
THE JADE RABBIT (玉兔) ON THE MOON AND 'THE ADVANTAGE OF THE OTHER'

An Event of Axiomatic Proportion

By Pierre Beaudry, 1/8/2019



The Jade Rabbit (玉兔) on the Moon.

As I reported on the day after Christmas, China launched its Chang'e-4 Moon mission on December 7, 2018 and it has successfully landed on the far side of the Moon on January 3rd. Few people in the West know, however, that Chang'e is the name of the Chinese Moon goddess, and that the lunar rover, Yutu-2, is called Jade Rabbit-2, named after Jade Rabbit-1 which landed on the visible side of the Moon in 2013.

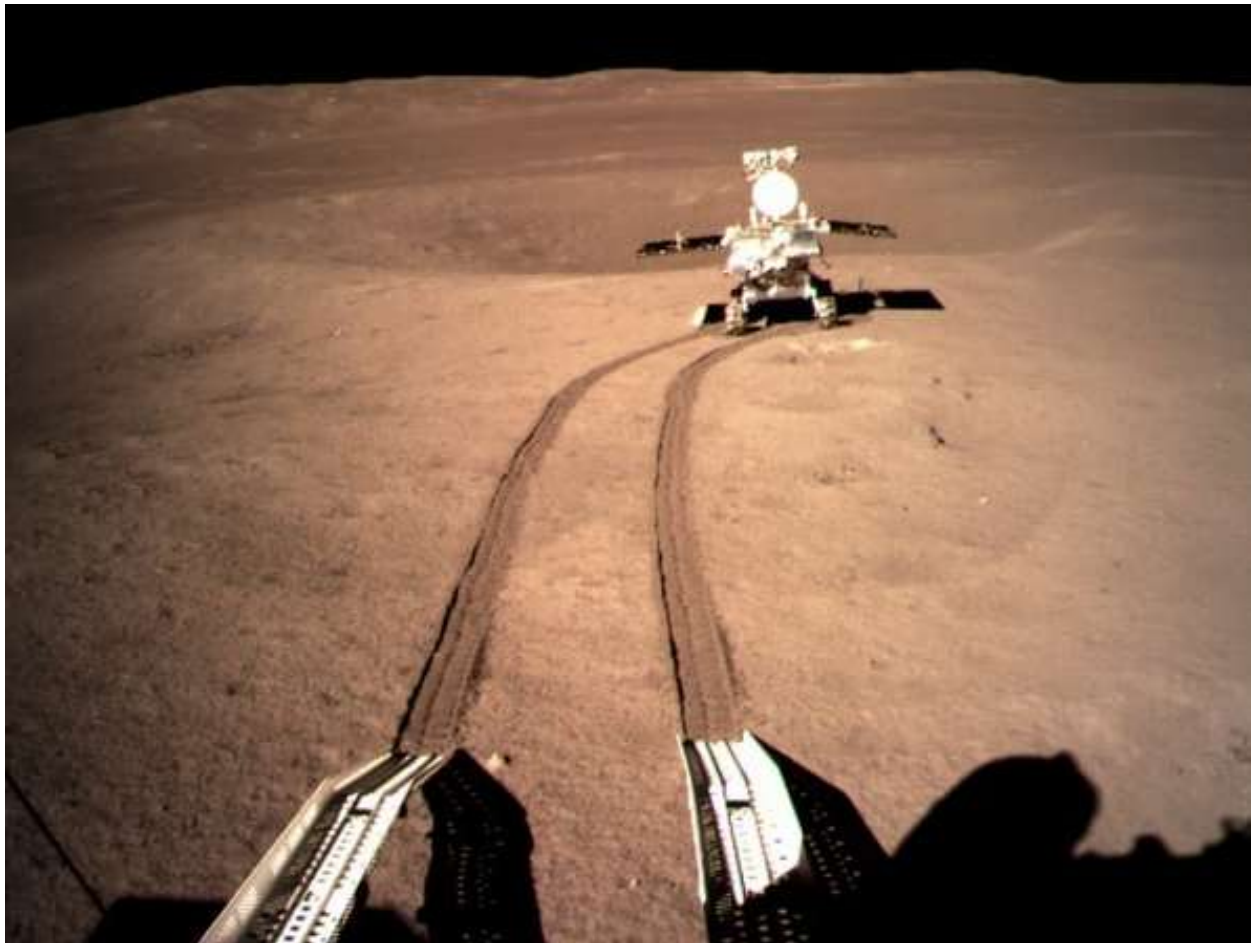
These strange names signify that the times have changed and that we have entered into a very crucial period of decision-making which will become more and more axiomatically challenging for all of mankind in the days ahead. Why? Because, mankind as a whole is about to discover, for the first time in history the true significance of the creative purpose of humanity.

