

September 9, 1966

Note for Mr. Smith

I understand that no action is required on this. Both Ambassador Goldberg and Secretary Rusk have talked to the President since this was prepared.

CEJohnson



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1966

2830
1 - Johnson
2 - R. 210~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IN REPLY REFER TO: 12363

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Negotiation of an Outer Space Treaty

BACKGROUND - On May 7, President Johnson asked Ambassador Goldberg to undertake the negotiation of a treaty governing the uses of celestial bodies. After some initial private conversations, and a letter from Gromyko to U Thant which indicated that the USSR was interested in such a treaty, both the U.S. and the USSR tabled drafts. Ambassador Goldberg proposed a meeting on July 12 of the Legal Subcommittee of the UN's Outer Space Committee, and the USSR agreed. The meeting took place in Geneva between July 12 and August 4.

NEGOTIATIONS - We agreed at an early stage to expand the scope of a treaty from celestial bodies to outer space generally. The Soviet draft Treaty had proposed this broader scope with which we were prepared to go along, as the Soviet text was drawn in large part from UN resolutions which we had taken the leadership in obtaining. We held a number of private bilateral discussions with the USSR in which points of agreement and disagreement were defined. The proceedings of the Legal Subcommittee reflected the results of these discussions.

RESULTS - Agreement was reached on thirteen substantive points (Tab A). The most significant of these are (a) the translation into a treaty obligation of the UN resolution banning the placing of weapons of mass destruction in orbit, outer space or on celestial bodies; (b) an unconditional commitment to assist and return astronauts

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E.O. 12958 Sec. 3.5
NLJ-S-98001
By *spjdw*, NARA, Date *11/10/02*

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who land in another state and to publish discoveries relating to astronaut safety; and (c) the proscription of claims of sovereignty over and national appropriation of celestial bodies.

There are two principal issues which divide us at the moment:

a. Access - We insist that the principle of free access to all installations and vehicles on celestial bodies be reflected in a treaty, subject only to reasonable safety precautions. The USSR has sought to qualify the right of access with such concepts as "reciprocity" and agreement as to the timing of visits.

b. Reporting - Our treaty article as tabled provides for compulsory reporting to the Secretary-General on the nature and location of activities on celestial bodies and publication of information on the results of these activities for the benefit of the public and the international scientific community. The USSR insists that the reporting obligation should be voluntary.

There are two other differences which should not prove as difficult. One relates to the types of military structures to be prohibited on celestial bodies and the nature of the equipment to be permitted. We are substantially in agreement with the USSR on permitted and prohibited structures and equipment, but have not been able to reflect this in treaty language. The other difference involves a USSR proposal which would require a state hosting a tracking installation to grant similar facilities to other space powers. We suspect that the USSR tabled such a provocative proposal to serve as a barrier to the conclusion of a treaty until they are ready for one.

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We received generally strong support from members of the subcommittee for our position on the disagreed provisions. Tab B contains a chart of agreed and disagreed principles.

NEXT STEP - The results of the Subcommittee's work will be reported to the Outer Space Committee. The subcommittee also decided to hold further negotiations before or during the 21st General Assembly. We will be pressing for early talks but recognize that the USSR has the capacity to delay negotiations and agreement.

QAR

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

POINTS AGREED IN OUTER SPACE TREATY

1. The exploration and use of outer space shall be for the benefit of all mankind.
2. There shall be freedom of exploration and use of outer space for all states on a basis of equality.
3. There shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.
4. Freedom of scientific research in outer space and international cooperation to that end should be assured.
5. Claims of sovereignty and national appropriation are barred.
6. The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.
7. The role of international law and the U.N. charter in man's future activities in outer space should be established.
8. There shall be an unconditional obligation to help and to return astronauts in distress and to exchange information relating to astronaut safety.
9. Launching states are liable for any damages.
10. There shall be no contamination or harmful interference in space activities.
11. Launching nations shall retain ownership over the objects sent into outer space and other states should return these objects.
12. Parties to the treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space.
13. No weapons of mass destruction shall be placed in outer space or on celestial bodies.

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

PURPOSES

Declaration of Legal Principles, Paras. 1,
2 and 3.

U. S. Draft Treaty Arts. 1, 2 and 3.

USSR Draft Treaty Art. I.

Brazil W. P. No. 5

The exploration and use of outer space,
including the moon and other celestial bodies,
shall be carried out for the benefit and in
the interests of all countries irrespective
of their degree of economic or scientific
development and shall be the province of all
mankind.

Outer space, including the moon and other
celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration
and use by all States without discrimination of
any kind, on a basis of equality and in
accordance with the international law, and
there shall be free access to all areas of
celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific
investigation in outer space, including the
moon and other celestial bodies, and States
shall facilitate and encourage international
co-operation in such investigation.

No Reservations.

21d

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

OPEN ACCESS

Antarctic Treaty, Art. VII

U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 6.

USSR W.P. No. 2

U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 6

All areas of celestial bodies including all stations, installations, equipment, and space vehicles on celestial bodies, shall be open at all times to representatives of other States conducting activities on celestial bodies.

USSR W.P. No. 2

All stations, installations, equipment and space vessels on celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States engaged in activities on celestial bodies, on a basis of reciprocity, and subject to agreement between the parties with regard to the time of visits to such objects.

