

LaRouche Responds to Questions from Russia

The Russian website Terra America (<http://terra-america.ru/>) submitted four questions to Lyndon LaRouche on April 11, 2012. LaRouche replied on April 12. The questions were preceded by the following comment:

“Cosmonautics Day is marked in Russia on April 12, the anniversary of Yuri Gagarin’s flight. We would be extremely grateful if you would answer the following questions:”

The Defense of Earth

Terra America: For a long time the two superpowers, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., were competing in a space race. The United States responded to the Soviet Union’s first launch of an artificial Earth satellite and the first manned space flight, by landing a man on the Moon. But after six successful lunar expeditions, the Apollo program was shut down, after which neither the U.S.A. nor the U.S.S.R. put money into similarly ambitious projects, but rather concentrated their efforts on near-Earth space. Why did expansion into space stop?

Lyndon LaRouche: In my effort to supply an appropriately brief reply to this question, I would choose to point to the pregnant implications of Russia’s own Defense of Earth [SDE] policy. The mere defense of Earth against probably increasing likelihoods of threats from within the planetary system itself, is the more obvious consideration; this itself makes necessary future

access to manned basing capabilities not yet within the range of such as the Mars orbit, but presents the foreseeable achievement of thermonuclear-fusion-driven transport from Moon to Mars-orbit (or return) achieved within approximately one Einstein week of lapsed time, an achievement which should be made feasible within a generation.

However, such limited goals as those are to be regarded as a deeper, and more challenging commitment to future forms of mankind’s colonization, which specialists in the prospect for matter-antimatter subjects, will foresee as prospects for leaps in orders of magnitude achievable within the remainder of this present century.

If we examine the relatively immediate prospects for the development of the Arctic regions, and think in terms of what a span of three generations of an accelerating rate of scientific progress can achieve, colonization of space does represent a serious sort of threat, if only in the opinion of an oligarchist’s traditions. So, we have experienced the accelerating rates of hard shut-down of scientific progress which we have experienced in the trans-Atlantic regions since the aftermath of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert.

Was There a Plot?

Terra America: Did the shut-down of this expansion result from a behind-the-scenes plot between the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.?

LaRouche: I would propose that we emphasize the distinction of three exemplary figures of late-Nineteenth- and early-Twentieth-century science: Max Planck, Albert Einstein, and V.I. Vernadsky, when their achievements are properly contrasted to such exemplary relics of the radically reductionist schools as Austria’s Ernst Mach, and Britain’s even more wicked Bertrand Russell.

However, once that point has been stated with respect to scientific practice as such, we must view the same question from a different standpoint. The death of President Franklin Roosevelt transferred the immediate destiny of the world into the hands of such nasty figures as Winston Churchill and Bertrand Russell, who were the architects of a publicized, 1946 scheme for preventive nuclear war against the Soviet Union. This aspect of the matter was complicated by what was then made known to me personally as the role of Bertrand Russell’s early negotiations with N.S.

Khrushchov's special personal representatives to London.

My own personal communications with Soviet and some D.D.R. diplomatic representatives, on the subject of cooperation, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, afforded me an insight into the complexities of U.S.A.-Soviet affairs during the late years of Leonid Brezhnev. The British system played a very deep and thorough, and usually dominant role, in shaping the complexity of strategic affairs during the concluding two decades of the Soviet and Bloc system.

Our Solar System within the Galaxy

Terra America: Why was production of the Saturn-V heavy launch rocket stopped? The leading Russian rocket specialist Boris Chertok has written: The U.S.A.'s abandonment of the tried and tested, reliable Saturn-V carrier was incomprehensible. I think this was a mistake. American space historians I have met with cannot give any reasonable explanation of why the excellent Saturn-V launch vehicle, contrary to the previous plans, was buried. The Saturn-V could carry five times more than the space shuttles, was more reliable than they were, and not too expensive. The upshot was that the U.S.A. later also abandoned the shuttle program, and now depends entirely on Russian launchers. What is the reason for this voluntary surrender of position?

LaRouche: For me, the plain effect and clear intention of institutions in both the British empire and its co-thinkers, has been to break off voluntary forms of connections between Earth and the other bodies of the Solar System and beyond.

It were my contrary intention, to the extent I could exert relevant influence, to anticipate ongoing voluntary changes, perhaps deadly ones by present standards, in our Solar System's currently local situation with that system's place within our galaxy. The treatment of this crucially important development, is related to my own and others' sense of urgency respecting principles which may underlie some startling, recent developments in the Crab Nebula.

In any case, mankind would be a very stupid species, indeed, if we continued to assume a passive acceptance of current planetary relations. However, if we take into account the British monarchy's increasingly aggressive intention, both to reduce the present human population of our entire planet, from a presently estimated seven billions persons, to less than one, and to

turn back the clock on scientific progress, we should consider ourselves well-informed. There, exactly, lies the intent for demanding surrender of position by the intended victims.

Can We Unite Around a Mars Program?

Terra America: How realistic would it be for Russia and the U.S.A. to unite efforts, possibly with other countries, too, for implementation of a Mars program? Does mankind need to colonize Mars?

LaRouche: It is not merely realistic; it is an urgent need of all mankind. Whereas, the factor of national and cultural sovereignty must be maintained during foreseeable generations now before us, the fact that human culture has already reached a point at which general warfare were virtually unthinkable, especially in the presence of an inevitability of thermonuclear weaponry, and, soon higher energy-flux densities, we must be working for the goal of concurrence of efficient national sovereignties and accelerating rates of general development and employment of accelerating rates of increase of energy-flux-densities. War as we have known it must be prevented by means of advanced productive technologies, rather than curbing their combined development and employment.

To speak of a notion of the colonization of Mars, falls far short of the reality which we must accustom ourselves to foresee. We must approach the process of what some might consider colonization of Mars, by taking into account the challenge assumed by Russia's SDE project. The deployment of systems of management within the Solar System which we require as preparations for human habitations and related activities, can not be competently confined to the localities of a planet, or Solar System.

We must begin to clear our minds by taking into account the implications of a thermonuclear-fusion impelled craft reaching Mars from our Moon within a duration of a week between launch and arrival at destination. That will not be the limit of the needed instrumentation of the Solar System. We must instrument more and more features of the Solar System to the effect that primitive beliefs in a fixed order of space and of time no longer exist for those in times to come even within our presently advancing century. We should aim to have entered the early phase of man-Mars developments within the range of leading developments to be accomplished within the coming quarter-century.