The way this discovery will be made is through a triply-connected dialogue among Europe, America, and Asia, and it will be triggered by China in a manner such that the geopolitical world of the British Empire is going to be abandoned once and for all and be replaced with a New Bretton Woods coalition among China, Russia, India, and the United States; that is, of course, if the Anglo-American war party doesn't blow up the world first by provoking a senseless war.

The singularity which is triggering this axiomatic transformation has already taken place with the soft landing of China's Chang'e-4 on the far side of the Moon. The intention behind this Chinese lander is not only to bring about new practical discoveries for mankind, but also to discover what it means to leap into the unknown; that is, to *discover what is not there*.¹ Therefore, in the coming weeks and months, mankind is going to see, for the first time in its history, what man thought was impossible to accomplish; that is, the application of a New Peace of Westphalia for the whole Earth. This will happen because what Chang'e-4 has caused to take place is the beginning of a new era of creativity for mankind as a whole.

¹One physical aspect of *what is not there*, and which will soon be made available to mankind from the far side of the Moon is the harnessing of Helium-3 as a new energy resource for a future fusion-based economy. See [China's Breakthrough for Humanity](#), LaRouchePAC, January 7, 2019.

The new principle of cooperation between nations can be understood as the Hippocrates proportionality of relationships solving the Delian problem of doubling the volume of the cube by discovering *two mean proportionals between two extremes in relation of two to one*, in which a First is to a Second as a Second is to a Third in the same proportions as that Third is to a Fourth.



Chang'e-4 Lander sending Rover Yutu-2 (Jade Rabbit-2) to explore the far side of the Moon. [CNSA](#).

THE DISCOVERY OF THE UNKNOWN

First, consider that in Chinese folklore, the Jade Rabbit is generally portrayed as the companion of the Moon Goddess Chang'e. That Jane Rabbit is portrayed as pounding "immortality herbs" with a mortar and pestle on the visible surface of the Moon. However, the epistemological representation is not just a pareidolia phenomenon projecting the likeness of a rabbit image; it is also the image of a Christ-like attitude of the Jade Rabbit sacrificing itself for the benefit of Mankind.

Second, imagine the impossible: that Europe, America, and Asia are personified representations of a monkey, a jackal, and a rabbit who have been called to apply their respective charitable inclinations for the benefit of a poor starving old man begging for food. All three display their disposition for helping others in three different ways: the monkey gathers nuts from the surrounding trees, the jackal kills a lizard and steals a pot of milk-curd, but the rabbit, who only knows how to eat grass has nothing else to offer the old man but himself and therefore, he jumps into the fire that the old man was preparing for his meal.

Impressed by the outstanding generosity of the rabbit, the old man, who in reality is the ruler of the heaven in disguise, prevents the rabbit from being burnt, and to thank him, draws his likeness on the visible surface of the Moon for all humans to see and to contemplate.

The Indian version of this Chinese tale is expressed by the Buddhist fable *Śaśajātaka*, whose Sanskrit name means Moon (शशाङ्क (śaśaṅka-) which means the one whose mark (अङ्क-, aṅka-) is a hare (शश-, śaśa-). The story also appears in the Aztec legend of the divinity **Quetzalcoatl**.

At the time of the first Moon landing of **Apollo 11**, during the summer of 1969, astronaut Michael Collins and the Houston Space Center exchanged a few words on this subject matter, which were recorded as follows:

“**Houston:** Among the large headlines concerning Apollo this morning, is one asking that you watch for a lovely girl with a big rabbit. An ancient legend says a beautiful Chinese girl called **Chang-O** has been living there for 4,000 years. It seems she was banished to the Moon because she stole the pill of immortality from her husband. You might also look for her companion, a large Chinese rabbit, who is easy to spot since he is always standing on his hind feet in the shade of a cinnamon tree. The name of the rabbit is not reported.

