

What we have outlined for the illustrative case, of successive phase-changes under conditions of growth, is true for the case of economic decline, the case for the step-wise collapse of the economy under continuation of the Carter-Volcker policy of October 1979.

There is no middle ground between growth and devolution. There is no possible condition under which a linear policy-model of an economic process can sustain equilibrium over a period of even several years in the modern world.

All linear models are intrinsically zero-technological-growth models. All societies governed by zero-technological-growth in policy-making are economies undergoing entropic collapse, being directed into a devolutionary series of phase-changes.

Thus, in any circumstance in which linear thinking respecting economic processes shapes the policies of governments, banking, and so forth, that society is being directed into a devolutionary spiral, which, if continued, means convergence upon genocide. Lowering of the effective productivity of the economy (e.g., through unemployment of goods-producing labor, cannibalization of existing productive capacities, etc.) has the ecological effect of lowering the potential relative population-density. When the potential relative population-density is pushed down, as by Friedman and Volcker types of monetarism, below the level of the existing population, genocide emerges.

*Part Two of this article will appear next week.*

1. LaRouche, Lyndon H., Jr., & Goldman, David, *The Ugly Truth About Milton Friedman*, New York, 1981.
2. *The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior*, Princeton, 1944.
3. LaRouche, Goldman, *op. cit.*
4. Leibniz's published report on the discovery of the differential calculus was sent to the Paris printer in 1676, as Leibniz was leaving France, to return to Germany. For unexplained reasons, publication of this paper, which exists and whose authenticity is determined by datable elements of the Leibniz archives, was suppressed. This date, 1676, is eleven years prior to Newton's publication of an unusable concoction on which his reputation as inventor of the calculus was alleged to depend.
5. Alexander Hamilton, Report to the U.S. Congress, *On The Subject of Manufactures*, 1791.
6. Valenti, Philip, "Leibniz, Papin, and the Steam Engine," *Fusion*, December 1979.
7. On "phase-change" analogy for economies, see Bardwell, Steven & Parpart, Uwe, "Economics: the Thermohydrodynamic View," *Executive Intelligence Review*, May 6, 1981.
8. Goldman, David P., "Why the EIR Model Beat Wall Street's 1980 Projections," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. 7, No. 34, Sept. 1, 1980.

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## Profile

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# Club of Rome moles in the Soviet Union

by Rachel Douglas, Soviet Sector Editor

In April 1979, the popular Russian weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* introduced its readers to the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg near Vienna, Austria. "People At A Globe," was its title for an article that concluded with the reporter's vision of people peering over a globe of the Earth—"a live, huge, eternal, small, defenseless, slightly flattened ball."

The image is familiar enough from the tracts of environmentalists who would like to rid the globe chiefly of people. But who are these Soviet globalists?

Dzhermen Gvishiani, the Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee on Science and Technology and the son-in-law of the late Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, is the Soviet systems analysis promoter best known in the West, for he and McGeorge Bundy are co-chairmen of the board at IIASA. Most recently, Gvishiani was welcomed to the board of the Club of Rome.

A look at Gvishiani and three other leading proponents of systems analysis in the Soviet Union takes us deep into Soviet policy-making circles, for foreign as well as domestic affairs. The systems analysts, it emerges, are intimately bound up with Soviet support networks for environmentalist mobs in the West, including those who parade under the hypocritical banner of "peace," while their targets for destruction are nation-states and political factions that have some policies for economic growth and avoiding war.

The trail leads into a nest of Soviet think tanks whose mother is the Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), a major source of the Soviet doctrine that technology under capitalism exploits workers, strengthens the West, and is therefore undesirable. IMEMO, founded in 1957 and expanded by networks of the old Communist International or Comintern organization, is a channel of Soviet liaison with the Club of Rome and the Socialist International. Together with the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the foreign policy sections of the Committee for State Security (KGB), IMEMO-centered forces account for the Soviet contribution to international environmentalism and terrorism.

It is equally evident, however, that a substantial part of the Russian globalist cabal intends to enforce the anti-

progress Malthusian doctrine in the U.S.S.R. as well. Like American systems economists whose schemes are so destructive to the prosperity of the United States that the conclusion "KGB agent" readily springs to mind, these Russians are agents of a supranational Malthusian conspiracy against both the great industrial powers, America and Russia, and the nations in between.

