

So, maybe we are just at the beginning of this complete turn to a new paradigm. And I suppose that opens up new possibilities, new opportunities for the world economy and for Eurasian cooperation, which Mr. LaRouche talks about.

Thank you very much.

LaRouche's Closing Remarks

Russia, China, Eurasia And Mankind's Future

Lyndon LaRouche provided the following response to Dr. Kobyakov. These also were the closing remarks of the seminar.

LaRouche: This deserves a comment of approbation and supplementary comment on it.

The reality is this: Look at the situation in Eurasia. Now, I'm very strong on Eurasia, because I believe that what has happened in this sense, in Germany, in the relationship of Germany to Russia, and the relationship of Germany to the SCO, to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and similar nations, is decisive in its potential for the world. The problem is that we can not, without a change in the United States to get back to something like a Bretton Woods system, we can not possibly create the kind of reorganization of the present world financial system, needed to do what can be done.

Now, Russia has two characteristics which are completely misunderstood. Vernadsky did understand it implicitly, but not completely. But what he did, because in his proof of the principle of the Biosphere, which is a very crucial scientific proof—one of the highest qualities of proof, with a very difficult subject to attack, which was not unknown at that time—but what he did, was actually go through this in a thorough way, with his fellow-scientists to develop a conception of the Biosphere, which *changes man's conception of the organization of the universe*. So, Vernadsky was a universal mind, with his own personal complications, but a universal mind. He was not a Communist. He was an anti-Bolshevik, but he was a Russian patriot. And Stalin treated him as a Russian patriot, which is why Stalin protected him against the members of the party. Because, Stalin said, "Don't be a fool. This man is a Russian patriot. Let him do his work."

Vernadsky's Concept of the Biosphere

And so, he did many things in Russia, under those circumstances. But, because of the difficulty of the circumstances, he did not have the opportunity to get the appreciation interna-

tionally which he deserved for his work. Even though he's much admired, he's called an ecologist by people who don't understand ecology. And he's not. Because, he also had the idea of the Noösphere, which he developed as a concept on the basis of his discovery of the Biosphere.

This is the point, coming to what Andrei just mentioned: There are three principles of the universe. First, the physics, the physical standpoint. First of all, we know there is a non-organic, non-living universe, as a phase-space—it's not the universe, it's a phase-space. And we associate that with chemistry, with those chemical actions which occur among non-living processes.

Then you have another space, which is what Vernadsky proved, exclusively: that there's a second dimension, a different principle which is not known to inorganic chemistry, which is based on the different kinds of chemical reactions that occur with living processes, as against non-living processes. This constitutes a growing part, a growing percentage of the mass of the planet, which is called the Biosphere.

There's also a third category, which is also a universal physical principle, which defines the so-called normal universality physics today, as merely being a phase-space, not a complete physics. And that is, the human being's mind, the ability to create, discover principles of universal principles, and apply them, *defines a new dimension of physical space as a whole, a new dimension of the universe as a whole*. The quality that distinguishes the human mind from that of the ape: the ability to make and synthesize discoveries of principle which change man's power in and other the universe.

Now, look at Russia today, and its role, as a Eurasian nation, from that standpoint. And now, look at China. Now, some people say, China's going to gobble up Asia. It will not gobble up Asia. It can not. It's impossible. China faces a potential crisis. The rate of growth it's had, in terms of its partnership with the United States in particular, has a real aspect, and has a fake aspect—an illusory one.

Drinkable Water for 8 Billion People

The great problem on this planet is raw materials, and this is the raw materials of the Biosphere. The one up now, is water, drinkable water. *The planet is running out of sources of drinkable water to sustain this world population*. We are using up, perhaps as much as 20% of the fresh-water supplies we are using, are *fossil water*, which means once they're used up, they're virtually gone. This is a case in many parts of the world.

If the human population is going to grow, then we must now produce, *synthetically!*, water. To produce the volumes of water required, synthetically for human existence, now requires, nothing less than high-temperature gas-cooled reactors. We can't even make a dent in it, without it. So anybody who is against high-temperature gas-cooled reactors is against the human race, and their opinion should be treated accordingly.



EIRNS/James Rea

LaRouche: "We still have the possibility in the science of Russia to launch a program to find new ways of synthesizing the kind of qualities of materials the humanity of the future will require."

Secondly, the whole mineral content, from the standpoint of usable minerals, in the Biosphere, which is where we get our minerals from—there's almost nothing, except what floats in from outer space, in terms of minerals which we have on this planet, available to us. And most of these minerals are in a form which is not high grade, that is, they're very expensive to exploit, in terms of human labor.

Therefore, we're running into a point with the expansion of the population. Now China is typical, with over 6 billion people on this planet now, and the prospect of 8 billion, within a generation or so: How are we going to find the high quality of raw materials needed to improve the standard of living, for that kind of population? For at least a population of 6 billion? We can not do it with conventional methods of mining. We're running up against the limits. We're running up against the limits of development of petroleum, and this is known by people who have studied in this area of petroleum studies: We are going to have to have not only nuclear power, but to deal with the idea of *transmutation of materials*, isotopic changes; we're going to require a mastery, within a generation—25 years—we must reach a development of applicable *thermonuclear fusion processes* within 25 years. This is a planetary objective. We must not only reach that, we must begin to utilize that as a mass part of our program.