JAPAN: Such representatives shall take maximum precautions not to interfere with safety and normal functioning of activities therein.

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

OPEN ACCESS (Cont.)

ITALY: All States engaged on a national or multilateral basis in activities in outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies, shall grant free immediate access to representatives of all Parties to the Treaty to their stations, installations, equipment and space vessels, on the understanding that the time of the visit should not imperil the life of the personnel and the functioning of the installations involved.

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE	AGREED TEXT	RESERVATIONS AND RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS
	<u>PEACEFUL USES</u>	
UNGA Resolution 1884 XVIII	The Parties to the Treaty undertake	Brazil
Antarctic Treaty Art. 1.	not to place in orbit around the Earth any	India
U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 9.	objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other	Iran
USSR Draft Treaty ART IV.	kind of weapons of mass destruction, install	
U. S. W. P. 6/Revision 1.	such weapons on celestial bodies, or station	
	such weapons in outer space in any other manner.	
	The moon and other celestial bodies shall	
	be used exclusively for peaceful purposes by	
	all Parties to the Treaty. The establishment	
	of military bases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> installations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and forti-	
	fications, the testing of any type of weapons,	
	and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celes-	
	tial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of	
	military personnel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and equipment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for scientific	
	research or for any other peaceful purposes shall	
	not be prohibited.	
		(The US offered the following as a second paragraph of Peaceful Uses Section:)
		The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes by all Parties to the Treaty. The establishment of military bases and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons, and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The present

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

PEACEFUL USES (Cont.)

Treaty does not prohibit the use of
any type of personnel or equipment
for scientific research or any other
peaceful purpose.

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
REALTED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

NON-APPROPRIATION

Declaration of Legal Principles,
Para. 3.

U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 1.

USSR Draft Treaty Art II.

Outer space, including the moon and
other celestial bodies, is not subject to
national appropriation by claim of sovereignty,
by means of use or occupation, or by any other
means.

France

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE	AGREED TEXT	RESERVATIONS AND RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS
	<u>REGIME OF LAW</u>	
Declaration of Legal Principles, Para. 2.	The activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried on in accordance with international law including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting inter- national co-operation and understanding.	Brazil
U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 1.		France
USSR Draft Treaty Art. III.		

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

REPORTING

U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 4

A State conducting activities on celestial body shall (a) promptly provide the Secretary General of the United Nations with a description of the nature, conduct, and locations of such activities and (b) make the findings of such activities freely available to the public and the international scientific community.

USSR W. P. No. 4

A State conducting activities on celestial bodies will, on a voluntary basis, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and also the public and the international scientific community of the nature, conduct and location of such activities.

Antarctic Treaty Art. III

U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 4.

USSR W. P. No. 4.

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

REPORTING (Cont.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:
PROPOSAL CORRIGENDUM

Article (4) reads as follows:

States conducting activities in Outer Space, and on celestial bodies will, on a voluntary basis, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and also the public and the international scientific community of the nature, conduct and locations of such activities through the United Nations facilities.

All information shall be promptly submitted, preferably in advance or at the carrying out of these activities or immediately after.

The United Nations should be prepared to disseminate these information immediately and effectively after receiving the said information which has to be ample and in detail for the benefit of the general public and the international scientific community."

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

EQUAL CONDITIONS

USSR Draft Treaty Art. I.

USSR W. P. No. 23/Corr. 1.

USSR W.P. No. 8.

(USSR: States Parties to the Treaty will accord other States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities relating to the exploration and use of outer space equal conditions for observing the flight of space objects launched by those States.)

(UAR: Article I para (1) reads as follows:

The parties to the treaty undertake to accord equal conditions to States engaged in the exploration of outer space.

States engaged in the exploration of outer space undertake to accord facilities and to provide possibilities to the non-space powers, to enable them to participate in and to draw benefit from the exploration and the use of outer space for the aim of deriving practical benefits related to their economic and social development.

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

ASSISTANCE AND RETURN
OF ASTRONAUTS

Declaration of Legal Principles,
Para. 9.

U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 5.

USSR Draft Treaty Art. IX.

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space, and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. Where astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other Parties to the Treaty, or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

LIABILITY

Declaration of Legal Principles,
Para. 8.

USSR Draft Treaty ART VII.

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is international liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such objects or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or on the surface of the moon and other celestial bodies.

~~No-Reservations.~~

INDIA

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRIVATE AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

Declaration of Legal Principles,
Para. 5.

USSR Draft Treaty ART VI.

UK W.P. No. 17

The Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the State concerned. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

UK and other ESRO Members

COMPLIANCE BY INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

(UK: 1. If an international organization which conducts

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRIVATE AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES (Cont.)

activities in outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies transmits to (...the depository authority...) a declaration that it accepts and undertakes to comply with the provisions of this treaty, all the provisions except Articles (...here insert a reference to the Articles concerning signature, ratification, and accession by States....), shall apply to the organization as they apply to a State which is a Party to this treaty.

2. The States Parties to this treaty undertake to use their best endeavours to ensure that any international organization which conducts such activities and of which they are constituent members is authorised to make and will make the declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.)

3. The States Parties to this treaty shall take such steps as are open to them to ensure that any international organization which conducts such activities and of which they are constituent members acts, subject to reciprocity, in accordance with the

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRIVATE AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES (Cont.)

principles set out in this treaty until
such time as a declaration is made
pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.

