

Looking to Space To Defend, Develop Earth

Jason Ross of the LaRouche Policy Institute gave this presentation to the IGMASS conference on Sept. 12. The video is at <http://larouchepac.com/node/23907>.

I work with Lyndon LaRouche, who is an American economist, and has been a candidate for U.S. President several times. His view of economics is that the creative ability of the human mind is the source of economic wealth. IGMASS is the perfect example, because it provides a great benefit economically, and provides protection for humanity.

In the United States there are two problems for implementation of this kind of program. The first is a political-military problem; the second is a political-economic problem.

Back in 1983, there was a program called the Strategic Defense Initiative, that was put forward by President Ronald Reagan. The American thinker Lyndon LaRouche had originated the idea. The plan was to cooperate with the Soviet Union against nuclear weap-



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Jason Ross startled the audience when he said, "The cost of a scientific program that is successful is zero. There is no cost!"

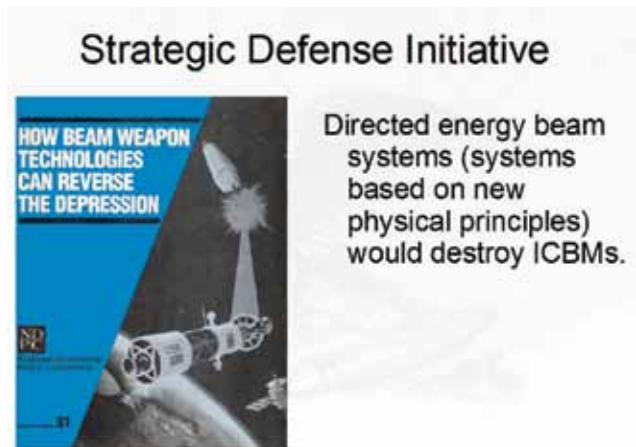
ons, not just from the U.S. and Soviet Union, but also other, third parties in the world. LaRouche wanted to assure that the United States and the Soviet Union would assure the survival of the humanity, not Mutually Assured Destruction.

Here (Figure 1) you see Lyndon LaRouche and President Ronald Reagan; and here you see one of our

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



cartoons, where everybody has spears, but no one has a shield.

This (Figure 2) is a pamphlet from 1983 that our political movement with LaRouche had put out. They discussed how the energy of an anti-missile system, the new technologies, would provide great economic benefits, that would have payoffs far beyond the cost.

A problem currently for U.S.-Russia cooperation is that the United States is being very provocative: The anti-missile system being set up in Eastern Europe is very difficult for Russia, it is a problem (Figure 3).

If you look overall at the situation, you've got anti-missile systems, with radars, all around Russia (Figure 4). This makes it difficult for the United States and Russia to work together on military matters at present. We've already seen a conflict in Iraq, and in Libya. Presently, the United States is pushing for a conflict with Syria and with Iran. This is a problem.

Last year, in 2011, [then-Russian Ambassador to NATO Dmitri] Rogozin had proposed Strategic Defense of the Earth, similar to the Strategic Defense Initiative of Reagan in 1983. The potential would be for military cooperation, not against each other or against missiles, but against asteroids. This would be a helpful addition to the current work of IGMASS.

I want people to know that in the United States, many people in the United States military do not agree with Obama: They do not want conflict with Syria or with Iran.

So now, economics: There are two large considerations in discussing IGMASS, planetary defense, etc., in the United States. The first one is that the economy is very difficult in the United States right now, and many politicians say, "There is no money. There is no money for asteroids, we have to spend the money here." The second is that NASA is having its budget cut continually by Obama and is less and less able to participate in such a program. Here (Figure 5) you see data on the spending on NASA. If you compare during the Apollo program when we went to the Moon, that is the peak, and it's come down very much since then, and it has continued under Obama.

The cost of a scientific program that is suc-

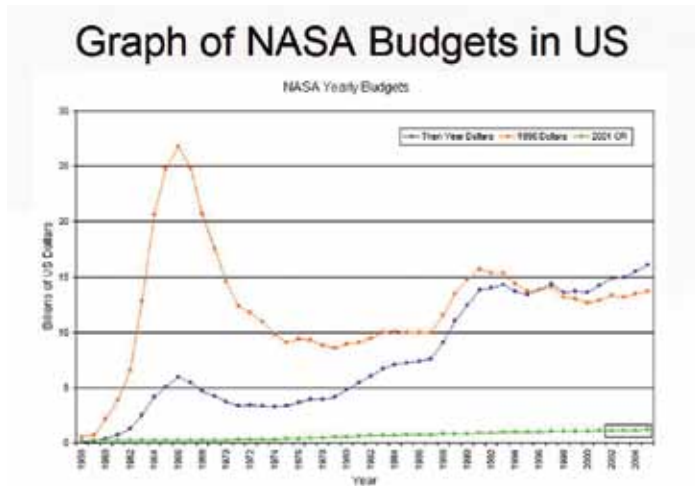
FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



cessful is zero. *There is no cost!* To understand this, let's think about three kinds of profits. First, monetary-financial profit. With this kind of profit, you invest money, and you get money. Second, is physical profit: Such as agriculture, industry, physical infrastructure. You invest one kind of labor, the return is different. The third is scientific profit. That's what I want to discuss more.