Michael Collins: Okay. We'll keep a close eye out for the bunny girl”²

The point of all of this apparently insignificant “chatter” and “legend” is that the historical moment which is at hand with the landing of Chang’e-4 is an event of the greatest significance for all of mankind, because the idea of self-sacrifice of the Jade Rabbit is precisely the subject of the unity of principle behind Lyndon and Helga LaRouche’s call for a New Bretton Woods agreement among China, Russia, India, and the United States and the extra-terrestrial experiment of *exploiting the unknown for the benefit of all of mankind*. As the head of China’s lunar space program, Wu Weiren, stated after the landing of Chang’e-4: "Exploring the unknown is human nature. The Moon is a mysterious world to us. We have a responsibility to explore and to understand it. Exploration of the Moon will also deepen our understanding of Earth and ourselves."³

In fact, the principle of the *Advantage of the other* is the only way to understand the role that China is currently playing in eradicating poverty from the entire planet; and the *discovery of the unknown* is the only means of acquiring such a principle because it means that the Chinese intend to make every other people on Earth better than they are. The following report from SPACE.com shows what is to be expected, among other things, from this new Chinese Lunar expedition.

² [Apollo 11 Technical Air-to-Ground Voice Transcription](#).

³ [Shedding Light on Planet Earth](#), LaRouchePAC, January 7, 2019.

ADDENDUM

Chang'e-4: Visiting the Far Side of the Moon⁴

By Nola Taylor Redd, Space.com Contributor

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When China's Chang'e-4 mission reaches the lunar surface in December 2018, it will become the first mission to make a soft landing on the far side of the moon. The combination lander-rover will explore the several aspects of the so-called "dark" side, as well as study the universe's radio sky.

A key element of the mission was the May 2018 launch of the Queqiao relay satellite, which will pass information from Chang'e-4 (CE-4) back to Earth. Both missions are led by the China National Space Administration (CNSA).

The Chang'e program was named after the Chinese goddess of the moon, and "Queqiao" means "bridge of magpies." According to China's state-run Xinhua news service, Queqiao is based on a Chinese folktale, where "magpies form a bridge with their wings on the seventh night of the seventh month of the lunar calendar to enable Zhi Nu, the seventh daughter of the goddess of heaven, to cross and meet her beloved husband, separated from her by the Milky Way."

⁴ <https://www.space.com/40715-change-4-mission.html>.



The Queqiao relay satellite. Credit: CNSA

Previous Chang'e missions set the stage for Chang'e-4:

- *In 2007, Chang'e-1 mapped the moon from orbit and then crashed into the lunar surface in 2009 as planned.*
- *In 2010, Chang'e-2 orbited the moon, and left orbit to swing past an asteroid and then explore deeper into space.*
- *In 2013, Chang'e-3 with the Yutu rover became the first Chinese spacecraft to land on the moon.*
- *In 2014, the test capsule Chang'e-5-T1 flew past the moon and looped back around to Earth to practice for an eventual lunar sample return mission.*

[Infographic: China's Moon Missions Explained]

On the far side

While satellites and astronauts have flown by and observed the far side of the moon, no mission has yet managed to touch down on its surface. But that's not because scientists aren't interested; retrieving a sample from the far side of the moon was an important goal in the 2013-2022 Planetary Science Decadal Survey.

Because the moon is tidally locked to the Earth, those of us bound to the planet can only catch a glimpse through satellite imagery. But, despite pop culture references to the contrary, the far side isn't dark; it receives solar light when the moon sits between Earth and the sun.

The far side contains the South Pole-Aitken basin, an impact site over 1,553 miles (2,500 kilometers) across that exposes the deepest parts of the lunar crust. The enormous basin is the oldest impact feature on the moon, as well as the deepest, with a rim-to-floor distance of almost 8 miles (13 km), more than 6 times as deep as the Grand Canyon.

