

LaRouche's Jubilee Celebrated In Russia, Eurasia

by Rachel Douglas

Sept. 16—Congratulations to Lyndon LaRouche on his 90th birthday came from an array of intellectuals and political figures of Russia and Ukraine, where he is famous for his more than half-a-century-long track record as an economist and, especially, his international fight for economic justice over the two decades since the breakup of the Soviet Union. Messages also arrived from Armenia, Georgia, and Tajikistan.

The Russian weekly *Zavtra*, which is read in various layers of the Russian political elite, featured a short interview with LaRouche on the front page of its Sept. 5 issue, together with an in-depth biographical article inside. The latter are excerpted below, together with the congratulatory messages published on the Terra America analytical website, specializing in U.S. affairs, and the political sites of the Russian Anti-Globalist Resistance movement and the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine, led by economist Natalia Vitrenko.

The authors of the published congratulations, as well as a flood of contributions from these countries to a limited-edition *Festschrift* for the occasion, took note of LaRouche's consistent warnings that the post-1971 financial order would lead to economic disaster on a worldwide scale, threatening to precipitate a new dark age, and his urging that the post-Soviet nations of Eurasia avoid the pitfalls of that globalization policy.

"The Soviet Union had broken up and the economy and political system were collapsing," Armenian political activist Igor Muradjian recalled in his message, referring to the early 1990s. "Fairly quickly, liberal and monetarist economic theories and policies began to be implemented in the countries of this region. These were treated as if they were the only option and could not be criticized. . . . In that period, the economic and political ideas of Lyndon LaRouche played an important role in the fight for alternative approaches and a different world view. . . . Today, everybody can see perfectly clearly that the economic crisis that has swamped the world is rooted in the flaws Lyndon LaRouche and his

associates were talking about and warning of then. . . . [T]he mistake made by people who did understand the significance and the content of LaRouche's ideas, was not to promote them energetically enough. . . . LaRouche's theory and ideas have without question become some of the most important ones in world socioeconomic and political thinking."

The Board of the Tajik Social and Ecological Union wrote in its greeting: "We are amazed and delighted at his persistence and virtue in defending us all, and the planet, from the destructive actions of irresponsible financiers and their protectors."

Physical-Economy and Vernadsky's Noösphere

As much as for the warnings he issued, LaRouche is famous in Russia for his writings on physical-economy and the proposals he has offered for the real economic development of Eurasia, the rest of the planet, and the Solar System. Prof. Stanislav Nekrasov, chairman of the Sverdlovsk Regional Division of the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society of Russia, reported that his organization has studied and written about LaRouche over the course of two decades, because "this concept of Lyndon LaRouche, 'physical-economy,' is of great interest to those who think about the destiny of civilization. . . . We believe that the philosophical and cultural views of Lyndon LaRouche concerning the collapse of the world financial speculative-bubble system have made a contribution to deliberations on the destiny of our planet and civilization."

Reflecting the great respect for him among economists associated with the Russian Academy of Sciences, LaRouche received personal greetings from Academician Sergei Glazyev and Prof. Stanislav Menshikov, the eminent specialist on the United States. Each of them had hosted LaRouche in Moscow during the 2001-10 decade. Glazyev, who convened 2001 Russian State Duma hearings on the global financial crisis, at which LaRouche testified, wrote: "Your gift of foresight and the

prognoses you made, long before the world financial crisis, on the coming collapse of the existing international financial system, have earned you the fame of a prophet and a guru on key problems for the development of mankind! I sincerely wish you new creative accomplishments . . . and the happiness of seeing the realization of your proposals and recommendations for the recovery and development of the world economy.”

Several other leading scientists welcomed LaRouche’s campaign to bring the ideas of the Russian-Ukrainian scientist V.I. Vernadsky into their rightful, central place in economic science. Academicians Yuri Malyshev and Dmitri Rundqvist, respectively, the director and the scientific leader of the State Geological Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences (SGM RAS), signed a greeting from several of the Museum’s scientists, who told LaRouche, “Your application of Vernadsky’s ideas in economy and politics is especially outstanding, and we particularly prize your efforts to promote the Noösphere concept in all possible ways. Not only translations of Vernadsky’s books, but also the spirit of your publications, the multiple journals issued in the USA, Germany, France, and other countries, keep on helping people to appreciate real values, instead of the surrogates that dominate modern civilization. We believe in the necessity of constructive changes, and we stand together with you . . . for the sake of real progress. Physical-economy, expressed in the development of infrastructure, is the only way for humanity to improve our World instead of destroying it.”

