

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 10, 1967

SPACE GOALS AND FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES

Introduction

There is a close relationship between our space program and our foreign policy objectives -- in the effect of our space activities on the impression abroad of American leadership in science and technology; in the conviction abroad that we have the capability to assure our security and will not be taken by surprise in space technology; in unique possibilities for eventual arms verification and arms control; in new opportunities for international cooperation, including cooperation between ourselves and the Soviets; and in the worldwide application of economic and social benefits from space technology, such as communication via satellite, the use of weather data acquired by satellites and the surveying of earth resources from satellites. The space program benefits from support acquired abroad, and, conversely, our international relations benefit from the space program.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5

State Dept. Guidelines

By cbm, NARA, Date 12-19-01

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through identification of those areas of space activity in which further international agreement and regulation might usefully be encouraged. It also means that more costly and advanced programs, such as manned lunar and planetary exploration, should be weighed carefully against these needs lest we find ourselves drawn step by step into sizable new commitments to the detriment of programs which will have a more direct bearing on our international position. For example, as best we can now understand its implications, an interplanetary program -- particularly a manned interplanetary program -- will have the least direct relevance to our international needs. This is not to say that we should forego the ultimate challenge of such a program, but rather that, from the viewpoint of foreign policy objectives, there does not appear to be any compelling reason for an early commitment to a single, major space objective of this sort.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

115-0
Sent - Rusk recommends
release of statement by the President

4758

December 18, 1967

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Presidential Statement Welcoming
UN General Assembly Approval of
the Astronaut Assistance and Return
Agreement

Recommendation:

That if the UN General Assembly concurs in an Astronaut Assistance and Return Agreement, you make a public statement welcoming the Agreement.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Discussion:

For the past two months we have been negotiating with the USSR an "Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space." The text of the Agreement is enclosed.

Our present expectation is that the treaty will be approved by the General Assembly tomorrow (December 19). In that event, you may wish to make a statement welcoming the Agreement. The text of such a statement is enclosed.

The Agreement should be ready for submission to the Senate early next year for its advice and consent.

Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

Enclosures:

1. Suggested Statement.
2. Text of the Astronaut Assistance and Return Agreement.

1302

Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return
of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects
Launched into Outer Space

The contracting parties,

Noting the great importance of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which calls for the rendering of all possible assistance to astronauts in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing, the prompt and safe return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space,

Desiring to develop and give further concrete expression to these duties,

Wishing to promote international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Prompted by sentiments of humanity,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

Each contracting party which receives information or discovers that the personnel of a spacecraft have suffered accident or are experiencing conditions of distress or have made an emergency or unintended landing in territory under its jurisdiction or on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State shall immediately:

- (a) Notify the launching authority or, if it cannot identify and immediately communicate with the launching authority, immediately make a public announcement by all appropriate means of communication at its disposal; and

(b) Notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations who should disseminate the information without delay by all appropriate means of communication at his disposal.

Article II

If, owing to accident, distress, emergency or unintended landing, the personnel of a spacecraft land in territory under the jurisdiction of a contracting party, it shall immediately take all possible steps to rescue them and render them all necessary assistance. It shall inform the launching authority and also the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the steps it is taking and of their progress. If assistance by the launching authority would help to effect a prompt rescue or would contribute substantially to the effectiveness of search and rescue operations, the launching authority shall cooperate with the contracting party with a view to the effective conduct of search and rescue operations. Such operations shall be subject to the direction and control of the contracting party, which shall act in close and continuing consultation with the launching authority.

Article III

If information is received or it is discovered that the personnel of a spacecraft have alighted on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, those contracting parties which are in a position to do so shall, if necessary, extend assistance in search and rescue operations for such personnel to assure their speedy rescue. They shall inform the launching authority and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the steps they are taking and of their progress.

Article IV

If, owing to accident, distress, emergency or unintended landing, the personnel of a spacecraft land in territory under the jurisdiction of a contracting party or have been found on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, they shall be safely and promptly returned to representatives of the launching authority.

Article V

1. Each contracting party which receives information or discovers that a space object or its component parts has returned to Earth in territory under its jurisdiction or on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, shall notify the launching authority and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Each contracting party having jurisdiction over the territory on which a space object or its component parts has been discovered shall, upon the request of the launching authority, and with assistance from that authority if requested, take such steps as it finds practicable to recover the object or component parts.

