

UNLIMITED COMMITMENT TO A NASA MISSION

Kesha Rogers on Explorer I Anniversary

by Stephanie Ezrol

Feb. 4—Kesha Rogers sent a video message to President Trump on Jan. 29 before his State of the Union address, highlighting the 60th anniversary of the first successful American satellite, Explorer 1, which was launched on Jan. 31, 1958. In a refreshing show of courage and honesty, and in a clearly bipartisan spirit, she called for rebuilding NASA's manned space program, putting an end to the British-empire-allied Wall Street predatory privatizers who lead "the outright intention to destroy our space program" using "budget cutters, privatizers, and radical so-called environmentalists pushing an anti-growth culture." She echoed space scientist Krafft Ehricke's profound message that "no one and nothing under the natural laws of the universe impose any limitation on man except man himself." When we say we are going to put limitations on the development of a full-fledged U.S. mission to a revived and renewed space program, "we are doing this to ourselves."

Rogers is an independent candidate for Congress in Texas's 9th Congressional District. She became internationally famous in February 2014 when a University of Texas poll showed her to be the front-runner in the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate. In 2010 and 2012, she won the Democratic nomination in the 22nd Congressional District on the program "Save NASA, Impeach Obama," without any organizational or financial backing from the Democratic Party.

The LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC), with whom she has aligned her current campaign, has



NASA/Joel Kowsky

National Academy of Sciences 60th Anniversary of the Explorer 1 mission and the discovery of Earth's Van Allen radiation belts. Thomas Zerbuchen, Associate Administrator for NASA's Science Mission Directorate.

called for implementing "LaRouche's Four Laws" and for joining China's great Belt and Road Initiative to "create millions of productive jobs, and ensure the United States joins a new paradigm of global collaboration on great infrastructure projects advancing the common aims of mankind."

All human progress is marked by a march into the unknown fueled by human creativity in tune with a creative universe. The 1958 mission is a good reminder of America's stellar role in that progress. "The small, pencil-shaped satellite did more than launch the U.S. into the Space Age. With its collection of instruments and scientific tools, it turned space into not just a new frontier, but also a place of boundless scientific exploration that could eventually unveil secrets of new worlds as well as the mysteries of our own planet," re-



NASA/JPL/Caltech

JPL Director William Pickering, University of Iowa physicist James Van Allen, space scientist Wernher von Braun (shown left to right) holding a model of Explorer 1.

ports the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology on this 60th Anniversary.

James Van Allen led a team at the University of Iowa, which developed instruments to measure the concentration of ions and electrons in space to detect cosmic rays, the high-energy particles originating beyond the Solar System. Explorer 1 found more than cosmic rays. Following a revolutionary hypothesis of Dr. Van Allen, two concentric rings of high-energy particles circling the Earth were discovered, originating from the Sun. Those belts were later named for their discoverer.

The Challenge of Cosmic Radiation

That investigation of cosmic radiation has been a hallmark of the scientific genius of Lyndon LaRouche, the world's most successful economic forecaster since the end of World War II. LaRouche in a 2010 article, "The Secret Economy's Outlook," reprinted in last

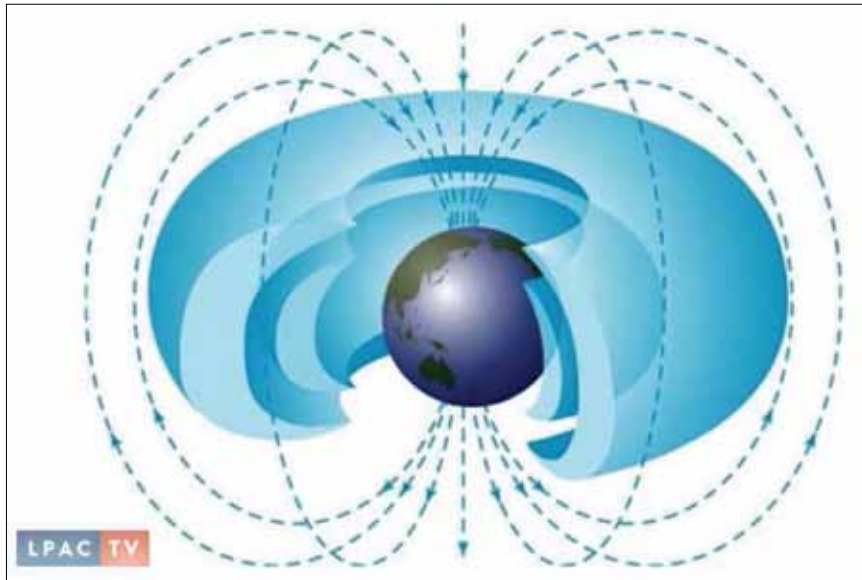
week's *EIR*, called for "A fresh definition of universal physical space-time, restating the intention of the Mendeleev periodic table in terms of a universal system of cosmic radiation," as one of the four crucial elements of a principle of physical economy. Explorer 1 reminds us that the American commitment to move in that direction, in the minds of our most creative and courageous scientists, engineers, astronauts and political figures, has a long and proud history.