This network has its hooks sunk deep into Soviet scientific, state and communist party institutions, advancing on the strength of its contention that global systems analysis merely does a better, computerized, job of the comprehensive "objective" analysis of economic and social processes that Marxism-Leninism professes.

The Malthusians run up against the defense perimeter drawn by the Soviet military and other conservative factions in the leadership, who demand a perspective of industrial progress as vital to the survival of the U.S.S.R. But they anticipate multiple opportunities to gain ground, during the struggle to succeed Brezhnev's generation in the leadership.

### **Dzhermen Gvishiani**

A familiar face on the East-West trade circuit, Gvishiani earned the reputation of a sophisticated Soviet businessman who broke the stereotype of the bureaucrat in a rumpled suit. He was born in Soviet Georgia, reportedly the son of an officer in the predecessor organization to the KGB in that Transcaucasus republic, and married the daughter of Kosygin.

Although Gvishiani's acceptance of an invitation to appear on the Club of Rome masthead, a step confidently predicted by Club of Rome chief Aurelio Peccei last summer, is a milestone in overt Soviet support for the Club of Rome, Gvishiani was in on it from the beginning. Club of Rome co-founder Alexander King of the OECD revealed that it was Gvishiani who catalyzed the club's formation, by picking up on a 1968 speech by Peccei, and working behind the scenes to find sponsors for giving institutional flesh to Peccei's ideas (*EIR*, June 23, 1981).

The foundation of IIASA dates from the same period; discussions begun with Bundy during the 1967 Glassboro summit between Kosygin and President Lyndon Johnson culminated in IIASA's door-opening in 1972.

Gvishiani also is Director of the All-Union Systems Research Institute attached to his State Committee for Science and Technology.

### **Ivan Frolov**

Gvishiani's Deputy Director at the Systems Research Institute, Frolov also controls *Voprosy Filosofii* (Questions of Philosophy), one of the foremost theoretical journals of the Soviet Union. His article in the September issue of that magazine, "Man and Mankind

Under the Conditions of Global Problems," constituted a naked call to indoctrinate Soviet citizens with what he terms "globalist thinking," necessary to address "the real situation in which man and mankind find themselves as a result of an unwise interaction with the mighty forces of nature which represent the 'body' of man and the human race."

According to Frolov in an Oct. 14 interview to *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, an interview in which he welcomed the *Global 2000* report by the Carter administration State Department, the Soviet Union will *surpass* the Club of Rome in dealing with global problems. In the quarterly *Social Sciences*, #1, 1981, Frolov explained in a flourish of revolutionary rhetoric:

"The Club of Rome . . . does not directly take up the question of whether capitalism has a future, but . . . the answer is often negative, both for the whole of the system and for some of its essential traits. . . . The very suggestion [in Peccei's book *The Human Quality*] that a *new* humanism is necessary is expressive of a certain dissatisfaction with the existing, *bourgeois* species, and this, doubtlessly, is a step forward. . . . International cooperation . . . is exerting a deep positive influence on the entire course of world development, stimulating the process of internationalization, which in the future will become the very basis of the new civilization. Global problems are today the most powerful *stimulating factor* in the development of the world's material and spiritual life towards communism."

### **Vadim Zagladin**

Zagladin is Frolov's frequent co-author of articles on "global problems" and the systems approach, and appeared in the Oct. 14 interview. But Zagladin's primary job is Chief of the International Department of the Central Committee, the ruling body of the Soviet Communist Party. Presided over by Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev, the International Department carries forward the work and the networks of the old Comintern organization dissolved in World War II.

### **Yevgenii Fyodorov**

The other Soviet to join the Club of Rome board, according to Peccei, Academician Fyodorov is a Deputy Chairman of the World Peace Council, which serves as umbrella over the Ponomarev-linked communist party networks and the peace movement in the West. In his capacity as head of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, Fyodorov toured the United States in January 1981 under sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee.

Fyodorov's Feb. 16, 1981 article in *Pravda*, "Protecting Nature for People," gave the highest-level qualified endorsement of *Global 2000* to issue from the U.S.S.R. up to that time.