

Space Cooperation Is the Next Phase Of Development in Mankind's Future

by Kesha Rogers

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths and encourage the arts and commerce.

—President John F. Kennedy

May 23—Monday, May 29, will mark the 100th birthday anniversary of President John F. Kennedy. It is now both fitting—and a matter of great urgency—that we take this opportunity to reflect on President Kennedy and on his vision for the development of this nation. These reflections must take into account his tangible contributions to the development of peace around the planet, not just as some symbolic event, but to provide a fuller understanding of the quality of leadership that is needed today.

The determined vision expressed in President Kennedy's first inaugural address was one that shaped and drove his short presidency, before he was assassinated by the very same destructive forces who were determined not to allow such vision, or anything like it, to succeed.

Lyndon LaRouche, as a leading physical economist, understood precisely the nature of the standard of economics that Kennedy drew upon. It is one that is absolutely opposed to a system of wealth defined by money. Kennedy, like Franklin Roosevelt and Lincoln before him, were defenders of the Hamiltonian System of Public Credit. This is the system that Lyndon LaRouche has continued to develop and advance throughout his life-long work. LaRouche has repeatedly pointed to the core principles of Alexander Hamilton's outlook as what is required today to replace the Wall Street free trade system that is now crumbling.

It is the prerogative of mankind to explore and to create new forms of technology, to explore the Solar system, to take dominion over the Solar system, and to advance the noëtic process of mankind. What does this mean in practice? It is not through the mere printing of money that we will increase productivity in our society, but by creating new discoveries, making new scientific breakthroughs, and increasing the standard of living and productive potential of every human being.

This requires not just the rebuilding of existing infrastructure. What we must insist upon today is a restored national mission, one which aims to increase the progress and cooperation among nations, through growth and physical-economic development.

At the recent Belt and Road Forum in Beijing—which was a true expression of win-win cooperation offered by China—Helga Zepp-LaRouche developed the required next phase of global cooperation in a speech she delivered to the concurrent think tank summit. She stressed the need for elevating mankind

to the next level of cooperation. She asked,

Where do we want humanity and the world to be in ten, one hundred, or even one thousand years? Is it not the natural destiny of mankind, as the only creative species known in the universe, so far, that we will be building villages on the moon, developing a deeper understanding of trillions of galaxies in our universe, solving the problems of till now incurable diseases, or solving the problem of energy and raw materials security through the development of thermonuclear fusion power?



President John F. Kennedy calling for the establishment of a Space Program at a Joint Session of Congress, May 25, 1961.

The Space Silk Road

The next phase of cooperation that the United States and China must immediately rise to, together with many other nations, requires the United States to join with the initiative of the Belt and Road, and from that initial step to move forward to worldwide cooperation in space exploration. We must advance the concept of a *Space Silk Road*, as China is already taking certain initiatives to do. We need to operate from the standpoint of looking at the next fifty years of mankind in the Solar System. What would a Space Silk Road entail? What do you envision that that would mean for the progress of mankind? How do you actually envision the conception of a Space Silk Road as a development and continuation of what has been developed and set forth in terms of the Maritime Silk Road and the trade routes, and the cooperation that has already been brought into being by the Belt and Road Initiative?

It is important, first, to understand that you are talking about the creation of new technologies, new scientific platforms that do not yet exist. When you're discussing the heritage of the historic Silk Road, one of the things that it was really known for—and you can read about the different transformations of ideas in astronomy, in mathematics—was the transformation and sharing of technology, the sharing of different resources, of foods, of supplies, between Europe and Asia. As travelers traversed these routes, you saw a sharing of inventions and scientific breakthroughs, in addition to the trade in silk, tea, rice, other goods, and cultural goods.

What we are discussing, and what now has to be the approach, is that we need to look at this idea of advancing the Silk Road into space, not just as sharing already existing technology, but first of all, the idea that you're taking the creative powers, the noëtic powers of the human mind, and expanding them out into the Solar system to make new discoveries; to make breakthroughs in the development of other planetary bodies, breakthroughs that are going to allow us to advance our understanding of how to increase the productivity of man here on Earth. That approach was already set forth and embedded in the policy of the United States space program originally set forth under President John F. Kennedy.

When Kennedy declaimed his vision for the space program in the 1960s, to land a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth before the end of the decade, it was not some short-term gratification. We were talking about the process of creating new sciences, new technologies, that were going to advance mankind as a whole.

