



The New Door Opening for Mankind

May 29, 2017—The historic May 14-15 Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing, in which Helga Zepp-LaRouche participated, was followed by President Trump's four-nation tour against terrorism and for Mideast peace, and then by NATO and Group of Seven summits in which President Trump rejected both the enemy-image of Russia and the fraud of man-made global warming.

Today will see a summit between Presidents Putin of Russia and Macron of France, which was suddenly moved forward more than a month. Newly-elected President Macron has acted as Lyndon LaRouche's friend, former French Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade had advised him, by moving coordination with Putin to the top of his agenda. More surprises may result.

Then an extraordinary annual meeting of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF) will begin this Thursday, June 1. The very agenda of this forum (which itself runs to 63 pages) breathes the new spirit of the New Silk Road and of Americans' rejection of British imperial dictates with the election of Donald Trump. It is enough for now to cite the name of just one panel among probably more than 100. It bears the title: "The Future Being Born Today: Integration and Infrastructure Project in Eurasia." Actually, it will only be one of several St. Petersburg panels on precisely that topic. Among its panelists, it features Lyndon LaRouche's old friend Vladimir Yakunin, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Dialogue of Cultures Research Institute, who will be a prominent participant throughout the St. Petersburg Forum.

Then, on July 7-8, the Group of 20 Summit will meet in Hamburg, during which Presidents Trump and Putin are to hold their first in-person meeting—unless it is moved ahead. Chinese President Xi Jinping is to visit Russia in early July for his second summit this year with President Putin. Then, on Sept. 3-5, the BRICS Summit will meet in Xiamen, in China's Fujian Province.

The heads of state and heads of government who will attend the SPIEF with President Putin this week, will be Indian Prime Minister Modi, Japanese Prime Minister Abe, Austrian Chancellor Kern, and Moldovan President Dodon. There will be panels on cooperation within the BRICS, within the Eurasian Economic

Union (EAEU), and within the Commonwealth of Independent States. On EAEU cooperation with Europe, with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and with Central and South America. On Russian cooperation with France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Serbia, India, Japan, the U.S.A., and Africa, and several panels on Russian cooperation with Germany, especially on breakthrough methods of manufacturing. There will be panels on space technology and on nuclear power, and multiple panels on improving medical care, including how to move medical science beyond antibiotics, in view of the proliferation of antibiotic-resistant bacteria—about time this was discussed seriously. There will be several panels on city-building and urban infrastructure—just what we have begun to discuss around New York City.

We have the chance now to realize the vision of John Kennedy, who was born just 100 years ago on May 29, 1917. If we fight for it, we can probably bring it about. In his second speech to the United Nations General Assembly, on Sept. 20, 1963, John Kennedy proposed that the U.S. and the Soviet Union join together to send a man to the Moon before the end of that decade.

"In a field where the United States and the Soviet Union have a special capacity—in the field of space—there is room for new cooperation, for further joint efforts in the regulation and exploration of space. I include among these possibilities a joint expedition to the Moon. Space offers no problems of sovereignty; by resolution of this Assembly, the members of the United Nations have forsworn any claim to territorial rights in outer space or on celestial bodies, and declared that international law and the United Nations Charter will apply. Why, therefore, should man's first flight to the Moon be a matter of national competition? Why should the United States and the Soviet Union, in preparing for such expeditions, become involved in immense duplications of research, construction, and expenditure? Surely we should explore whether the scientists and astronauts of our two countries—indeed of all the world—cannot work together in the conquest of space, sending some day in this decade to the Moon not the representatives of a single nation, but the representatives of all of our countries."