The now 95-year-old LaRouche in 2010 harkened back to the clear mission of President John Kennedy and his NASA collaborators, "Even before a likely manned landing on Mars, which may require preparations during several generations to come, we must come to grips with the reality, that there is 'no empty space' out there. Contrary to what might be wrongly considered to be some 'empty space' between the orbits of Earth and Mars, the illusion of the existence of 'empty space,' is to be recognized as what might be considered as the result of a

'planning failure' in the design of humanity's sense-organs.

"What is called 'space' is jammed-full of a mass of varieties of cosmic radiation. Thus, one of the tasks to be tackled beginning the very near future, is a certain degree of reorganization of the so-called 'periodic table' of physical chemistry, to reflect the implications of a space jammed full of cosmic radiation assorted into sundry sorts of variously 'hard' and 'soft' radiation flowing from and to assorted potential targets.

"This challenge has been expressed by the celebrated example of particle-wave paradoxes of the celebrated experiments of de Broglie and those who contributed to the matter of the broader implications of his discovery. The relevant evidence presents us the strong suggestion that the reading of the periodic table must be restated in terms of these considerations of 'wave functions' in the domain of cosmic radiation, as such a view is typified by Academician V.I. Vernadsky's partition of



LPAC TV graphic, Feb. 16, 2012

The Van Allen Belts.

physical space-time among the abiotic, the biosphere, and the noösphere.”

On to an Unlimited Future in 2018

LPAC’S 2018 “Campaign to Win the Future” is a rallying cry for a future-oriented platform very much in tune with the new paradigm underlying China’s Belt and Road Initiative and the hopes and aspirations of all of humankind for a science-driven pursuit of happiness and prosperity. At a Jan. 31 National Academy of Science symposium, “A Celebration of the Explorer 1 Mission and the Discovery of Earth’s Radiation Belts” NASA’s Thomas Zurbuchen described the history and Van Allen’s discovery of the radiation belts with the Explorer satellites as a “a new part of nature that is something beautiful.”

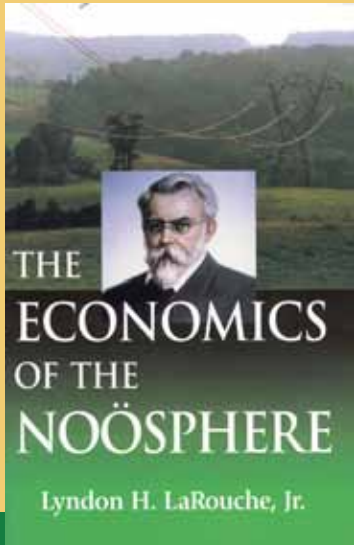
The insanity of the current McCarthyite Russiagate atmosphere in the United States was manifest in the denial of a visa to a Russian scientist who was invited to make a presentation of the lesser-known Russian research in radiation belt physics.

Despite such foolishness, the march of a hopeful new paradigm is clearly unstoppable. Think of the universal good of humankind pursuing a creative role off and on the planet as a New Silk Road in Space. Like John F. Kennedy, an earlier young, great American, Kesha Rogers emphasized, “A renewed mission in the American space program must be reaffirmed, for the good of humanity. No back channel, privatized, low

ball, money deals. The time of saying ‘been there, done that’ has passed, and we must recommit ourselves to the inspiration and dedication of those great scientists and leaders who paved the way for us, 60 years ago today.

We must once again firmly re-establish our foothold in space with a renewed national mission to pick up where we left off, and go back to the Moon as the basis for further exploration and discovery. Our foothold in space is not going to be limited by budget cuts. We cannot say that we are going to put \$19.1 billion into NASA and hope that this will be enough money, knowing that it won’t. We need to go forward with a full commitment to the full-fledged

development of mankind in space as a driver for alleviating poverty, an economic driver that’s going to put everybody to work in productive jobs: this has to be a commitment without limitations.”



The scientific concepts of biogeochemist Vladimir Vernadsky — the initiator of the idea of the Biosphere — whose concept of the “Noösphere,” has been cited and further developed by Lyndon LaRouche.

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