

## Russian Symposium Honors P. Kuznetsov

Some 70 scientists and representatives of scientific, political, and military institutions in Russia attended a May 30-June 1 symposium held in Moscow dedicated to the upcoming second anniversary of the death of Pobisk Kuznetsov, known as “the 20th-Century Russian Leonardo da Vinci.” The symposium, on “New Technologies and the Global Challenges for Civilization,” continued an organizing and discussion process launched in December 2001, at a memorable Moscow event that was addressed by Lyndon LaRouche and his wife, Helga. Although he could not attend this time, LaRouche’s ideas and influence were very much present at the event, both for their crucial importance to the subject under discussion, and because of LaRouche’s scientific friendship with Kuznetsov, which has become almost a legend in Russia (see *EIR*, Dec. 28, 2001).

Participants included scientists and experts from the Russian Ministry of Science and Industry, the Ministry of Education, the State Duma and Federation Council, the National Security Council, the Presidium and several Institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Russian Academy of Natural Science, and leading veterans of the Russian space program and military scientific research. Many in attendance had been involved in one or more of the myriad projects directed by Kuznetsov, from the design of life-support systems for the Soviet manned space program, to a secret Soviet project involving the application of tensor-based mathematical methods to the analysis of physical economy. Speakers included Pavel V. Florensky, grandson of the famous Russian philosopher and scientist who had been a collaborator of biogeochemist Vladimir I. Vernadsky, whose work is often cited by LaRouche.

To open the symposium’s deliberations, chairman Yuri Gromyko read a poetic message of greeting from LaRouche

(see below), focussing on the axiomatic follies of all the world’s leading governments and institutions, and the need for individuals today to assert the same defiantly truthful attitude, as the little boy in “The Emperor’s New Clothes.” The message elicited a joyful response from the participants, many of whom referred to LaRouche and his work during the presentations and discussion sessions. Copies of a translation of LaRouche’s article on “The Legacy of Mendeleev and Vernadsky: The Spirit of Russia’s Science,” written for a conference on Vernadsky in November 2001, were distributed to the attendees (see *EIR*, Dec. 7, 2001).

### Breakthroughs in Science

The conference presentations covered an extraordinarily wide range of topics of science, education, economics, and politics, all subsumed under Vernadsky’s concept of the Noösphere and the life work of Pobisk Kuznetsov. Of particular interest were a number of papers pointing to potentially revolutionary scientific and technological developments, ranging from new forms of nuclear energy, aircraft based on novel aerodynamic principles, high-temperature chemical processes for production of hydrogen, super-high-density biomass production in artificial environments, and the principles of “spontaneous generation” of petroleum and other raw materials by geological processes, to the role of the Golden Section in modern chemistry and quantum physics.

A central topic of discussion was how to organize actual projects, to realize the tremendous untapped potential of already-existing advanced technologies for the development of Russia and the world as a whole. As Yuri Gromyko and others emphasized, that task involves not only the mobilization of resources, but above all a change in people’s way of thinking. That point was underlined, in a different way, by Florensky’s biting refutation of the dogmas of so-called environmentalism, in his remarks to the symposium.

LaRouche collaborator Jonathan Tennenbaum addressed the event twice: first in the opening session, on the significance of Kuznetsov’s personality and work for rebuilding today’s devastated world, and on the relationship between the lawful nature of scientific and technological progress as a whole, and the sovereign nature of the individual creative human mind; and later in a provocative presentation on “Kepler versus Newton.” The second presentation focussed on the fraud of the inductive-deductive method promoted by Newton in his “Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy,” as opposed to Kepler’s proof of the efficiency of *physical principles* lying above and beyond the reach of mathematics per se, and reflected in the actual harmonic ordering of the solar system.

Tennenbaum’s presentation led, among other things, to a fruitful exchange on the proper use of tensors in physical economy, as opposed to the incompetence of “systems analysis,” in measuring the impact of individual human cognition

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on the economic process as a whole. At issue is the same point that Carl Gauss made in refuting the incompetence of Euler and Lagrange's formalist methods, by demonstrating the physical principle underlying so-called "imaginary numbers."

Gromyko closed the conference, recalling LaRouche's opening greeting and noting that the assembled audience represented a new kind of movement, with special qualifications as well as responsibility to act in the world today.

## How To Steer A Sinking Ship

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*This statement was delivered to the Moscow symposium on LaRouche's behalf, by Schiller Institute scientific adviser Jonathan Tennenbaum.*

May 26, 2002

The ship sank, because the captain gave blind trust to the ancient map he had been instructed to use. Is that not the situation with most among the governments and leading polit-

ical parties of today's world? Are governments not controlled by assumptions which have no provable scientific basis, but which are accepted and followed as a matter of political authority, diplomatic agreements, or simply wishful, but prevalent popular opinions?

Or, take the worse case, in which the sinking ship is already settling down, as it prepares to plunge to the depths. At that point, a ship's official rushes in, assuring the terrified passengers that "Those are just rumors. The ship is not sinking. See!" he proclaims triumphantly, pointing to the stock-market chart he is holding up for all to see, "there are no reefs anywhere near this place!"

That is a fair description of the condition of political leadership and official economic forecasters throughout most of the world today. It is also the prevalent state of official science, in which arbitrary political doctrines, not science, are treated as if they were infallible principles of the universe. In place of science, mathematicians and others design games, which many people play with the obsessiveness of a compulsive gambler, who has gambled for three days without sleep, and is about to stake his life on one final throw of a pair of crooked dice.

Around most of the world today, there is a sea of such madness. The world is at the fag end of a system by which we have been ruled for much too long. It is a world in which it is usually said, "There is no truth, but only opinion." A world in which it is often said, "But, you can not go against popular opinion."

There is a famous story, by Denmark's beloved Hans Christian Andersen, about "The Emperor's New Suit of Clothes." In that story, a pair of swindlers persuade the foolish Emperor and his advisers that the swindlers are crafting a wonderful suit of clothes for him. The clothes are, in fact, nonexistent, but the desire to believe is very strong, among the Emperor, his advisers, and the population of that city. So, on the appointed day, the Emperor steps forth from his palace to display his wonderful clothes to the admiring crowds of subjects standing at the sides of the streets. All goes well, until a little boy's voice penetrates the awesome stillness: "But, Daddy, he has nothing on!"

We need the voice of that little boy today. Perhaps, some of us should create that voice, a voice, as of an innocent child's, to be heard around most of the waiting, suffering world.



*Pobisk Kuznetsov in April 1994, during a visit to Russia by Lyndon LaRouche, when the two first met. Kuznetsov and LaRouche became fast friends, kindred spirits in the investigation of the science of physical economy and scientific breakthroughs generally.*