ITALY: The States parties, which conduct
space activities through International
Organizations, undertake that those
activities will fully comply with the
provisions of the treaty.

A declaration to this effect may
be transmitted by such an organization
to (the depositary authority).

21m/

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

CONTAMINATION AND INTERFERENCE

Declaration of Legal
Principles, Para. 6.

U. S. Draft Treaty ART 10.

USSR Draft Treaty ART VIII.

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter, and shall for this purpose adopt such appropriate measures as may be necessary. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultation before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

CONTAMINATION AND INTERFERENCE (Cont.)

planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

21a

TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

JURISDICTION AND OWNERSHIP

Declaration of Legal Principles,
Para. 7.

U.S. Draft Treaty Art. 7.

USSR Draft Treaty Art. V.

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

No Reservations.

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TEXT AGREED IN MEETING WORKING GROUP
OF THE LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SOURCE

AGREED TEXT

RESERVATIONS AND
RELATED UNAGREED PROVISIONS

NO PREJUDICE

Australia W. P. No. 25

The provisions of this Treaty are adopted without prejudice to the negotiation of future specific agreements on the peaceful uses of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

M. A. Johnson

21P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

17642

November 26, 1966

*sent to moyers**file
with other
material*FOR: Mr. Walt W. Rostow
The White House

Enclosed is a message to Mr. Bill D. Moyers at The Ranch, which contains the draft General Assembly Resolution on Outer Space. This draft resolution, which is a part of the package the Department has suggested be prepositioned for use as soon as agreement is reached on the Outer Space Treaty, was received this morning from New York.

*B. H. Read*Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

As stated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

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CONFIDENTIAL

FOR MOYERS AT TEXAS WHITE HOUSE

DRAFT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/6431) covering its work during 1966, and in particular the work accomplished by the Legal Subcommittee during its Fifth Session, held at Geneva from July 12 through August 4 and at New York from September 12 through September 16,

Noting further the progress achieved through subsequent consultations among members of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in the field of activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and the importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human endeavor,

1. Commends the Treaty on Principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, the text of which is annexed to this resolution;

2. Requests

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E.O. 12958 Sec. 3.5
NLJ-S-98001
By [Signature] NARA, Date 11/1/02

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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2. Requests the depositary governments to open the treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. Expressed its hope for the widest possible adherence to this Treaty;

4. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work on the elaboration of an agreement concerning liability for damage caused by the launching of objects in outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, which are on the agenda of the Committee, and on other issues which may require international agreement.

END

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 10, 1967

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE CEREMONY ON THE OUTER SPACE
TREATY
THE EAST ROOM

AT 11:25 A.M. EDT

Mr. Secretary of State; Ambassador Dobrynin; Ambassador Dean; Excellencies; Distinguished Members of the Cabinet, of the Congress, and of the Supreme Court; ladies and gentlemen:

The Age of Space began just 10 years ago last Wednesday. I am sure Ambassador Dobrynin Does not have to be reminded of that date -- nor do any of us.

The world will never forget the intelligence, the determination, and the courage that placed Sputnik into orbit, and launched man's great adventure into space.

That adventure has unfolded, during the past decade, with miraculous speed and scope. Man has probed the moon; he has reached out to other planets in the solar system. And he has done all of this in the spirit of peaceful exploration.

We are here today in the East Room to proclaim the intention of 84 nations that this exploration shall remain peaceful. By adding this Treaty to the law of nations, we are forging a permanent disarmament agreement for outer space.

-- It outlaws the weapons of mass destruction from man's newest frontier.

-- It forbids military bases and fortifications on the moon and other celestial bodies.

-- It prohibits the testing of weapons in space.

-- It means that when man reaches the moon, he will land in a field of peace -- not a new theater of war.

The spirit of international cooperation that has achieved this agreement is a beacon of hope for the future. It is a credit to all peoples. If we had sought for excuses to postpone agreement, we could have found them, I assure you, with the greatest of ease. Instead, we expended our efforts in achieving agreement -- and we have succeeded.

MORE

(OVER)

The Treaty was negotiated in less than six short months. For this, I gratefully thank our distinguished Ambassador Arthur Goldberg -- who represented our country -- and all the wise and constructive statesmen of the other lands who shared in that accomplishment.

The Senate of the United States gave its unanimous consent -- and I can assure all of our distinguished friends from abroad that this is not something that happens here every day.

That unanimous action testifies to the depth and sincerity of the American people's support for the purposes outlined in this Treaty.

This unity is not new. As the Secretary of State remarked, it was nine years ago, when I was serving in the Senate, I appeared at the request of our very able then President, President Eisenhower, before the General Assembly of the United Nations. Upon that occasion, among other things, I said:

"Until now our strivings toward peace have been heavily burdened by legacies of distrust and fear and ignorance and injury.

"Those legacies do not exist in space. They will not appear there unless we send them on ahead.

"To keep space as man has found it, and to harvest the yield of peace which it promises, we of the United States see one course -- and only one -- which the nations of earth may intelligently pursue. That is the course of full and complete and immediate cooperation to make the exploration of outer space a joint adventure."

