



## A Whiter Mars A Socratic Dialogue Of Times<sup>T0</sup> Come

## by Brian W. Aldis

SHE Wewant to present a history of the development of Mars, and how we have

progressed spiritually. It is a glorious and surprising story, a history of human society understanding and recreating itself. WhileI am speaking to you from Mars, my Earthbound avatar is speaking to you from our old parent planet.

Let us cast our minds back before everything changed, to the Age of Estrangement, when nobody had ever set foot on Earth's neighbouring planet.

HE So. Backto the twenty-first century and a barren planet. The first

arrivalson Mars found an empty world, free of all the imaginary creatures





whichhave been supposed to haunt the Earth: the ghosts and ghouls and

long-legged beasties, the vampires, the leprechauns, the elves and

fairies - all those fantasy creatures which beset human life, born of dark forests, old houses, and ancient brains.

SHE You've forgotten the gods and goddesses, the Greek gods who gave their

names to the constellations, the Baals and Isises and Roman soldier gods, the vengeful Almighty of the Old Testament, Allah - all imaginary super -beings which supposedly controlled mankind's behaviour before humanity could control itself.

HE You're right, I forgot them. Theywere all creaking floorboards in the

cellarsof the brain, inheritances from eo-human days. Earth was over

populated with both real and imaginary persons. Marswas blessedly free of all that.On Mars , you could start anew. It's true the men and women who arrived on Mars had a lot of conflicting Mars legends in their heads...

SHE Oh, you mean that old stuff. Percival Lowell's Mars of the canalsand the

dyingculture. I still have a kind of nostalgia for that grand sunset vision- wrong in reality, right as imagery. And Edgar Rice Burroughs's Barsoom...

HE And all the horrors which earlier humanity invented to populate Mars - H.G.

Wells's invaders of Earth, rather than the gentle Hrossa andpfiQtriggi of

C.S. Lewis's Malacandra.

SHE Life, you see, always





this bizarre preoccupation with life, however

fantastic. Tokens of the insufficiency of our own lives.

HE But thefirst men who went to Mars came from a technological age. They

harbouredanother idea in their heads. Certainly they were hopingto find

lifeof some sort, archebacteria being reckoned most likely. They nourished

the ideaof terraforming the Red Planet and turning it into a sort of

inferiorsecond Earth.

SHE Havingat last managed to reach another planet, they desired to make it

likeEarth! The idea seems strange to us now.

HE They had not acquired the habit of living away from Earth. 'Terraforming'

wasan engineer's dream - a novelty. Their perceptions had to change. They

stoodthere, gaping - aware for the first time of the magnitude of the task

andof its aggressive nature. Every planet has its own sanctity.

SHE Evenat the most impressive moments in life, a voice seems to speak within

us, the mind communing with itself. Percy Bysshe Shelley was thefirst to recognise this duality.In a poem onMont Blanc , he speaks of standing watching a waterfall and says:

Dizzy Ravine! - and when I gaze on thee

I seem as in a trance sublime and strange





To muse on my own separate phantasy,

My own, my human mind, which passively

Now renders and receives fast influencings,Holding an unremitting interchange With the clear universe of things around...

HE Yes, the words strike to the very essence of human perceptions. As

phenomenologydeclares, our inner discourse shapes our outward perception.

I'llremind you that the great Martian expedition was not the first

scientificexcursion which set out to discover a new world. Ittoo had trouble with its perceptions.

SHE You'respeaking of the way the West was won in the case of North America?

The slaughterof the Indian nations, the killing of buffalo? Wasn't all that a primitive kind of terraforming?

HE I was referring to the expedition of Captain James Cook in H.M.S. Endeavour

tothe South Seas. Inhis three hundred and sixty-six ton wooden ship

Cook eventually circumnavigated the globe . The Endeavourwas commissioned

to observe he 1769 transit of Venus across the face of the Sun, among

otherobjectives.The choice of Joseph Banks, then only twenty-three, as scientific observer was a good one. Banks had a trained connoisseur's eye.

