition" of the Noösphere, Dr. Golubchikov said that the place to get the answer to that question was in the new book *The Economics of the Noösphere*, by Lyndon LaRouche, which he held up. This is a book, he exclaimed, which everybody must read.

Debating the question of "sustainable development" (Russian: "stable, or sustained, development"), some Russian scientists objected to the intention to invest in new energy sources. This is not necessary, one of them argued, since there would be plenty of fuel available, if existing resources were merely used more efficiently. Tennenbaum replied by reminding them that man is a creature of cognition, who *must*

live in a world of scientific discovery; and that engagement in scientific discovery is the necessary environment for the human species, without which human society cannot prosper. Many of the Russian participants were very touched by this polemic.

In rebuttal of the notion of an inevitable "Clash of Civilizations," the October 2001 appeal from Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche (*EIR*, Oct. 26, 2001) for an international correspondence on the "Dialogue of Civilizations," was read aloud to the conference in Russian. Academician Myasnikov also spoke to this point, referring to recent productive, high-level talks among Russia, India, and China.

The first day of the conference concluded with a concert, given by musicians from the Moscow Conservatory. A Haydn trio for oboe, flute, and 'cello was followed by various piano pieces, and songs by Mozart and Rossini, as well as traditional Russian songs. The conference adopted a resolution, which attacks monetarism and Malthusianism.

Relations With Europe As The Crisis Deepens

Schiller Institute representatives Jonathan Tennenbaum and Karl-Michael Vitt also took part in the annual Ambassadorial Reception, held by the Russian organization Federal Appraisal Foundation (FFO) on the evening of Nov. 28. This year's topic was "The Development Of Financial Relations Between European Countries And Russian Business Circles," on the eve of introduction of the cash euro. Bankers, businessmen, and representatives of other institutions, including several foreign embassies, were in attendance.

James Wright, representative of the European Commission in Russia, briefed them on the inauguration of the euro. Following Wright, Andrei Kobayakov of *Russian Entrepreneur* gave a devastating account of the international financial crisis, which is driven by the U.S. Federal Reserve's liquidity-pumping.

Tennenbaum devoted his remarks to the importance of regional economic cooperation, including in the monetary realm, in support of real economic activity. He outlined long-term cooperation through development of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Given the dimensions of financial defaults already under way, it is clearly time to move to a new system, such as LaRouche has put forward. Within this, Tennenbaum said Russia has plenty of room for coop-

eration with Europe, but also with the nations of Asia, and with the United States—since the Fed's policies are destroying the U.S. economy, too.

Dr. Sergei Glazyev spoke here, as well, on the inevitability of world financial collapse. The leading Duma economist said that the military mobilization after Sept. 11 had temporarily stabilized the dollar, but not for long. The Federal Reserve System's practice of unlimited cash emissions inevitably leads to hyperinflation. But, Glazyev warned, the situation immediately ahead cannot be reduced to a fight between the United States and Europe, in which Russia should somehow jockey for position. The fight is not between the United States and Europe; it is between the oligarchy and the interests of all mankind. The Federal Reserve System does not represent the national interests of the United States, but is the tool of a clique of financiers.

As for the euro, Glazyev said that shifting into use of the euro has its proper place—in the denomination of trade between Europe and Russia. (Glazyev has previously called for conducting such trade in euros and in rubles, making the ruble into a "reserve currency on the scale of Eurasia.") In general, there should be a return to the use of national currencies. The Chinese yuan is a stable currency, and is gold-backed. The Indian rupee is a stable currency. Asian moves towards the establishment of stable currency relations should be welcomed.

Calling for a "just order" in economic affairs, Glazyev stressed again that the Federal Reserve System is a supranational institution, and that the American population will be a chief victim of the dollar crash.