With scientific profit, the cost and the return are incommensurable. You cannot use the same kind of measurement, the same kind of unit. For example, in the United States, with the Apollo program to go to the Moon, economists say that for \$1 invested, we get \$10 payback, \$10 profit. But, are the dollars before and the dollars after, the same dollars? No!

Just because you can measure something, or identify its parts, does not mean you understand its whole. You think about a poem: In a poem, there are individual

words, but a poet does not take a dictionary to write a poem. You start with one idea. Any description that takes forever and cannot be completed, is not an accurate description; there is something missing. I'll give you an example of that.

Consider the square root of 2. It is a simple number if you think about the number of fractions; there are an infinite number of fractions, but no fraction gives the square root of 2. It cannot measure it exactly (**Figure 6**).

If you try to express the square root of 2 as a fraction, you'll write forever. It is not an actual measurement.

One more example: If you think of the sine and the cosine, it is a simple idea. But, if you express it in algebra, it is never exact (**Figure 7**). Algebra goes forever. The circle is never completed.

So why is this important? In economics, the value of economic profit from science is transcendental. In Apollo, we spent \$1, like a fraction. The profit, \$10, is like the square root of 2, or the sine or cosine: The profit exists in an economy that as a whole is different. This is the basis of the LaRouche-Riemann economic method.

In this sense, profit is not local. It cannot be localized in one piece. The economy as a whole changes: We see this with Apollo. We could have seen this with the SDI. If we had the new kinds of energy, directed-beam technologies, particle technologies, this would change the economy as a whole, and it would be difficult to locate, localize, the profit. The whole economy is different.

As a very simple measure of this, Mr. LaRouche has proposed the concept of potential relative population density. In other words, how many people can we sup-

FIGURE 6

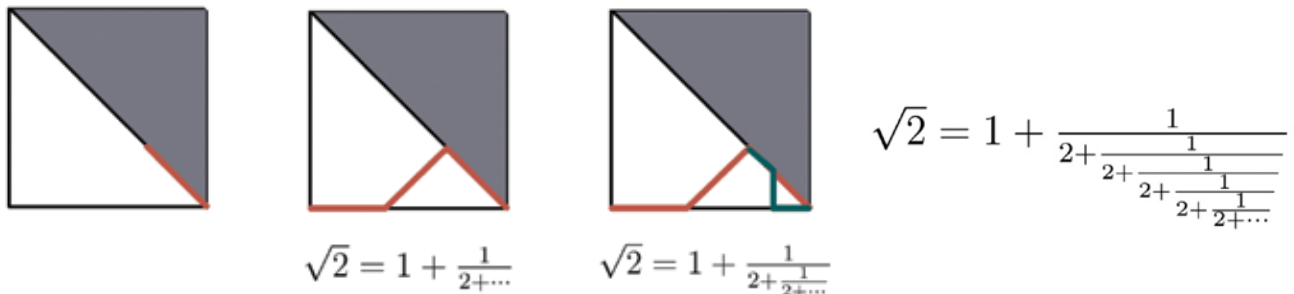
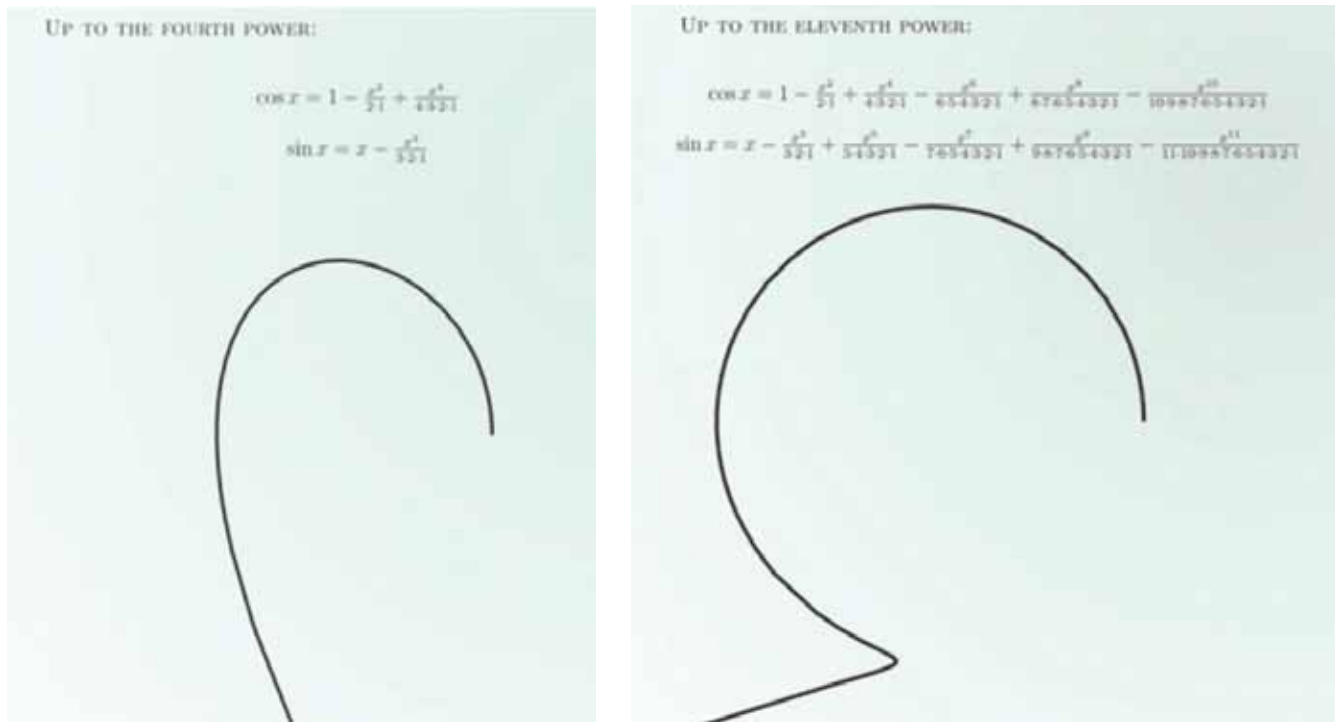