Prof. Georgi Naumov, also of the SGM RAS, wrote of using LaRouche’s book, *The Economics of the Noösphere*, in teaching his students. Teachers from the Moscow State Institute of Foreign Relations (MGIMO, the Foreign Ministry university), and the Moscow University of the Humanities, also cited their classroom use of LaRouche’s writings on physical-economy. Museum director Alexander Ignatenko (Kremenchuk, Ukraine), independent researcher Alexander Subbotin, and others also described using LaRouche’s ideas in their work.

‘Patriots of Various Countries’

On the very day of LaRouche’s Jubilee, congratulations to him were also voiced by participants in the founding meeting of a new political club of Russian intellectuals, held in Izborsk, an ancient Russian town in the Pskov Region of western Russia. Economist Mikhail Delyagin, who attended the charter gathering of the Izborsk Club, noted in an interview with *Komso-*

molskaya Pravda, that the new project drew participants from the so-called patriotic opposition, as well as government officials.

The meeting was opened by Russian Federation Minister of Culture Vladimir Medinsky, a historian. Another historian, director Natalya Narochnitskaya of Russia’s Paris-based official Institute for Democracy and Cooperation, addressed the meeting by Skype video. Other participants included senior editors Alexander Prokhanov and Alexander Nagorny of *Zavtra*, historian Andrei Fursov, Gen. Leonid Ivashov, economists Andrei Kobayakov and Delyagin, and political analysts Maxim Kalashnikov, Vitali Averyanov, Maxim Shevchenko, and Nikolai Starikov.

The mission of the new club, according to Delyagin, is to “listen to the future,” and reshape Russia’s geopolitical identity in the context of the breakdown of “the global ruling class.” That disintegration, he said, “restores certain historical opportunities for Russia.” At the same time, he said, “the conditions are created for uniting the patriots of various countries against that class. . . . In this situation, liberalism, which diverts the state from being a servant of the people, toward servicing global business, becomes irrelevant even for its current masters. For the first time in a quarter century, the party of treason is vulnerable in our country.”

Delyagin said, “The discussions were substantial, especially on contemporary and historical social engineering, comparative literature, German social policy, the illegal drug trade, and methodological approaches to studying psychological and diplomatic aspects of World War II. And, of course, we congratulated Lyndon LaRouche, an ideological brother of many of those present, on his 90th birthday.”

Views of the U.S.A.

In the current time of international strategic tension, when U.S. involvement in geopolitical adventures and wars overseas has given the United States a strong enemy image in Russia, the status of LaRouche as an ambassador for the true historical identity of his country and a promoter of “A World of Sovereign Nation-States” (as in the title of one of his works that was issued in Russian translation), shines from many of the birthday messages. Invoking our World War II alliance against fascism, several writers brought up the potential of genuine Russian-American partnership.

“We highly esteem Lyndon LaRouche as a true patriot of his country, the United States of America, and a



RNS/Rachel Douglas

In May 2007, LaRouche was a guest at the Russian Academy of Sciences' celebration to honor the 80th birthday of Prof. Stanislav Menshikov. The two are shown in this photo from the occasion.

veteran of our common fight against fascism and militarism in 1939-1945,” wrote the Russian Anti-Globalist Resistance group in its message (see below). “Because of our cooperation with the LaRouche movement, many of our Russian comrades-in-struggle have learned to see the United States as a country with a great culture and profoundly significant history, which is just as much threatened by globalization as are all other countries in the world.”

Professor Nekrasov of the Znaniye Society: “[W]e saw in Lyndon LaRouche a great friend of Russia and of Russians: a citizen who highly valued and was developing the republican traditions of the USA and Russia, while fighting against the economic degeneration of America from the status of an industrialized nation it had achieved, and also working to provide a foundation for the idea of ‘physical economy’.”

Professors O.L. Kuznetsov, president of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RANS), and B. Ye. Bolshakov, both of Dubna University: “Just as the great Franklin Roosevelt, during the most difficult years of the Second World War, instilled hope and faith in the common victory of the Allies over Hitler’s Germany, you, through your enormous and fruitful public, political, and scientific work, give people all over the world hope and faith in the victory of Reason over the thirst for greedy gains at any price.”