That was our position nine years ago. It is our position now. I want to renew, today, America's offer to cooperate fully with any nation that may wish to join forces in this last -- and greatest -- journey of human exploration. Space is a frontier common to all mankind and it should be explored and conquered by humanity acting in concert.

We have urged cooperation

- in exploring the planets, or any portion of the solar system
- in the use of tracking facilities, so that our brave astronauts and cosmonauts may fly with much greater safety
- in mapping the earth
- in exchanging bio-scientific information
- and in international satellite communications.

MORE

We again renew these offers today. They are only the beginnings of what should be a long, cooperative endeavor in exploring the heavens together.

Whatever our disagreements here on earth, however long it may take to resolve our conflicts whose roots are buried centuries-deep in history, let us try to agree on this. Let us determine that the great space armadas of the future will go forth on voyages of peace -- and go forth in a spirit, not of national rivalry, but of peaceful cooperation and understanding.

The first decade of the Space Age has witnessed a kind of contest. We have been engaged in competitive space-manship. We have accomplished much, but we have also wasted much energy and resources in duplicated or overlapping effort.

The next decade should increasingly become a partnership -- not only between the Soviet Union and America, but among all nations under the sun and stars. I have directed the distinguished Secretary of State and the distinguished Director of NASA to bear this in mind every day in connection with their labors.

The hard business of foreign relations requires a certain optimism. One must be convinced that, in time, men and nations can direct their affairs toward constructive ends.

And it is with this optimism this morning that, here with you, I greet this Treaty. I see it as a hopeful sign that mankind is learning, however slowly, that wars are not inevitable; that national rivalry is not a permanent barrier to international understanding; and that a world of hostility and hate need not be the abiding condition of mankind.

Thank you very much.

END

11:31 A.M. EDT

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, ANATOLY F.
DOBRYNIN, AMBASSADOR OF THE U.S.S.R.
TO THE UNITED STATES, AT THE CEREMONY
ON THE OUTER SPACE TREATY
THE EAST ROOM

AT 11:15 A.M. EDT

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Your Excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen:

It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Soviet Union, to deposit today the instruments of ratification of the first, in the history, international treaty of principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

This occasion has special significance, since it coincides with the tenth anniversary of the historic experiment of the launching of the first Sputnik.

Only 10 years have passed since the first experiment which has opened for the men a way to the outer space, and less than seven years since the first flight of the man in space.

However, within the spirit of time, extremely short compared with the history of civilization, the mankind has acquired hands which are able to stretch out millions of miles from this cradle and has learned to work with his hands; has acquired new eyes able to see what has always been hidden from man, and has acquired a new idea capable of uniting the thoughts of people all over the earth.

There is no doubt that in the not so distant future the world will see new breathtaking successes of space for us in the discovery of mysteries of the universe and in penetrating deeper and deeper into the infinite spaces of the solar system.

Ever increasing efforts by the various countries in the field of exploration in the use of outer space made it practically necessary to work out appropriate international legal principles.

These principles, now embodied in the present Treaty, for the preparation and conclusion of which my country took active part, are aimed at insuring peaceful activities of states in outer space for the benefit of all mankind.

This Treaty, which was unanimously endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, represents a substantial step toward greater cooperation and understanding among states and people.

We hope that it will contribute to the settlement of major international problems still facing the mankind on our planet.

Thank you.

END

AT 11:17 A.M. ED

OCTOBER 10, 1967

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE CEREMONY ON THE OUTER SPACE
TREATY
THE EAST ROOM

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Mr. Secretary of State; Ambassador Dobrynin; Ambassador Dean; Excellencies; Distinguished Members of the Cabinet, of the Congress, and of the Supreme Court; ladies and gentlemen:

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The world will never forget the intelligence, the determination, and the courage that placed Sputnik into orbit, and launched man's great adventure into space.

That adventure has unfolded, during the past decade, with miraculous speed and scope. Man has probed the moon; he has reached out to other planets in the solar system. And he has done all of this in the spirit of peaceful exploration.

We are here today in the East Room to proclaim the intention of 84 nations that this exploration shall remain peaceful. By adding this Treaty to the law of nations, we are forging a permanent disarmament agreement for outer space.

-- It outlaws the weapons of mass destruction from man's newest frontier.

-- It forbids military bases and fortifications on the moon and other celestial bodies.

-- It prohibits the testing of weapons in space.

-- It means that when man reaches the moon, he will land in a field of peace -- not a new theater of war.

The spirit of international cooperation that has achieved this agreement is a beacon of hope for the future. It is a credit to all peoples. If we had sought for excuses to postpone agreement, we could have found them, I assure you, with the greatest of ease. Instead, we expended our efforts in achieving agreement -- and we have succeeded.

MORE

(OVER)

The Treaty was negotiated in less than six short months. For this, I gratefully thank our distinguished Ambassador Arthur Goldberg -- who represented our country -- and all the wise and constructive statesmen of the other lands who shared in that accomplishment.

The Senate of the United States gave its unanimous consent -- and I can assure all of our distinguished friends from abroad that this is not something that happens here every day.

That unanimous action testifies to the depth and sincerity of the American people's support for the purposes outlined in this Treaty.

This unity is not new. As the Secretary of State remarked, it was nine years ago, when I was serving in the Senate, I appeared at the request of our very able then President, President Eisenhower, before the General Assembly of the United Nations. Upon that occasion, among other things, I said:

"Until now our strivings toward peace have been heavily burdened by legacies of distrust and fear and ignorance and injury.