3. Upon request of the launching authority, objects launched into outer space or their component parts found beyond the territorial limits of the launching authority shall be returned to or held at the disposal of the representatives of the launching authority, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, a contracting party which has reason to believe that a space object or its component parts discovered in territory under its jurisdiction, or recovered by it elsewhere, is of a hazardous or deleterious nature may so notify the launching authority which shall immediately take effective steps, under the direction and control of the said contracting party to eliminate possible danger of harm.

5. Expenses incurred in fulfilling obligations to recover and return a space object or its component parts under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall be borne by the launching authority.

Article VI

For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "launching authority" shall refer to the State responsible for launching, or, where an international inter-governmental organization is responsible for launching, that organization provided that that organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Agreement and a majority of the States Members of that organization are contracting parties to this Agreement and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

Article VII

1. This Agreement shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Agreement before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Agreement.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification and accession to this Agreement, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Agreement shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article VIII

Any State Party to the Agreement may propose amendments to this Agreement. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Agreement accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Agreement and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Agreement on the date of acceptance by it.

Article IX

Any State Party to the Agreement may give notice of its withdrawal from the Agreement one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article X

This Agreement, of which the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Agreement shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Agreement.

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Collection US Senate: Committee on Armed Services Spec Comm. of Space/Nature cities Box Number 357

Folder Title or File Symbol (Include dates, volume #s and folder #s, as appropriate)	Form of Document	Document Number if applicable	Document Description: Correspondents, Title, or Page Number(s), as appropriate (Please be as specific as possible.)	Document Date	Number of Pages
¹⁹⁵⁷⁻⁶⁰ Preparedness Subcommittee	report		Excerpts from speeches made by LBJ concerning National Preparedness	none	4
Senator Bridges	chart		P. 16, 18, 21, 25		
Senator Bridges	chart		Organ. Chart "National Relv. comm. for defense"	none	1

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December 4, 1957 - Continued

. . .

"Already there are satellites in the skies held to this earth only by a thin invisible thread of gravity. A little extra burst of speed and that thread snaps.

"That day--which is not very far--is the beginning of the race for outer space.

"The facts are like a bugle call urging Americans to action. We must be ready to respond--not only ready but eager and anxious.

"There are short range and long range problems. We must be ready to meet both."

. . .

"The new age is coming upon us with a speed that is breath-taking. We cannot afford to be caught short."

. . .

"The challenge before us is great. But the people we have to meet the challenge are also great--and they will become greater as the need for greatness grows."

* * *

December 10, 1957 - Address before Luncheon Clubs Meeting at Waxahachie, Texas.

"But there is an old--and very true--saying. It is that nothing succeeds like success. The opposite is also true. Nothing fails like failure."

. . .

"To restore our lead, we will have to do many things. And one of the first things to be done is to rid ourselves of the illusion that advertising is any substitute for achievement in the cold war."

. . .

"Our people will rise to any challenge--providing that they know what the challenge is. In this case, the stakes are the survival of this nation in freedom."

. . .

"CALL TO LEADERSHIP"

. . .

"This challenge goes to every American--to you and to me; to the workers in the factories and to business leaders in their offices; to farmers in the fields and to technicians in the laboratories.

"It is not often that such a challenge comes to a generation. We must meet it with faith and fortitude in the sure knowledge that we can not only survive but pave the way to a brighter future."

January 7, 1958 - Continued

"Control of space means control of the world, far more certainly, far more totally than any control that has ever or could ever be achieved by weapons, or by troops of occupation."

...

"The people must have the truth, good or bad, but truth begins with perspective."

...

"If, out in space, there is the ultimate position -- from which total control of the earth may be exercised--then our national goal and the goal of all free men must be to win and hold that position."

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENTS BY SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER LYNDON B. JOHNSON ON OUTER SPACE AND PEACE

January 7, 1958 - Statement at meeting of the Democratic Conference

"Within the short weeks since October 4, man has become master of horizons far beyond our imagination. We must respect this mastery, and from that respect, more than ever, seek to bring all men together in co-operative effort. The goals now within reach of the human race are too great to be divided as spoils, too great for the world to waste its effort in a blind race between comparative nations. The Conference table is more important now than ever it has been, and we should welcome to those chairs all men of all nations.:

January 14, 1958 - Address to CBS Affiliates

"As we do these things, I trust that in our relationship with other nations we shall have imagination, and that we shall make it evident that America's free leadership is not sterile. We should, certainly, make provisions for inviting together the scientists of other nations to work in concert on projects to extend the frontiers of man and to find solutions to the troubles of this earth.

"Our President, holding as he does the esteem of men throughout the world, has a rare opportunity to lead in this labor boldly and forcefully, and in the vigorous pursuit of peace he will find the nation undivided in his support.