Bureau for Human Rights without Borders director

Victor Kuzin, a human rights activist who visited LaRouche in U.S. Federal prison in 1993, and served on the Independent Commission that reviewed evidence excluded from LaRouche’s frame-up trial, cited the seemingly miraculous quality of optimism in the honoree’s commitment to the United States and his international work: “[Y]our patriotism, insofar as I understand it, contains not the least bit of national egoism. This is what makes those feelings akin to the patriotism of Russian people. Finally, I cannot omit mentioning one astonishing quality of yours, which probably no one else will make note of. That is your selfless ability to believe that one fine day, in some miraculous way, the scoundrels and crooks, who in modern ‘democratic society’ turn up at the helm of state with dispiriting regularity, can be reborn as ‘white knights.’ I myself am unable to share such optimism, but I genuinely admire this splendid inclination of your soul, and I consider it divine. It

could even be said that this characteristic of yours is ‘infectious’—like monetarism, except positive. Surrendering to it, at times it is possible to think that any minute, just a little bit longer . . . and the magical metamorphosis will occur. I so want to believe that!”

Nick Mocking, a Russia-born retired engineer living in Ukraine (raised in Russia after the 1936 arrest and death of his father, an American engineer in the Moscow offices of the American industrial architect Albert Kahn), sent his jubilee wishes to LaRouche in American political terms of reference: “I . . . wish for the Glass-Steagall Law and a Hamiltonian Credit System to be restored in the months ahead, and for your ideas and the great project of NAWAPA XXI to begin to be implemented next year.”

Mocking noted LaRouche’s influence in Russia, demonstrated by the fact that “the Standing Methodological Seminar at the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences [the Lebedev Institute] termed you ‘one of the most outstanding original thinkers of the 20th Century,’” and suggested, “As a world-class economist and continuer of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s system, you of course should not only have been elected President of the USA already in 1976, but you should also have received a Nobel Prize.”

The Russian historian Andrei Fursov also situated LaRouche’s work in universal terms, writing: “The world is entering a very dangerous period, just as Lyndon

LaRouche, his colleagues and some other scholars have predicted. The last Great Hunt of the capitalist epoch seems to be beginning. Its main prize is Eurasia, especially Northern Eurasia with its space and resources. Those who are using mercenaries to fight against the Syrian people and President Assad today in fact are aiming at Russia and China. . . . We should strive to make this hunt the last one for the hunters themselves. In such periods, genuine knowledge of reality acquires crucial importance; it becomes a psycho-historical weapon of extreme strength. Lyndon LaRouche is one of the most important general designers of such weapons. His works are not a purely academic exercise; like all real knowledge, they oblige people to act and they show the direction of action, serving as a guide for it.”

Documentation

Here are excerpts from additional congratulations and celebratory comments.

Zavtra: ‘A Word about Lyndon LaRouche’

On Sept. 8, 2012, the American economist and political figure Lyndon LaRouche turns 90 years of age. We send our heartfelt congratulations to this outstanding American economist and political figure, and we wish him strong health and new creative achievements.

Readers of *Zavtra* have had the opportunity to become familiar with L. LaRouche’s views in numerous interviews and articles, beginning with our issue dated July 7, 2001, which contained D. Tukmakov’s article “In the Image of God (LaRouche’s Physical Economy as the Overcoming of Entropy)” and an interview with him, conducted by Tatyana Shishova, titled “The Sparkle and the Wretchedness of the New Roman Empire.” These publications presented essential aspects of LaRouche’s economic and historical investigations: “But why,” wrote Tukmakov, “do leading economists and politicians of our planet, deceiving people, lead their populations toward catastrophe? In LaRouche’s view, it is because “the collapse was largely caused by flaws in the thinking of policy-makers. This collapse stems from the influence of zero-growth economic ideas, which were embedded as axioms in the works of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and, more recently, in systems analysis, which was introduced into economics after 1938 by the radical positivist John von Neumann.”

A descendant of Pilgrim settlers of New England in

the 17th Century, LaRouche was born in the family of a shoe-manufacturer in New Hampshire. (For many years he would often wear a bow-tie, which was a practical matter as well as a symbol of American engineers and inventors in the mid-20th Century, and a sign of respect for people working in the physical production industries.) Regarding American cultural and political traditions, LaRouche himself mentions “the continuing, live influence” at the family dinner table in the 1920s of his great-great-grandfather, a man of Abraham Lincoln’s generation and an anti-slavery activist in the mid-19th Century.