"Those legacies do not exist in space. They will not appear there unless we send them on ahead.

"To keep space as man has found it, and to harvest the yield of peace which it promises, we of the United States see one course -- and only one -- which the nations of earth may intelligently pursue. That is the course of full and complete and immediate cooperation to make the exploration of outer space a joint adventure."

That was our position nine years ago. It is our position now. I want to renew, today, America's offer to cooperate fully with any nation that may wish to join forces in this last -- and greatest -- journey of human exploration. Space is a frontier common to all mankind and it should be explored and conquered by humanity acting in concert.

We have urged cooperation

- in exploring the planets, or any portion of the solar system
- in the use of tracking facilities, so that our brave astronauts and cosmonauts may fly with much greater safety
- in mapping the earth
- in exchanging bio-scientific information
- and in international satellite communications.

MORE

We again renew these offers today. They are only the beginnings of what should be a long, cooperative endeavor in exploring the heavens together.

Whatever our disagreements here on earth, however long it may take to resolve our conflicts whose roots are buried centuries-deep in history, let us try to agree on this. Let us determine that the great space armadas of the future will go forth on voyages of peace -- and go forth in a spirit, not of national rivalry, but of peaceful cooperation and understanding.

The first decade of the Space Age has witnessed a kind of contest. We have been engaged in competitive space-manship. We have accomplished much, but we have also wasted much energy and resources in duplicated or overlapping effort.

The next decade should increasingly become a partnership -- not only between the Soviet Union and America, but among all nations under the sun and stars. I have directed the distinguished Secretary of State and the distinguished Director of NASA to bear this in mind every day in connection with their labors.

The hard business of foreign relations requires a certain optimism. One must be convinced that, in time, men and nations can direct their affairs toward constructive ends.

And it is with this optimism this morning that, here with you, I greet this Treaty. I see it as a hopeful sign that mankind is learning, however slowly, that wars are not inevitable; that national rivalry is not a permanent barrier to international understanding; and that a world of hostility and hate need not be the abiding condition of mankind.

Thank you very much.

END

11:31 A.M. EDT

OCTOBER 10, 1967

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, ANATOLY F.
DOBRYNIN, AMBASSADOR OF THE U.S.S.R.
TO THE UNITED STATES, AT THE CEREMONY
ON THE OUTER SPACE TREATY
THE EAST ROOM

AT 11:15 A.M. EDT

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Your Excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen:

It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Soviet Union, to deposit today the instruments of ratification of the first, in the history, international treaty of principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

This occasion has special significance, since it coincides with the tenth anniversary of the historic experiment of the launching of the first Sputnik.

Only 10 years have passed since the first experiment which has opened for the men a way to the outer space, and less than seven years since the first flight of the man in space.

However, within the spirit of time, extremely short compared with the history of civilization, the mankind has acquired hands which are able to stretch out millions of miles from this cradle and has learned to work with his hands; has acquired new eyes able to see what has always been hidden from man, and has acquired a new idea capable of uniting the thoughts of people all over the earth.

There is no doubt that in the not so distant future the world will see new breathtaking successes of space for us in the discovery of mysteries of the universe and in penetrating deeper and deeper into the infinite spaces of the solar system.

Ever increasing efforts by the various countries in the field of exploration in the use of outer space made it practically necessary to work out appropriate international legal principles.

These principles, now embodied in the present Treaty, for the preparation and conclusion of which my country took active part, are aimed at insuring peaceful activities of states in outer space for the benefit of all mankind.

This Treaty, which was unanimously endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, represents a substantial step toward greater cooperation and understanding among states and people.

We hope that it will contribute to the settlement of major international problems still facing the mankind on our planet.

Thank you.

END

AT 11:17 A.M. EI

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JANUARY 27, 1967

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT,
THE HON. DEAN RUSK, SECRETARY OF STATE;
THE HON. ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, U. S.
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS;
SIR PATRICK DEAN, G.C.M.G., AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY
AND PLENIPOTENTIARY;
AND THE HON. ANATOLY F. DOBRYNIN,
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

(AT 5:15 P.M. EST)

THE PRESIDENT: Secretary Rusk, Mr. Vice President,
Mr. Chief Justice, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

This is an inspiring moment in the history of the
human race.

We are taking the first firm step toward keeping
outer space free forever from the implements of war.

It was more than 400 years ago when Martin Luther
said:

Cannons and firearms are cruel and damnable
machines. I believe them to have been the direct
suggestion of the devil. If Adam had seen in a
vision the horrible instruments that his children
were to invent, he would have died of grief.

I wonder what he would have thought of the far
more terrible weapons that we have today.

We have never succeeded in freeing our planet from
the implements of war. But if we cannot yet achieve this
goal here on earth, we can at least keep the virus from
spreading.

We can keep the ugly and wasteful weapons of mass
destruction from contaminating space. And that is exactly
what this treaty does.

This treaty means that the moon and our sister
planets will serve only the purposes of peace and not of
war.

It means that orbiting man-made satellites will
remain free of nuclear weapons.

It means that astronaut and cosmonaut will meet
some day on the surface of the moon as brothers and not as
warriors for competing nationalities or ideologies.