Now, okay. Now, let's take China, China's part of Asia. Some of you may know that, right? China is proximate to an area which is one of the great concentrations of mineral resources of the planet, which is Russia, Kazakstan, and so forth—this shield. Much of this area is in the tundra area, the Arctic area. Now, if you study this area, you find out that it's

going to take more than simply digging, to get the mineral resources which live there, or which abound there. There's only one nation, which has the technological *heritage*, which is capable of developing that area. That technological heritage was developed in Germany; it was developed in Saxony. Saxony is where this university, Freiberg, or the Freiberg Academy was, where Leibniz was associated with this. Where the Tsar Peter the Great, as a Prince first went there, and then went back later. And each time he went there, he established a new geological academy in Russia, once in Petrograd and once in Moscow. And it's from this process, and the character of Russia's development historically as a Eurasian nation, in response to what had happened earlier in terms of the invasion of Russia.

So, Russia is a Eurasian nation, with a technological capability, and knowledge which is specifically necessary, for dealing with this area of Asia, for a growing population, which is going to depend upon natural resources. Now, Russia can not simply produce natural resources. In order to extract natural resources, you must build new cities, you must build a new infrastructure. You must build it under extremely difficult circumstances, today, in the Arctic tundra region. And Russia will be a great manufacturing center, of a large supply of mineral requirements of Eurasia as a whole.

That will not be simply raw material extraction. Idiots think raw material extraction is the answer. It is not the answer. It is the actual *production* of process materials in the quality required, and the development of the *infrastructure*, the production infrastructure and the social infrastructure, required to keep a population in place, in the areas where that production has to occur. This can not occur without the development of mass-transit systems of a new type, throughout Eurasia. It means a change in a population policy, everything else, in terms of settlement.

Thermonuclear Fusion for Our Survival

So therefore, what is happening in Russia today, potentially, is this, is the future of Eurasia. Because, if you do not have mass nuclear power, of the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor type, if you do not have a breakthrough into thermonuclear fusion within 25 years, for application, *you have a physical crisis of humanity*, if all other problems were solved, social problems and political problems were solved.

So therefore, in looking at this business, what you refer to, reflects a reality which I've discussed with people in Moscow, over a better part of a decade: This question, how are we going to deal with this? And the ones we dealt with, with the aging population of senior scientists in Russia—and you know what is happening to them, their age is taking over from them—is, we still have the possibility in the science of Russia, the relevant science, to launch a program with the idea of supplying the human race with a margin of additional raw materials, of the quality required, at the same time that we're going ahead with a thermonuclear fusion program, whose included



Framatome, ANP

Nuclear plants in Guangdong Province, China. "If the human population is going to grow, then we must now produce, synthetically!, water. To produce the volumes of water required, nothing less than high-temperature gas-cooled reactors will work."

task is to find new ways of synthesizing the kind of qualities of materials the humanity of the future will require.

So, we're entering into a great transition period, in which the development of Russia, Kazakstan, and so forth, this area, in this way, for this purpose, is extremely important, and determines the destiny of humanity. This is the transition phase which will go to a next phase beyond. But this is the thing we have to do now.

So don't underestimate the fact, the refraction of what you refer to: It refers to something which I know is real, and people in Russia know is real. So if this thing gets out in publications in that form, it probably is certainly not accidental. The question would be, in your mind as well as in mine: Do they understand what they're talking about?

'When Riding on a Tiger. . .'

Jonathan Tennenbaum: Ladies and gentlemen, in a certain sense, we should just go on. However, I'm informed that we have already exceeded the time that we have in this room here.

I think, we *must* go on, and we shall. I want to thank the speakers here, and particularly Lyn, Helga, and the others, were very inspiring. The kind of presentations and discussion, people should be leaving here like rockets, to get out there, and inspire people to win the fight that we have. And I think that the concept of the fight was fairly well communicated.

It reminded me of a Chinese saying—Lyn is criticizing me that I got out of the habit of this.

LaRouche: Yeah, you stopped the habit. It was very good.

Tennenbaum: Okay, so I'll give you two: One of them is called "Three people can create a tiger." I won't tell the story, but what it basically means: It's about a king and an advisor of the king. And the advisor wanted to see if the king was able to think, or maybe to get him to think. And so the advisor said, "Well, if one person would say, 'There's a tiger in the backyard, would you believe him?'"

The king said, "Hmm, no."

So, the advisor said, "Well, if two people told you, a second person told you, 'There's a tiger in the backyard.'"

The king said, "Hmm, well—"

The advisor said, "If three people say that, 'There's a tiger in the backyard,' would you believe it?"

"Well, yeah! Probably I would."

"You're wrong! All of your other advisors are giving you bad advice."

So, but this is often used, for people who believe what they read in newspapers. They believe that if everybody says, so-and-so about LaRouche, or about this or that, that therefore it's true.

The other one is appropriate, I think, to what we were discussing on the question of Synarchism, and the fight here: It's called "When riding on a tiger, it's hard to get off." This is a version of something that Helga likes to talk about: When you have the tiger by the tail, and you're swinging the tiger around, to defeat the tiger, don't let go! Because, when you're in a fight like this, you have to carry it through to the end.

I think that's the message that I think we should go out here, with this. And, thank you very much. Don't forget signing the resolution!