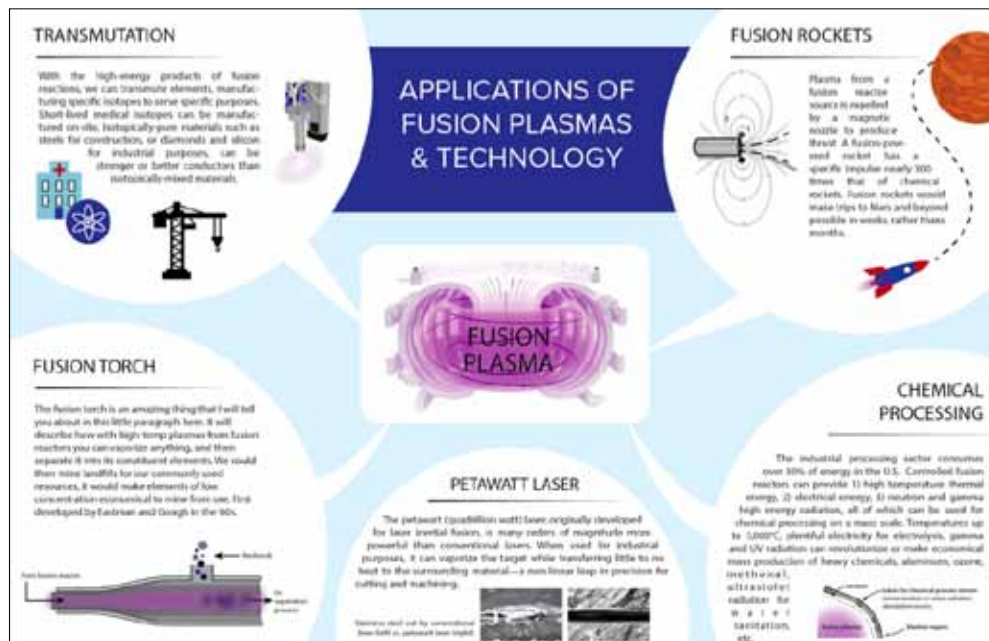
In Kennedy's famous speech on May 25, 1961, he laid out his vision before a Joint Session of Congress. That vision did not stop at something very small and superficial; it really developed the concept of the next phase of mankind. You have to think about this, about why this vision was enunciated at that time. First, Kennedy called for landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to Earth. Many people stopped at that, but he didn't stop there: Second, he called for an additional \$23 million, together with \$7 million that was already available, to accelerate the development of the Rover nuclear rocket. He said:

This gives promise of someday providing a means to even more exciting and ambitious exploration of space, perhaps beyond the Moon, perhaps to the very end of the Solar system itself.

In that speech, he then goes on to call for an additional \$50 million, which “will make the most of our present leadership by accelerating the use of space satellites for worldwide communication.” And finally, he calls for \$75 million, of which \$53 million was to go to the Weather Bureau, to give us a deeper understanding of the development of satellite systems.

It was never President John F. Kennedy's intention that a true exploration of space would be grounded in the realm of monetary profit, nor that it was a publicity stunt of sending someone on a one-way trip to Mars or getting to the Moon and planting a flag and saying, “Been there, done that.” The idea, as Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized, has to start with the conception of creating new platforms of creative scientific development for the advancement of mankind, to advance and grow the productive power of the population.

This is now what you're seeing unfold, in what would constitute a *Belt and Road Space Initiative* for today. Obviously, you're going to have opposition. The intention of the British agents on Wall Street is to insist on their hereditary right to enforce a Malthusian policy, one which flows from their publicly stated view that there are too many people on the planet. They say: You should not allow nations to advance and have access to new forms of technology; you should definitely not—as they believe—give nations the opportunity to have access to fusion technology. So, they attack the development of fusion power; they attack the reality that we should have already been on the Moon with villages and colonies there, advancing the use of resources such as helium-3.



has dedicated his life.

The Chinese make the point that their intention is to explore outer space and to enhance our understanding of the Earth and the cosmos; to utilize outer space for peaceful purposes and promote human civilizations and social progress for the benefit of the whole of mankind; to meet the demands of economic, scientific, and technological development, national security, and social progress; and to improve the scientific and cultural levels of the Chinese people.

This potential future—these advances, which should have already been realized and were the initiatives that President Kennedy continued—is a future that Lyndon LaRouche proposed in his beautiful vision, a speech calling for the fulfillment of what Kennedy had begun, titled “The Woman on Mars.”

The growth and development of mankind is the most important weapon for defeating the Empire, the enemy of mankind. Lyndon LaRouche’s Moon-Mars colonization program called for a new economic platform and the rapid development of space technologies.

The Peaceful Progress of Mankind

China’s offer of “win-win cooperation” is really a continuation of the decades-long fight of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. That principled fight expresses something that goes way beyond just basic praise and agreement among nations. It goes to the heart of dedicating ourselves to the peaceful progress of mankind for the benefit of all. That outlook has been captured in the mission and vision set forth in China’s space program, which is taking the lead right now, because China is not dedicating its space program to private-sector commercial space flights that only seek to make profit. Rather, they are thinking about nations working together for the benefit of the whole. This is precisely what they have enunciated. In an official white paper, issued just at the end of last year, the vision China lays out is very much in line with the national mission that was set forth by President John F. Kennedy, the mission to which Mr. LaRouche

Now, I have to say, China recognizes—just as President John F. Kennedy recognized when he made the offer of cooperation to the Soviet Union in 1963 for a joint mission on the Moon—that this development of outer space is not going to be done by one nation or one group of people, but by all people and by all nations. Coming out of the Belt and Road Forum, the peaceful progress and development of space, in partnership with other nations, is our natural orientation.

Today, by joining in the Belt and Road Initiative, we are poised to join such an endeavor. This poses the immediate challenge of rising to the next level of the progress of mankind, the development of fusion power, putting the development of fusion technology back on the table immediately and reversing the trend of thirty, forty-plus years of physical-economic sabotage. In contrast to the mind of President Kennedy, our last President openly derided the need for the advancements of new scientific platforms, stating publicly, “We don’t need any fancy fusion”—the same President who shut down our space program and actually turned it over to the monetary hitmen.

We have to reverse that! The Belt and Road Initiative has now given us a gateway to move mankind forward with this potential for international cooperation in space exploration, as is absolutely necessary to free mankind from the British imperial system of neocolonialism, usury, and human degradation—to bring about the advance of man in the formation of new scientific platforms, new technologies, and new human discoveries.