It holds promise that the same wisdom and good
will which gave us this space treaty will continue to guide
us as we seek solutions to the many problems that we have
here on this earth.

MORE

It is a hopeful and a very promising sign.

We are so pleased that we could be joined here today by the representatives of so many of the other nations of the world.

I now take great pleasure in presenting to you our distinguished Secretary of State -- Mr. Dean Rusk.

MORE

SECRETARY RUSK: Mr. President, Excellencies, distinguished guests:

This day today, Mr. President, must give you some special satisfaction.

As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Science under the Eisenhower Administration, as Chairman of the Space Council in the Kennedy Administration, and as President, you have labored long and hard to let the nations of the earth cooperate in the exploration of the vast reaches of outer space, in using space for the benefit of man.

Today a treaty which marks the peaceful uses of outer space may be the next step on that road upon which you embarked a long time ago.

The nations of the world these days must keep ever in mind the importance of working steadily to make new gains in the quest for peace and security and justice for all nations, large and small. For cooperation among the nations is an imperative for the age in which we live.

So we have constantly sought, we and other nations, to extend that cooperation through the United Nations and in many other ways, constantly seeking areas of common interest in which to arrive at agreements benefitting all of us.

This is a long, difficult and often undramatic process simply of trying to make civilization work.

The fact that serious differences among nations and indeed conflicts among them still persists in some areas of deep concern to all of us cannot be allowed to deflect us from that course.

Instead they emphasize how indispensable it is for governments to take even a short step wherever possible on any day, at any place, if it will benefit our increasingly interdependent family of nations.

Over three years ago governments represented in this room and many others joined together to conclude the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. This was a vital measure in the continuing search for ways to bring the arms race under control and to turn it back.

Today we are gathered for the signing of a treaty designed to apply in the new environment of outer space into which man has ventured during the last ten years.

Ten years ago the Soviet Union launched its first SPUTNIK, and outer space is becoming rather crowded now.

Many, many nations in all parts of the earth are cooperating in that great venture.

There is great satisfaction in being able to present this treaty within ten years after the launching of that first SPUTNIK.

MORE

For this treaty reflects the need to agree on rules that will be followed as exploration is carried on in outer space. It is an outgrowth of much work in the United Nations Outer Space Committee.

It is the purpose and hope of all concerned that the treaty will avoid conflicts by giving law, and will promote international cooperation for the benefit of all mankind in this new realm.

This occasion today marks the successful completion of one phase in a process of work that never ends. The treaty we are about to sign is a product of faithful and sustained and skillful effort by many devoted officials from many nations.

So let us take from this moment of reflection determination and confidence to go on with other steps to follow. The unfinished business in the nations commands all the energy and the intelligence we can bring to the task.

Now I would like to call upon my colleague, Ambassador Goldberg, to present a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

MORE

AMBASSADOR GOLDBERG: Mr. President and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, the Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. Warren, Mr. Secretary of State and Mrs. Rusk, distinguished members of the Congress and of the U. N., ladies and gentlemen:

This treaty was successfully concluded as a result of the discussions among members of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space consisting of 28 members.

But it is indeed a product of all of the United Nations who voted for it unanimously at the last Assembly.

I want to express my appreciation first of all to the President for initiating this effort on behalf of our country and to all of my colleagues on the Committee for the cooperation which made this historic treaty possible, and to welcome here the representatives from the U. N., headed by that great international civil servant and the American of whom we take the greatest pride, our Nobel Prize winner, Ralph Bunche, and Mrs. Bunche.

Mr. President, if you will permit, I also want to express appreciation for the members of the American delegation whom you provided me in the course of these negotiations from all departments of the Government who did so well to represent their own country's interests and that great patriotism to the United States which is patriotism for the whole world.

It is the spirit of accommodation which prevailed throughout our negotiations that has led to the successful conclusion of our deliberations.

It is this spirit of accommodation, Mr. President, that I know you want to see prevail on all the many problems that face the world today.

It is a great pleasure and honor for me, Mr. President, to read to you and to this distinguished group a message from the distinguished Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant.

The message reads: "I wish it were possible for me to be present in Washington, London and Moscow, at the same time on the auspicious signing of the Treaty of Principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies.

"May I convey to you, Mr. President, my sincere congratulations and express my feeling of deep satisfaction of this historic event in international relations, a feeling which I am certain is shared by all peoples everywhere.

"I am particularly gratified that the United Nations was able to make a significant contribution towards this major achievement.

"One conquest of space gives rise to man's new problems because of the terrifying military potentialities

involved, and also because of the impact of space technology on our physical environment. As man ventures into space, he cannot rest solely on his scientific and technological knowledge, great as it may be.

"He must equally depend on legally binding universal standards of conduct, progressively developed as science unravels the mysteries of space.

"It is both urgent and necessary that powerful forces generated by human ingenuity be kept under control and utilized for the benefit of humanity and the strengthening of peace.

"It is most gratifying to see that the problems of exploring outer space are being solved through positive and sustained international action and measures within the framework of the United Nations.

"I have no doubt that this treaty will not only greatly reduce the danger of conflict in space, but also improve international cooperation and the prospects of peace in our own planet.

The Antarctic Treaty of 1959, the Test Ban Treaty of 1963, and the present treaty are landmarks in man's march towards international peace and security.