"Further, it would be appropriate and fitting for our nation to demonstrate its initiative before the United Nations by inviting all member nations to join into this adventure into outer space together. The dimensions of space dwarf our national differences on earth. If we are to win space as the outpost of peace, all men may--and should--share in that endeavor."

January 23, 1958 - Statement of Senate Preparedness Subcommittee issued by Senator Johnson.

"The same forces, the same knowledge and the same technology which are producing ballistic missiles can also produce instruments of peace and universal cooperation.

"We are engaged in a race for survival and we intend to win that race, but the truly worthwhile goal is a world of peace, the only world in which there will also be security."

"The Soviet, however, also knows -- as we must come to know--that the rate of growth of their striking power far exceeds ours.

"We are behind but we are not yet hopelessly behind. Our peril becomes a disaster when we fall so far behind that there is no hope of recovery. It is to the prevention of that disaster all free men must now dedicate their efforts.

"Some, looking back to the past, will answer only that the nation must retool its productive capacity, get ready for a massive effort, and move forward to match the Soviet Sputnik-for-Sputnik, missile-for-missile, sub-for-sub.

"Space may well be the sea in which the human race will someday find an island of peace.

"To reach that island, we need more than weapons.

"We need, in fact, to free ourselves of the bonds of a weapon psychology.

"Our greatest need in this hour is to unleash the pioneering spirit and the daring and brilliance of our people and set this nation's course on the pursuit of peace.

"We cannot, of course, ignore the need for weapons now.

"We need a faster rate of production for our missiles, far faster than any yet envisioned.

"We need continued production of our proved long-range bombers for our Strategic Air Command.

"We need an acceleration of our submarine production.

"We need these things now, for this reason:

"In the past, we have had the time to mobilize and build our strength while others fought -- on their soil -- the wars we were eventually to enter and help provide the margin of victory.

"We shall not have such time again. "

"If we can now buy time, and I believe that we can, we must make certain that we make proper use of what we purchase."

"As Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons on June 18, 1940:

" ' If we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future. '

"I say that such must be our creed at this hour.

May 6, 1958 - Opening Statement before the Senate Special Committee on Space and Astronautics

"While the present is urgent, the real imperative is the future."

* * *

June 6, 1958 - Statement before Military Construction Subcommittee of Senate Armed Services Committee.

"Mr. Chairman, provision of these laboratories would have a single purpose: that of enabling our scientists to develop knowledge that could well make the difference between survival and defeat for our country in the Space Age.

"The urgency of which I spoke at the beginning of my statement is very real. I know that, by reason of the changing nature of our defense establishment, your Committee has been deeply concerned during this year with matters of policy relating to military construction. It is as a matter of policy that I urge you to consider the need for an adequately equipped Aeromedical Center for the Air Force. ... The amount requested for the Aeromedical Center is small. But the policy established will be of transcendent importance, and its effects will be felt for as long as time endures."

* * *

August 24, 1958 - Statement on Floor of Senate, August 23, 1958

"THE MARCH INTO SPACE"

"In the long view of history, possibly the most important step that we took during this session was to establish an agency to guide America's effort in the exploration of outer space.

"June one year ago this would have seemed like a page out of Jules Verne novel. The idea that men were about to burst loose from the atmosphere and venture into the heavens beyond was strictly within the realm of science fiction.

"Our complacency on this score was rudely shattered when the Russians lofted into the skies a satellite -- the first man-made object ever to be placed in orbit around the earth.

"We investigated. We discovered to our shock that we had left the field of outer space to a few sporadic developments by individual scientists and to a few coordinated efforts by the military to develop weapons. It was not enough.

. . .