Itwas regarded by the enlightened Royal Society as vital that accurate drawings should accompany written descriptions of all new discoveries. Banks's artists hadtheir problems . Scientific diagramsof landscapes and plants and animals were made, but artistry also crept in. Drawing faithful records of the native peoples of the Pacific was beggared by the





preconceptions of the time. AlexanderBuchan took an ethnographic view, drawing groups of natives free from the conventions of neoclassical style; whereas Sydney Parkinson disposed of them according to the dictates of composition. In Johann Zoffany's famous canvas, The Death of Cook,many of the participants in that picture assume classical postures, presumably to increase the air of Greek tragedy.

Thus the unfamiliar was made palatable for the folks back home, was made to bend to their preconceptions.

SHE Mmm.I see what you're getting at.Behind the difficulties of coming to

termswith the unknown lay a philosophical problem, typical of that century. Were the misfortunes attendant on mankind owed to a departure from, a defiance of, natural law - or was it that mankind could raise itself above the brute beasts only by improving on and distancing himself from nature?The city-dweller or the Noble Savage?

HE Exactly. The discovery of the Society Islands favoured the former idea,

thatofNew Zealand andAustralia the latter.

Australiaand NewZealand, when their barren shores were first sighted,

fostered the concept of improvement and progress. When CaptainArthur

Phillipfounded the first penal colony inAustralia , at Port Jackson in

1788, herejoiced in an eighteenth-century version of terraforming. Down

wentthe trees, away went the wild life - including the natives - the area

wasflattened, and Phillip declared, "By degrees large spaces are opened,

plans are formed, lines marked, and a prospect at least of future





regularity isclearly discerned, and is made the more striking by the

recollection of former confusion.' Ah, the straight line! -the marker of

civilisation, of capitalism!

The overwhelming belief in conquering nature in somehow distancing

ourselvesfrom nature, from something of which we are an inescapable part

prevailed for at least two centuries.

SHE Possiblythis dichotomy of perception was reinforced by Cartesian dualism,

whichmade a sharp distinction between mind and body - the sort of thing Shelley spoke against. A metaphorical beheading...

HE I'm unsure about that. It may be as you say.

SHE Whatwe need to bear in mind is that a belief can take rather firm hold

once itcirculates among the population. No matterif it's totally erroneous. Even in these days of interplanetary travel, half the population ofEarth still believes that the Sun orbits the Earth, rather than vice versa. What conclusions do youdraw from that - other than that ignorance has more gravitational weight than wisdom?

HE Or that we are more hive-minded than we care to believe?

SHE Well, let's get back to Mars and those first arrivals here. 5,

HE Try torecall what the situation was in those days. With the growth in





economic power of the Pacrim countries in the twenty-first

century, the International Dateline had been removed to the centre of

the Atlantic, and American trade was locked into that of its Asian

neighbours. Thecost of all Martian expeditions was met by a consortium,

formedby US, Pacrim and EU space agencies. That was EUPACUS, a long

forgotten acronym. However, the UN, thenunder a powerful and far

sighted General Secretary, George Bligh, brought Mars under its own jurisdiction.Once you were on Mars, you came under Martian law, not under the laws of your own country.

SHE Itwas a sensible provision. Alesson had been learnt from the days when

Antarctica had been a continent set aside for science. Just occasionally we manage to learn from history! We wanted the RedPlanet to be a White Mars - a planet set aside for science.

HE That's an ancient battlecry!

SHE Oldbattlecries still retain their power. In the mid-twentyfirst century,

there wasa movement on Earth called APIUM - the Association for the

Protectionand Integrity of an Unspoilt Mars.It was regarded as a rag

-taggle of eccentrics andGreens at first. APIUM wanted to preserve Mars

asit had been for millions of years, as a kind of memorial to early

man's early dreams. Their claim was that every environment has its sanctity, and sufficient environments had been ruined on Earth without starting out at once to monkey with another planet - an entire planet.





However, the people who landed on Mars in that first expedition had to justify costs. Theywere going to prepare to terraform it. It wasa foregone conclusion for them. Theywere bound by the pressures of their rather primitive societies.

HE Ah, yes, terraforining. Thatword and concept coined by a SF writer, by

nameJack Williamson. Howalluring and advanced it was when first coined.

It was another of those ideas which took root easily in the fertile soil

ofthe human mind.

