On June 10, 1963, President John F. Kennedy gave a speech at American University calling for an end to the nuclear arms race. This speech got more coverage in the Soviet Union than in the USA.

On September 20, 1963, at the United Nations General Assembly, JFK offered to convert the “Moon race” into a cooperative effort with the Soviet Union. JFK’s change of approach on the Moon race was part of an effort to end the Cold War, the reason the military industrial intelligence media financial complex removed him from office.

What would the world be if the Cold War had ended in JFK’s second term, as planned, freeing up resources for peaceful purposes? What would “The Sixties” have been if the War on Vietnam had been allowed to end? What society would we live in today if we had chosen global cooperation instead of endless warfare? Would we have used our creative talents for something better? Would warnings about ecological destruction have been heeded? What positive lessons can we learn from this missed opportunity, as nations fight over finite resources?

We need a South African style Truth and Reconciliation Commission about the National Insecurity State, starting with the coup in Dallas. — Mark Robinowitz

“After the American University address, John Kennedy and Nikita Krushchev began to act like competitors in peace. They were both turning. However, Kennedy’s rejection of Cold War politics was considered treasonous by forces in his own government. In that context, which Kennedy knew well, the American University address was a profile in courage with lethal consequences. President Kennedy’s June 10, 1963 call for an end to the Cold War, five and one-half months before his assassination, anticipates Dr. King’s courage in his April 4, 1967, Riverside Church address calling for an end to the Vietnam War, exactly one year before his assassination. Each of those transforming speeches was a prophetic statement provoking the reward a prophet traditionally receives. John Kennedy’s American University address was to his death in Dallas as Martin Luther King’s Riverside Church address was to his death in Memphis.” — James Douglass, “JFK and the Unspeakable: Why he died and why it matters” reviews at www.jfkmoon.org/unspeakable.html

President John F. Kennedy
September 20, 1963
Address to the United Nations

called for a “joint expedition to the Moon”
a cooperative effort between US and USSR two months and two days before he was removed from office

“Finally, 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 foresworn 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 someday in this decade to the moon not the representatives of a single nation, but the representatives of all of our countries. ....

“Never before has man had such capacity to control his own environment, to end thirst and hunger, to conquer poverty and disease, to banish illiteracy and massive human misery. We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world — or to make it the last.”