L. LaRouche served in the U.S. Army (1944-1946) in India and Burma. In Calcutta he witnessed India’s struggle for independence from British tyranny. His political involvement dates from that time. Like many people all over the world, LaRouche had great hopes for cooperation between Franklin Roosevelt’s USA and the Soviet Union in the postwar and post-colonial reconstruction of the world. But he returned from India to a United States where Harry Truman was President, rather than Roosevelt. The Cold War had begun.

LaRouche charted his own independent course in economic science, outside of generally accepted university norms. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, he began to have a reputation among economists as an irreconcilable critic of the Wiener-Shannon information theory and von Neumann’s game theory. As he developed his ideas about “physical-economy,” LaRouche turned to the works of Leibniz and Bernhard Riemann, as well as Vernadsky’s conception of the Noösphere.

In 1959-1960 LaRouche made a long-term forecast that, if the USA adhered to its economic policies of that time, a series of international financial and monetary shocks would occur in the second half of the 1960s, leading to the termination of the Bretton Woods agreements. And so it happened: The British pound sterling was devalued in November 1967, followed by the liquidation of the Bretton Woods system after Aug. 15, 1971. With the adoption of a floating-exchange-rate system, LaRouche warned that the rupture of normal ties between financial assets and the real economy, and the overall inflation of purely financial speculation and bubbles, would result not merely in a new cyclical crisis, but a systemic one—a general crisis of the global economic system.

At the turn of the 1960s to the 1970s, LaRouche organized from within U.S. and European student milieu a philosophical association of supporters of scientific

and technological progress and Classical culture, which did battle simultaneously against the Club of Rome malthusians and the rock-drug-sex counterculture. In 1974, he founded the research center that began to publish the weekly *Executive Intelligence Review*, and he was the initiator of the Fusion Energy Foundation. In 1977 LaRouche married German citizen Helga Zepp, who founded the Schiller Institute in 1984.

Starting in 1976, LaRouche ran for President of the United States eight times. The theme of these campaigns was that the world financial crisis, the threat of war, and radical population reduction throughout the planet were inevitable, unless the axioms of economic policy-making were changed.

LaRouche's meetings with Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi (1982, 1983), and President José López Portillo of Mexico (1982), were accompanied by his authorship of projects titled "A 40-year Program To Make India an Industrial Giant" and "Operation Juárez," which was designed to replace the debt slavery of the developing nations with continental projects for infrastructure development, industry, and agriculture.

During those years LaRouche also served as an unofficial advisor to the Administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, winning the adoption of his idea that would become known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. In LaRouche's conception, the SDI was to have been an area of scientific and technological cooperation between the USA and the USSR for "the common goals of mankind"—military-strategic security, and economic progress at the frontiers of science and the economy.

The opponents of LaRouche's initiatives for a just world economic order and scientific-strategic cooperation launched legal frame-ups against him, resulting in his imprisonment for five years (1989-1994). Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark observed that the LaRouche case "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge."

In December 1991, LaRouche warned that the City of London and Wall Street international financiers who were behind the financial bubbles system, now intended to turn the countries of the former Soviet Union into an area for looting, asset-stripping, and expansion of the narcotics trade. "If [President Boris] Yeltsin, for example, and his government, were to go with a reform of the type which [his advisors] demand, chiefly from the An-

glo-American side," said LaRouche, the result would be "chaos" and "a strategic threat." He called on his supporters to develop and campaign for a program of continental development corridors—the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which could be financed by a new credit system, modelled on Alexander Hamilton's historical American System of Political Economy and the analogous approaches of Friedrich List and Count Witte.

Lyndon LaRouche's 1984 book, *So, You Wish to Learn All about Economics?* was published in Russian in 1992 (Moscow: Schiller Institute for Science and Culture; Ukrainian University in Moscow), with a second volume, *The Science of Physical Economy as the Platonic Epistemological Basis for All Branches of Human Knowledge*, appearing in 1997 (Moscow: Nauchnaya Kniga). The stenographic record of a round table held with LaRouche on "Russia, the USA, and the Global Financial Crisis" (with introductory remarks by Academician Leonid Abalkin) was published in 1996 (Moscow: Institute of Social and Political Research, Russian Academy of Sciences). Russian matters have figured prominently in LaRouche's writings during the past two decades, including such articles as: "Memorandum: Prospects for Russian Economic Recovery" (1995), "The Vernadsky Strategy" (2001), "The Spirit of Russia's Science" (2001), "The World's Political Map Changes: Mendeleev Would Have Agreed" (2007; paper presented at the Moscow conference on Megaprojects of Russia's East: the Transcontinental Eurasia-America Mainline across the Bering Strait"), and "Free Trade vs. National Interest: the Economic Debate about Russia" (2008).