SHE Yes. Therewas nothing sinister about it. The astronauts simplytook the

ideafor granted.It was a part of their mythology - meaning an old way of thought. They imagined they'd improve the planet and make it like Earth. They had glowing computer designs to seduce them, showing all of Mars looking like the Cotswolds on a sunny day.

HE But they also carried in their minds opposed preconceptions. Mars as a

rubbishdump of rock, 'suitable for development', like something from a

diagramof 'Nuclear Winter' - that old guilt-myth - or Mars as a

heavenly body, formidable, aloof, enduring.Similar to the two opposed

ideasthat Captain Cook had held three centuries earlier. And-

SHE Theyleft their ships and stood there, like stout Cortez, silent upon a

peak inDarien in Keats's poem, with the whole vista of the planet

confrontingthem, and-

HE And?





SHE Andthey knew - it was that discourse of Shelley's between the outer and

innerworld - they knew that terraforming was just a dream, a terrestrial city-

dweller's computer phobia. It was undesirable. To use an old term, it was blasphemous, against nature. Youknow how city-dwellers fear nature.In a kind of vision, they saw that this environment must not be destroyed.That it carried a message, an austere message: Rethink! You have achieved much -achieve more ! Rethink!

HE Rethink - and re-feel - because it was experience which brought a

revolutionin their understanding. They knew as they stood therethey were

at a turning point in history. Yet, you see , some people claim this

vital decision not to terraform sprang from a powerful speech by UN

Secretary George Bligh, who argued against it. His words were often quoted:

'Terraforming is a clever idea which may or may not work. But cleverness is a lesser thingthan reverence . We musthave reverence for Mars as it has always existed. We cannot destroy the millions of years of its solitude merely for cleverness. Stay your hand!'

SHE Youbelieve those words of Bligh's were in the astronauts' minds when they

landed?

HE I partly believe so. I wish to believe so because staying the hand is often

abetter, if a less popular, way to proceed than conquest. Anyhow, they did

stay their hands. It proved the beginning of a tide in the

affairsof men. Fortunately, youcouldn't exploit Mars: there were no

natural resourcesto exploit - no oil or fossil fuels, because there had





never been forests. Limited underground reservoirs of water.Just just that amazing empty world, so long the target of mankind's dreams and speculations, a desert rolling ever onward through space.

SHE The oldfashioned word 'space', had by then been relegated to the

etymologicalmuseum, by the way. That highway of teeming particleswas now known as 'matrix'.

HE Okay. Thousands on thousands of young folk desired to visit Mars, just as ,

two centuries earlier, they had walked, rolled or ridden westwards

acrossthe face of North America. The UN had to formulate rules

for visitors. Two categories of people were permitted to go, travelling uncomfortably in EUPACUS ships: the YEAs and the DOPs. (Laughs]

SHE It was a sensible arrangement. Or at least it worked, given the

difficulties of the journey. TheYEAs were Young Educated Adults. Theyhad to pass an examination to qualify. The DOPswere Distinguished Older Persons. They were selected by their communities. The cost of an Earth -Mars round trip was high. DOPs werepaid for by their communities. The YEAs paidin work , doing a year's community service before their journey.

HE So the giant fish farms off Galapagos andScapa Flow , and thebird ranches

of the Canadian north, and the vineyards of the Gobiwere developed...

allby voluntary labour.

SHE Andthe afforestation of most of the Outback inAustralia .

HE And of the great flow of people who went to Mars, that wonderfulnew Ayers

Rock in the sky, to meditate, to explore, to honeymoon, to realize





themselves-all found themselves up against the reality of the cosmos. All

stood therein awe, breathing in the laws of the universe.

SHE Andone of them said, marvelling, 'And that I have come here to experience

allthis means I am the most extraordinary thing in the entire galaxy.'

HE Thencame the crash!

SHE Ohyes, just when minds were changing everywhere! And the crashmarked the

endof a certain exploitive chain of thought. Pundits in 2085 called it the end of the Twentieth Century Nightmare. The consortiumEUPACUS collapsed . It wasa case of internal corruption. Billions of dollarshad been embezzled and, when the figures were examined, the whole company fell apart.