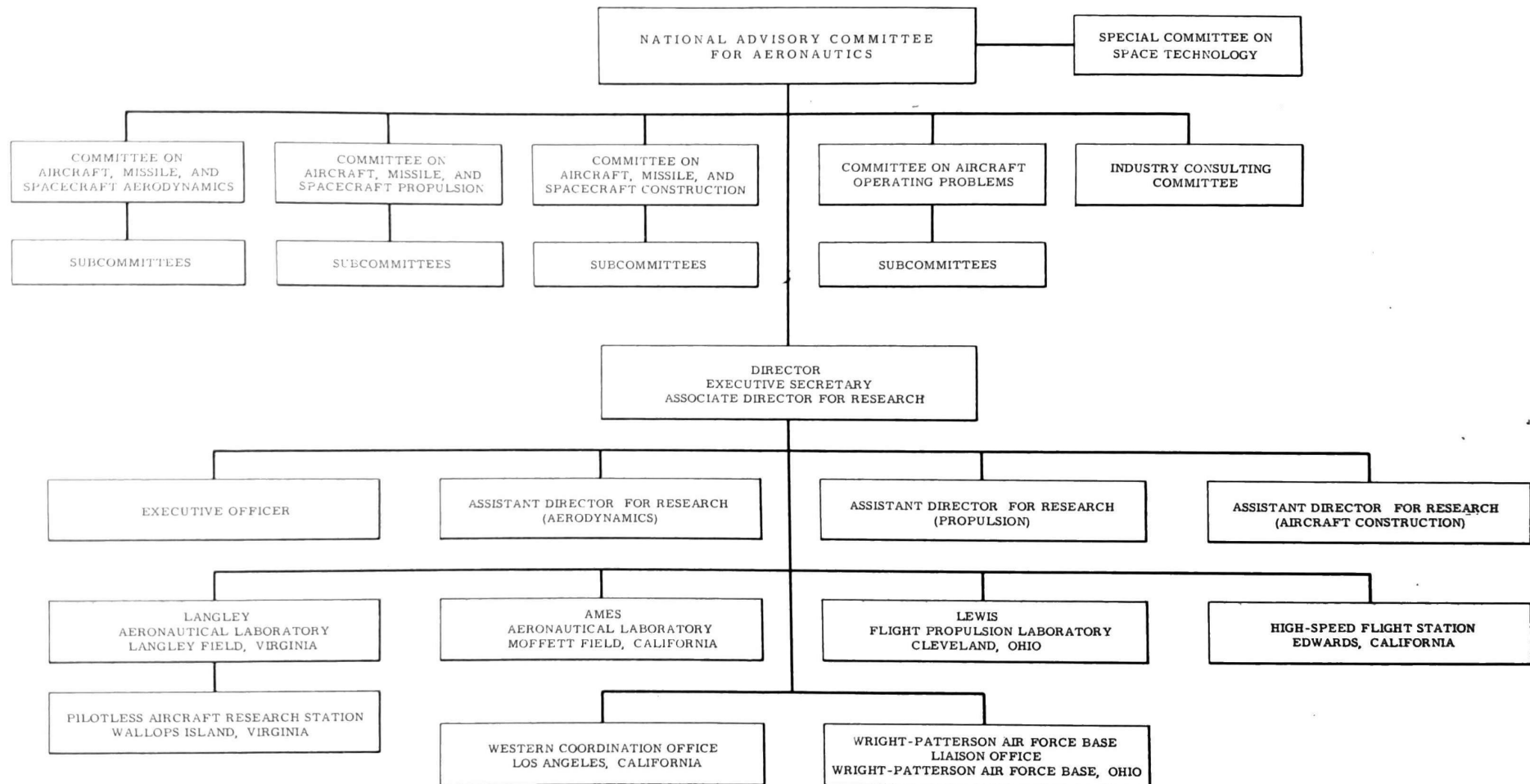
"Our scientists have placed in our hands keys to open a whole new universe. For centuries to come, the exploration of outer space will dominate the minds and lives of men just as the exploration of the Western hemisphere dominated the course of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries."

. . .

"Outer space will be explored. It will become the domain of free men or of men whose minds are enslaved. Either we meet our responsibilities or abdicate to the totalitarianism the dimension which will shape the lives of the coming generations."

* * *

ORGANIZATION CHART
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS



APPROVED *Hugh L. Dryden*
Director

Date *March 3, 1958*



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<u>Outer Space</u>	<u>Memo</u>		<u>Memo for President "Subject activities" ^{space}</u>	<u>04/01/66</u>	<u>2</u>

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 1, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. The Soviet Union announced March 31 that it had launched Luna 10 on a lunar orbiter test mission. It is expected to reach the area of the moon on Sunday.

b. The United States placed two military satellites into polar orbits last week. One was orbited by a Thor-Altair launch vehicle March 31, and the other by a Scout vehicle March 26.

c. On March 30, the United States placed two experimental scientific payloads into orbit from pods attached to an Atlas ICBM conducting its own test flight from Vandenberg AFB to a mid-Pacific target. This is the second successful use of this pick-a-back method, the first to carry out a twin launch.

2. Manned Lunar Landing. There is a possibility, even though remote, that the United States will land men on the moon by mid-1968. The official schedule still calls for such launch in late 1969, but NASA told the House Space Committee last week that lunar landing by the earlier date might be achieved.