In the 1994-2007 period, Lyndon LaRouche visited the Russian capital several times, taking part in conferences of the Vernadsky State Geological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), the RAS Institute of the Far East, and other places. He addressed seminars at the RAS Institute of Economics, the RAS Institute of Oriental Studies, and other venues on controversial topics such as "We Must Attack the Mathematicians To Solve the Economic Crisis" (1995), "Nothing Can Save the Current System" (1996), and "Russia's Crucial Role in Solving the Global Crisis" (2001).

LaRouche testified at hearings held June 29, 2001 in the Russian State Duma on "Measures To Ensure the Russian Economy's Development under Conditions of Destabilization of the World Financial System." In the Spring of 2007, he was an honored foreign guest at the ceremonial session held at the Russian Academy of Sci-

ences to honor the 80th birthday of Professor S.M. Menshikov.

As he approaches his 90th birthday, Lyndon LaRouche regularly writes for *EIR* and speaks on the web TV channel of his LaRouche Political Action Committee, calling for an urgent change in economic policy: the restoration of Roosevelt's Glass-Steagall principle (separation of normal lending to the real economy, from the speculative operations of the investment banks), the institution of sovereign credit systems in place of the bankrupt monetary and financial system of the entire post-1971 era, and the immediate launch of major development projects to uplift the economy of every country and the entire planet.

He devotes particular attention to issues of space exploration and the Strategic Defense of Earth, while demanding, in the short term, the nomination of a different Presidential candidate by the U.S. Democratic Party, in order to reduce the danger of war that is linked with a continuation of the policies of Barack Obama.

Terra America: 'A Truly Universal Thinker'

Editorial board members Boris Mezhuyev, Nikita Kurkin, Kirill Benediktov, Dmitri Drobnitsky, Alexei Chernyayev, and Natalya Demchenko sent the following message. In Spring 2012 Terra America published a five-part series on LaRouche.

Terra America, the first Russian website devoted to American studies, warmly congratulates Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche on his 90th birthday jubilee.

We value Lyndon LaRouche as a bold and independent intellectual, and one of the few writers in the world today who may be called a truly universal thinker. We are pleased to see Lyndon LaRouche as an author for our publication. Lyndon LaRouche is not only the author of profound and innovative political and philosophical works; he is also the creator of a fundamental intellectual system, which relies on the methodology and effective work of a research center. This is one of the most productive think tanks in the world, and it is impossible to ignore the research findings of his associates when analyzing the problems of the world today, however shocking they might be. The integrated research model developed by Lyndon LaRouche and his colleagues, permeated as it is by a spirit of independent thinking, may be adopted and creatively developed in other countries, including Russia, where LaRouche has many true followers and supporters.

We would like particularly to emphasize Lyndon La-

Rouche's good will toward our country: he recognizes Russia's role in world politics and respects its culture and civilizational mission. It is no accident that the first and most profound student of LaRouche in our country, Taras Muranivsky, called him "a true friend of Russia."

We value Lyndon LaRouche's optimistic view of Russia's future, his justified criticism of the "liberal" reforms conducted during the 1990s and the negative role of international speculative finance capital in today's economy, and his unflinching optimism regarding mankind's future in space. Terra America welcomes Lyndon LaRouche's innovative imagination and his readiness to propose and promote the implementation of infrastructure and transportation projects like the construction a global Eurasian-American transport network with a tunnel under the Bering Strait.

The authors and editors of Terra America would like, on the day of his 90th birthday jubilee, to express our abiding respect for Lyndon LaRouche and to wish him long years of life, filled with spiritual and political struggle, philosophical exploration, and creative accomplishments!

Haik Babookhanian, Member of Parliament, Armenia

Allow me to congratulate you on your 90th birthday jubilee and to wish you strong health and inexhaustible energy for continuing all that you have undertaken, and the victory of your ideas. We are convinced that the ideas you have proposed for reform of the world financial system and the creation of new, just economic relations in the world are the most promising guidelines for the development of mankind, for overcoming the world economic crisis, and for creating stability throughout the world.