EUPACUS had a monopoly on interplanetary travel, and on all travel arrangements. All that traffic stopped. Five thousand visitors were on Mars atthe time , together with two thousand administrators, technicians and scientists - Mars of course makes an excellent observatory for studying Jupiter and its moons.

Seven thousand people - all stranded here!

HE But Mars is a big desert island. By this time, it was acomplex community ,

lackingWild West atmosphere, with serious business to do. There were no

gunson Mars; no mind-destroying drugs; there was no currency, only limited

credit.

SHE Anotherimportant thing. No animals. For there was no grazing orfodder to





behad, no animals lived on Mars, except for a few cats. Vegetarianismbecame a positive thing rather than a negative.The habit was emulated by terrestrials. In fact, renewedconcern for animals by demonstrations and lobbying, induced many governments to bring in Animal Rights laws. A revulsionto rearing animals for slaughter and human consumption was widespread.The human conscience was getting up off the couch!

HE You mustbe mistaken about the animals. I remember seeing documentaries

showingyour Martian domes full of bright birds. And there were fish, too.

SHE Oh, birds and fish, yes, but no animals.The birds were genetically

manipulatedmacaws and parrots. Insteadof squawking, they sang sweetly. They wereallowed to fly free in limited areas of the main domes, the 'tourist' domes. Theywere prized . No oneattempted to kill and eat them during the period when Mars was isolated.

HE So theMartians remained cut off, luckily under wise leaders.During the

periodof isolation, water - the fossil water from underground reservoirs

wasstrictly rationed.It was needed for agriculture and went through electrolysis to provide necessary oxygen. The isolatedcommunity had reason to cohere. Without coherence there was no chance of survival.

SHE Themulti-billion collapse of EUPACUS brought financial crisis to the

businesscentres of Earth, to LA,Seoul ,Beijing ,London ,Paris ,Frankfurt . The disillusionwith laissez -faire capitalism was complete. Somuch so that 'Stay your hand!' became a popular phrase. Stay your hand from grasping another icecream, another beer, another car, another house! You stayedyour hand out of pride.

It was five years before a limited flight schedule with Mars was re -





established. By then the idea of community service had sunk in, reinforcing the concept of the world's population as a unit, and as part of Earth's necessary biota. Discovering that the Mars community had achieved a frugal Utopia, thatall there were lean but fit, was a cause for great rejoicing - most nationalities had one or more representative members on White Mars.

HE The Martianexample hastened the swing away from exploitive capitalism

towardsthe managerialism that had already begun. Laissezfaire passed

away inits sleep, as communism had done before it. The epochof peaceful

Earth opened, with leadership concentrating on integrating its component

parts, and a general tendency to behave more like park-keepers than robber

barons.

SHE Ah, but with the increase in YEA and DOP pilgrims to the heroic White Mars,

theplanet ran out of water. The underground reservoirs, such as they were, had been drained dry. It looked like the end of a civilisation on Mars.

HE I'm notsure it was as bad as that, because already manned probes were

forgingfurther out into the system and the realm of the gas giants,

mightyJupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Unexplained activity had

beensighted betweenNeptune and its large satellite, Triton. So a base

wasestablished on Jupiter's moon, Ganymede-

SHE Ihave visitedGanymedeCity . It's a pretty swinging place. People





live for

theday.I fear Mars gets bypassed now, because views of Jupiter from Ganymede and the other moons are so inexhaustibly wonder-making.

HE From Ganymede, it was just a hop to the neighbouring moon, Oceania- the

rechristenedEuropa - where views of Jupiter are even more stunning.

There's a floatingbase onOceania , built on top of a kilometredeep ice

Hoe.Under the ice crust, remarkably, isa fresh water ocean - pure fresh

water, without life, or without life until we seeded some there.

That water gets despatched inbladdees to Mars. Mars now has a large lake

slowlyturning into a sea of fresh water. Its main problem is solved.

SHE Andso of course Mars is being terraformed, at last.The human race has

movedon and no longer needs a monument to old dreams and illusions.

HE Mars's periodof frugal Utopia did not last.But the blackness of the

twentiethcentury, with all its wars, genocides, killings, injustice and

greedhad faded away. Somehow, we found the strength, in Bligh's words,

to stayour hand. Thehuman race is happier - less tormented - as it launches out towards the stars.