3. Venus. Further spacecraft explorations will be necessary before it can be determined whether life can or does exist on the planet Venus. Though data from Mariner II indicated surface temperatures of 600 to 800 degrees Fahrenheit, there is a possibility that these high temperatures are at some altitude above the planet and that the surface could be much cooler.

4. Launch Delay. The Atlas-Agena launch vehicle shut down almost immediately after the engines started, and this delayed launch of the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory. An Atlas-Centaur test vehicle with a mass model of the Surveyor spacecraft aboard also experienced difficulties just before the expected launch.

5. Apollo Tracking Ships. Vanguard, the first of three Apollo tracking ships, is expected to be operational by June. The remaining two, Redstone and Mercury, should be ready by the end of the year. The reentry support ships, Watertown and Huntsville, are scheduled to be ready in November and January respectively.

6. ComSat Station. The Communications Satellite Corporation has filed with the Federal Communications Commission for authority to construct a fourth U. S. earth station to be located near Moorefield, West Virginia.

7. Space Maneuvering Gun. NASA has awarded a contract for the design of a new hand-held maneuvering equipment for astronauts. Its fuel supply would give 25 times as much capability for maneuvering as the present device.

8. Weather Satellites

a. Kenya and Angola have joined the roster of 71 areas around the world which report excellent reception of local weather photographs directly from ESSA II.

b. Three tropical storms were sighted by ESSA I in the Indian Ocean this week and warnings were sent to threatened areas.

9. Congress

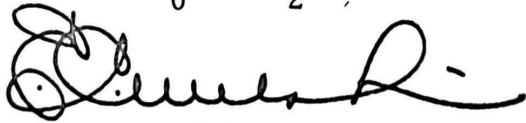
a. The Independent Offices Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on NASA's FY 1967 appropriations beginning April 4.

b. The House Space Committee has received the reports of its three subcommittees on the NASA Fiscal Year 1967 authorization. The subcommittees recommend some reprogramming in the planetary and advanced research areas, but would reduce NASA's funding request by less than 1%.

10. Space Payload Success Box Score
(April 1)

	USA		USSR	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Earth Orbit	24	19	14	12
Escape	2	0	0	2

Friday, April 1
Time: 11:00 a. m.


E. C. Welsh

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<u>VP Security NASE Top Secret</u>	<u>memo</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>E.C. Welsh to Vice President</u>	<u>11/07/62</u>	<u>1</u>
		<u>19a</u>	<u>Public Statement on Handling ^{space} vehicle fragments</u>	<u>4/06/62</u>	<u>1</u>

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 7, 1962

MEMORANDUM TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: Interagency Handling of Space Vehicle Fragments

As I reported on October 9, we have been engaged in a series of interagency meetings to work out guidelines for the appropriate handling of space vehicle fragments which come into this country's possession.

Such fragments may land in U. S. territory or they may land in foreign territory and be turned over to the U.S. They may come from our vehicles (DOD or NASA) or from foreign launched vehicles. They may need analysis for technical and possibly intelligence reasons.

It seemed necessary to assign responsibilities for the functions involved and to advise the public what agency has the primary role in handling such fragments. Consequently, coordinated sessions have been held with representatives from State, Defense, Justice, NASA, AEC, and the NSC staff.

In those meetings it was agreed that two papers were needed: one as a brief public announcement and the other as an internal guideline for interagency responsibilities. It also was agreed that the internal papers should be submitted to the President and issued in classified form as a National Security Action Memorandum. This latter was based upon existing procedure for this type of interagency assignment.

Having obtained unanimous interagency agreement at the staff level, I have circulated the two papers to the respective agencies for formal concurrence. Then, if it is in accord with your wishes, I will submit the papers to you as a fully coordinated package, along with a transmittal memorandum for your signature.

Enclosed are copies of the two papers which have been circulated for concurrence.

2 Enclosures--Fragments

1. (Unclassified)
2. (Confidential-2 pp.)

-  -

E. C. Welsh

(This memorandum unclassified when separated from classified enclosure.)

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DRAFT
11/6/62

**PUBLIC STATEMENT
ON HANDLING OF SPACE VEHICLE FRAGMENTS**

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is designated as the Government agency responsible for receiving, analyzing, and identifying any fragments or suspected fragments of space vehicles of all types, including the contents thereof, which fall upon the territory of the United States or which otherwise come into its possession.

Fragments identified as coming from vehicles launched by foreign countries will be retained by NASA pending final arrangements for their return to the launching country or for other appropriate disposition.

In performing these functions, NASA will coordinate fully with other Government agencies.