FIGURE 7

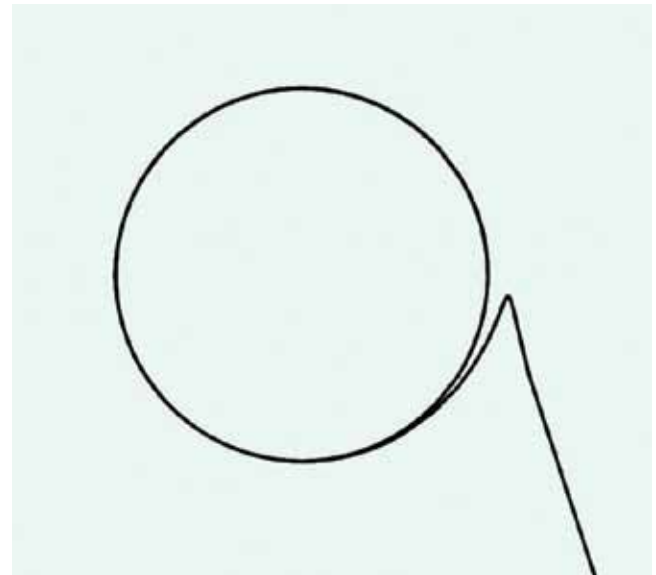


port in one country? How many people can live on the planet? We increase that number—animals do not. We increase that number when we get a new technology, and science is the source of these technologies that transform our economy as a whole.

The defense of humanity with space technology, as with IGMASS, the Strategic Defense of the Earth, is an excellent proposal. It is an excellent political opportunity for collaboration with other nations, and the economics is essential.

Right now, in the United States, in Europe, the economy is very bad, and people say, “Maybe we cannot afford this. This costs too much money, too expensive.” The opposite is true. We *must* do these programs, *because* the economy is bad. Science programs have the biggest benefit in economics. For planetary defense, if we develop new rockets based on fission, maybe based on fusion, nuclear propulsion for the rockets, the payback for the economy as a whole, if we had fusion electricity, the payback would be phenomenal.

So the LaRouche Policy Institute wishes for the continued success of the IGMASS project. We are working in the United States, to get the United States working as collaborators against the threat of asteroids,



against the threat of earthquakes, against the threat of hurricanes, instead of the “threat” of Syria or Iran.

If you’d like some more information on this, we have material on it. I don’t speak Russian, but we have people at the LaRouche Policy Institute who do, so you can feel free to leave your coordinates, and to be in touch.

Thank you.