You are not only well known in Armenia, but many politicians, economists, and cultural figures consider themselves your co-thinker and comrade-in-struggle. Your book [*So, You Wish to Learn All about Economics?*], which was published in Yerevan in 1995 in the Armenian language, as well as your numerous articles and interviews, which have been, and continue to be published in our press, have not only given our readers a complete picture of your ideas and of the development of the world situation as a whole, but they have also inspired those patriotic forces who are struggling for national sovereignty and the development of just economic cooperation on the regional and international level, and for freedom from the dictates of the international banking oligarchy. . . .

We extend to you our deep gratitude for the titanic efforts which you have devoted to the good of mankind and your tireless work on developing new ideas.

The Russian Anti-Globalist Resistance

The Russian Anti-Globalists are glad to congratulate the world-famous scholar and public figure Lyndon LaRouche on this glorious jubilee, his 90th birthday.

The whole world knows Mr. LaRouche as an outstanding economist, who was able, 30 years before the present events, to discern the oncoming world financial crisis. The forecasts, analysis, and solutions to save the situation, stated by Mr. LaRouche, were so bold and daring, that the great majority of scholars were simply unable to accept them, and only now have they begun to appreciate his forecasts.

The Anti-Globalists of Russia have been following the thinking and publications of Lyndon LaRouche attentively for over ten years. This is the case for his work not only in economics, but also in the spiritual-cultural realm, where the honoree and his wife, Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, have set forth ideas of the highest importance for the future of mankind. . . .

We highly esteem Lyndon LaRouche as a true patriot of his country, the United States of America, and a veteran of our common fight against fascism and militarism in 1939-1945. Because of our cooperation with the LaRouche movement, many of our Russian comrades-in-struggle have learned to see the United States as a country with a great culture and profoundly significant history, which is just as much threatened by globalization as are all other countries in the world.

We know how thorny the path has been for Mr. LaRouche in politics, where his campaigns for President were followed by incarceration. The endurance and courage of this man is all the more admirable, as he has defended his views for over half a century and they have found support in many countries around the world.

With all our hearts we wish Mr. Lyndon LaRouche health and new achievements in his scientific and public work for the good of all humanity. May he live long!

Dr. Natalia Vitrenko, Ukraine

Natalia Vitrenko is the chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine, a doctor of economics, and former member of the Supreme Rada (Parliament).

It is an enormous joy and the highest honor to congratulate you on this wonderful jubilee, your 90th birthday! I am happy to know you personally, as well as

[through] your scientific works and speeches. . . . Your encyclopedic knowledge, mustered with the iron logic of an investigator, has boldly and honestly shown to all mankind the threat of a collapse of civilization, and you have pointed the way toward an alternative to that catastrophic scenario. . . . Your science of physical economy is permeated with humanism and the highest spiritual values. That is what drove you to expose so mercilessly the flaws of the current world financial system, bank speculation, and the destructive operations of the International Monetary Fund.

Your genius was manifest in your ability to capture, in the simple Triple Curve graphic, the collapse of the world economy that was inevitable if the liberal postulates and prescriptions of the IMF were applied. . . .

Realizing that the greed and illiteracy of the political elites made them unable to withstand the world collapse, and thus would produce horrible anthropogenic catastrophes and threaten the lives of billions of people, you turned your talents to demonstrating the feasibility of specific projects to save mankind. These include "transportation corridors," linking countries and continents together with major infrastructure, including high-technology manufacturing complexes. And then came plans for the development of Mars. Mankind needs a creative dream. And the exploration and development of Mars, rather than an arms race or any attempt to achieve world domination by unleashing war, is your creative global initiative.

Lyn, you have also rendered unquestionable service through your tremendous political activity as a candidate for the U.S. Presidency and builder of the Schiller Institute, which brought together scientists from all continents, and became a platform for an alternative to the reforms of the IMF, the World Trade Organization, and the World Bank. On that platform, under your leadership, representatives of 39 countries, in December 1995, adopted the "Memorandum to Mankind," the importance of which increases with each passing year. I am proud to have had a direct role in drafting it.

Dear Lyn! It is not only through your scientific, public, and political activity that you have won worldwide respect and esteem, but also by your inexhaustible energy at your physically advanced, but spiritually young age. You deserve to be emulated, and I personally have decided to compete with you in this regard. I sincerely wish you, our dear Lyn, many more years of such an active, productive, and intellectually full life. May you enjoy health, happiness, love, and the victory of your ideas.