SHE Tomeet with all those other species we don't yet know of... Maybe with

God?

HE Unlikely.Godwas one of those creaking floorboards in the brain we left

behindwhen we got to Mars.

SHE Icannot accept that. Whatwould become of the human race if there was no

god?

HE What became of it during the twentieth century when supposedly therewas a

god? You believersmight say , 'He saved us from destroying ourselves with

ournuclear weapons. That was his will.' Equally, if we had destroyed

ourselves, that would have been God's will too, according to you. There's no God -yet I hate him. I hate the way religious belief has caused us to waste our energies looking away from our own intractable problems. He stood in our way of enlightenment, like Jung's Shadow, barring us from accepting that we are made of the ashes fallen from the flanks of extinct suns. Thatwe are universestuff.The universe is where we belong.

SHE You must allow me strongly to disagree. Godhas been our inspiration,

lifting us from the material. Have you never listened to all the beautiful sacred music composed in his name, or seen all the great paintings faith has inspired?

HE The paintings were painted by men. God didn't have half themusical genius

of Johann Sebastian Bach, I can tell you. You must give up this





illusion, comforting although it is. Giving it up is part of the

process ofbecoming adult.

SHE Idon't understand you.

HE You mean you don't understand evolution.

SHE Don'tbe silly. Science and religion are not in conflict.

HE No - it's experience and religion which are in conflict.

SHE Andwhat will we do without God?

HE We must learn - as we are slowly learning - to judge ourselves, and our own

actions.

SHE Youwon't shake my faith. I'm sorry you don't have it.

HE Faith? Beingunmoved by facts? Come, you must not pride yourself on'such

blindness. Think how the concept of God separated us from the rest of

nature, set us above the animals, gave us the example of puissance and abasement.Made us self-preoccupied idiots.

SHE That'sblasphemous rubbish. Yousound almost inhuman when you speak like

that.

HE We are almost becoming another species, we space-goers. Physical and mental

change is rapid now. We have developed from the gifts of that

tormentedtwentieth century, from the discovery of the DNA code and the subsequent advance of genetic engineering.The bladdees shuttling to and fro across matrix betweenOceania and Mars are living entities developed by bio-engineering skills from the modest bladder-





wort.

SHE Youremember the excitement when Ganymede was made habitable by new plant

insectstock. Theplantsects were despatched in unmanned probes. They

soft-landedon Ganymede, dispersed, reproduced rapidly, and prepared the

satellitefor us when we arrived there. Bythat time , the plantsects

had culminated, consuming themselves, leaving their bodies for compost. Such advances would have been impossible in the early days of Mars landings, with their mechanistic approach.

HE Anddid God walk on Ganymede? No,he stood in our way! Washe not Carl

Jung's monstrous Shadow, cutting ourselves off from a realisation of

ourselvesas being intrinsically a part of the whole cosmos - ashes from extinct suns?

SHE Tryto love God, whether or not you think he exists. Hatredis harmful to

you. God was necessary - essential, perhaps - for some ages past, and the Saviour represented a condition for us to aspire to in the long period of darkness.

HE [Laughs)You're saying we have saved ourselves?

SHE I'msaying only that the concept of a loving Saviour helped us, once upon a

time. But certainly we'vedone away with hatred on the outer satellites, along with most forms of illness; genetic revision and improved immune systems have altogether clarified our minds.

HE It wasthe understanding that we are an intrinsic part of nature which





transformed our perceptions when we arrived on Mars. Much has

followed.The bleak Martian globe cleared our minds. A prompting of our

symbiotic relationship with plant life speeded the development of warm

-blooded plants.It has radicallychanged our being and appearance. That

epiphyte growing on your head, much resembling an orchid, is now

women's crowning glory! It permits youto carry with you a micro

atmosphere, a temperature-gauge and other perceptions, wherever you go.

SHE As do the ferns sprouting round your venerable cranium. Youare right

there.We're now true terrestrials, half-human, half-plant, creatures of nature, well-equipped to venture throughout a waiting universe.

HE Well, it's been pleasant to talk with you. You must go on your way.I have

toretire; I'm growing too old to travel. We shall not meet again.

Farewell, dear spirit!