CE-4's landing site will be the southern floor of the Von Karman crater, a crater 112 miles (180 km) across lying within the South Pole-Aitken impact basin. The crater was named after a Hungarian-American mathematician, aerospace engineer and physicist.

The spacecraft will carry a suite of international payloads from Germany, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, and Sweden. Many of these are similar to the instruments found on Chang'e-3, since CE-4 was originally designed as a backup.

"Chang'e-3 lunar probe used a slow and arc-shaped landing, while as for Chang'e-4 lunar probe, we have to adopt a steep and almost vertical landing," Zhao Xiaojin, a senior official at the China Aerospace Science and Technology, explained to China Central Television in 2018. "Chang'e-4 lunar probe will have huge improvements on its capabilities, because we have adopted new technologies and new products. For example, Chang'e-

3 lunar probe could not work during the night, but Chang'e-4 lunar probe can do some measurement work at night."

The lander will carry a landing camera and topographic camera on the lander, similar to those found on CE-3. New instruments include:

- *Lunar Dust Analyzer, to study the physical characteristics of dust*
- *Electric Field Analyzer to measure the magnitude of the electric field at various heights*
- *Plasma and Magnetic Field Observation Package*
- *Lunar Seismometer to study the interior of the moon*

Another new feature is a Very Low Frequency (VLF) Radio Interferometer, which will be able to study the universe at extremely low wavelengths while the moon shields it from Earth's radio noise. This instrument will be helpful for future plans for putting a radio observatory on the moon, something often talked about but not yet planned by any country.

The lander will also carry payload created by students across China. A lunar mini biosphere experiment designed by 28 Chinese educational institutions led by Chongqing University was one of more than 200 submissions. The 7-lb. experiment will attempt to germinate seeds from potatoes and Arabidopsis, a small flowering plant related to cabbage and mustard. Silkworm eggs may also hitch a ride. The biosphere package will contain water, air and nutrients capable of sustaining the seeds and eggs within their protective dome. A tiny camera will allow researchers to observe the experiment back on Earth.

"Why potato and Arabidopsis? Because the growth period of Arabidopsis is short and convenient to observe. And potato could become a major source of food for future space travelers," Liu Hanlong, chief director of the experiment and vice president of Chongqing University, said in a statement. "Our experiment might help accumulate knowledge for building a lunar base and long-term residence on the moon."

The rover will carry three of the four instruments found on CE-3, including a panoramic camera, a ground-penetrating radar and an infrared spectrometer. It will also carry an Active Source Hammer for active source

seismic experiments, and a second VLF radio receiver. The rover will also boast an energetic neutral atom analyzer.

"Obtaining the first direct measurements of the surface of the far side, as well as getting our first look at the low-frequency radio sky — key to understanding the early history of the universe — is potentially breakthrough science," Paul Spudis, a researcher at the Lunar and Planetary Institute in Houston, Texas, wrote in an article for Air & Space magazine.

A two-step approach

One of the biggest reasons the far side has received so little exploration comes from geometry. Missions to the far side can't communicate through the massive body of the moon, so they have faced silence when out of sight of Earth. The launch of Queqiao should solve that problem.

Queqiao will sit at the Earth-moon Lagrange point 2 (L2), a special spot in the system where it will be able to see both worlds. L2 is a gravitationally stable spot located 40,000 miles (64,000 km) beyond the lunar far side. Its unique position will allow the satellite to relay messages from CE-4 to Earth, and from Earth to CE-4.

The relay satellite was carried to space atop a Long March 4C rocket on May 20, 2018, from the Xichang Satellite Launch Center in Sichuan Province, China.

Queqiao's orbit may prove a boon to missions beyond CE-4.

"We will make efforts to enable the relay satellite to work as long as possible to serve other probes, including those from other countries," Ye Peijian, a leading Chinese aerospace expert and consultant to China's lunar exploration program, said in a statement.

That includes China's planned Chang'e-5 lunar sample return mission, set to launch in 2019. Chinese officials have also declared their intent to put people on the surface of the moon before the end of the 2030s.

Additional resources

- *The Planetary Society: Chang'e 4 relay satellite, Queqiao*
- *Air & Space: China's Journey to the Lunar Far Side: A Missed Opportunity?*

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