"I fervently hope that these achievements will be shortly followed by similar agreements on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other steps towards general and complete disarmament.

"Of highest consideration, U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations."

MORE

AMBASSADOR DEAN: Mr. President, Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a great honor to be here to sign this treaty on behalf of the British Government.

We all take today an important step towards our ultimate goal: The creation of a world in which men can live together in harmony, free from the fear of war.

Those who have worked so hard to create this agreement indeed deserve our gratitude and admiration. It is their combination of vision and persistence which has made this possible.

My Government believes that those same qualities of vision and persistence can and must enable us to take further steps along the road to peaceful cooperation between all nations.

This treaty is far from being exclusively a measure of arms control, but its significance for arms control is very real.

It is open to signature by all nations, but it will have been signed immediately by the two nations which lead the world in both the exploration of space and the development of military power.

It is, above all, the signature by the United States and the Soviet Union of a treaty with such importance for arms control that will give fresh encouragement and new hope to the world.

We must resolve that that hope will not be disappointed.

AMBASSADOR DOBRYNIN: Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

It is my honor and privilege on behalf of the Soviet Union to sign here in Washington a treaty which for the first time in history establishes principles of international law governing the activities of states in outer space.

Outer space presents a great new challenge to mankind. International cooperation in this field on the basis of equality provided for in the treaty will allow all countries to actively participate in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space for the benefit of all people, of all nations.

Space age of human history began only ten years ago, but we have already included in the present treaty an important provision which prohibits placing nuclear weapons in orbit around the earth or on celestial bodies.

Let us hope that we shall not wait long for the solution of similar important earthly problems.

MORE

We believe that the treaty we are signing today will be an important step in further development of cooperation and understanding among states and peoples, and will contribute to the settlement of other major international problems facing humanity here on this planet.

Thank you.

END

(AT 5:30 PM EST)

DRAFT STATEMENT FOR THE PRESIDENT
AT THE SPACE TREATY ENTRY INTO FORCE CEREMONY

Distinguished Friends:

Today, with the deposit of the required ratifications, the Space Treaty enters into force as part of the law of nations.

This Treaty has become law four years after the Limited Test Ban Treaty took effect on October 10, 1963. Each is a momentous step in the effort to build a sane and livable world -- a world in which man may concentrate on using science and technology in the ways of peace and for the benefit of all.

The Space Treaty seeks sanity by outlawing the orbiting of nuclear weapons. It limits military activities on the moon and other celestial bodies. It extends the civilizing influence of international law to man's activities in space. The exploration of space -- with all its prospects and all its demands on human, technical and financial resources -- offers immense possibilities for international cooperation. There are great opportunities ahead in both practical applications and in the more distant realm of interplanetary exploration. We should act on these opportunities.

Every age is one of turbulence and tension. Only when one generation looks back beyond the generation of its fathers is the past sometimes mistaken for a golden age of tranquility. Thus we, living in a difficult and perplexed present, may see as uniquely disturbed these years of strife in the Far and Middle East.

It is heartening that existing troubles in the world have not made impossible the kind of international cooperation that the Space Treaty represents. Instead, a strong and positive effort was made to extend the rule of law into space. Thus we have succeeded in a noble beginning.

This Treaty was negotiated in only six short months. It was signed less than a year after May 7, 1966 when I proposed a treaty to ensure that, when man lands on the moon, he lands in a field of peace, not human conflict. At that time I asked Ambassador Goldberg to undertake the task of negotiation for the United States.

I want to express my profound appreciation of the Senate's prompt and unanimous advice and consent to this Treaty.

I hope that we will take other important steps in the days ahead. A treaty guarding against the proliferation of nuclear weapons has been the subject of intensive negotiation for more than a year. It is my earnest hope that these efforts will soon be crowned with success. Let us hope that other steps, enabling nations to turn their swords into plowshares, will follow.

This is a day of accomplishment. I welcome all of you to the White House.

Text of Treaty on Outer Space Announced by President

Following is the text of the new outer space treaty announced yesterday by President Johnson:

TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE, INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES.

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space," which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly

The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers or celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies shall also be prohibited.

Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conform-

studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use

of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public

and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are

carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international inter-governmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connection with activities carried on by international inter-governmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV

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

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

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

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, 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 or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

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

Article XV

Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amend-

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

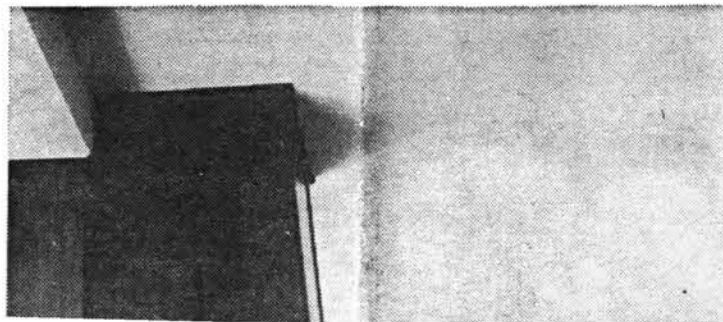
Article XVI

Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty 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 XVII

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

If you lived at Watergate East, you could write a letter like this:



"Our friends always ask for a tour of Watergate. (We give them a tour of Washington from the balcony.)"

weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Article IV

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the State concerned. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or judicial persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue

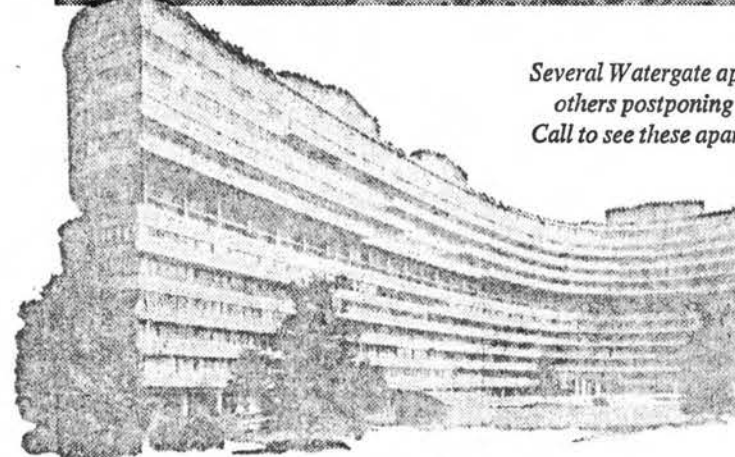
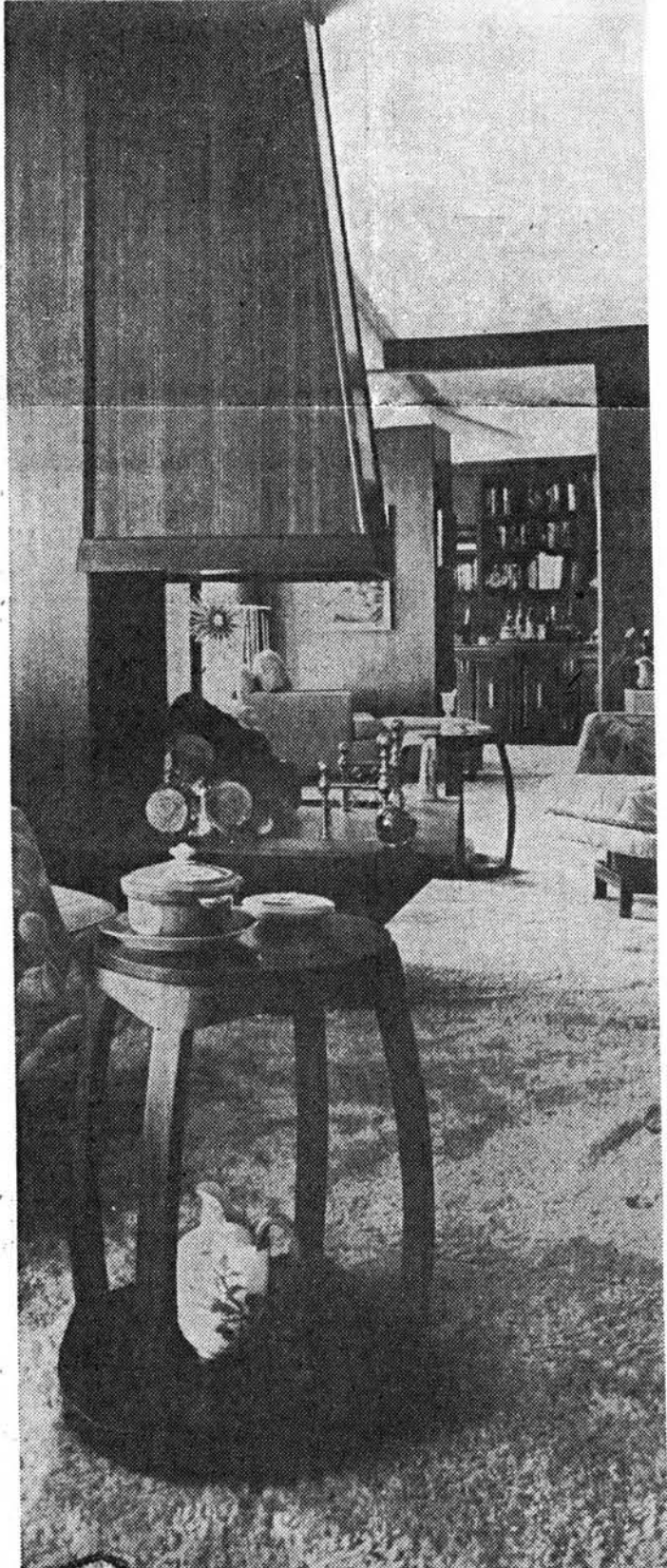
Soviet Trawlers Move to North

SEATTLE, Dec. 8 (AP)—The 60-ship Soviet fishing fleet stationed for eight months off Washington and Oregon has moved north, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries said today.

The Soviet trawlers, factory ships and mother ships were

spotted during a survey flight by Coast Guard planes in the Hecate Strait area off British Columbia.

The shift last weekend was attributed to a sharp decline in catches of hake and Pacific Ocean perch for which the Russians had been fishing.



Several Watergate apartments postponing.
Call to see these apartments

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Intelligence 21
Note - 390

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

June 17, 1966

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To : The Secretary
 Through: S/S
 From : INR - Thomas L. Hughes *TH*
 Subject: Soviets Table Space-Exploration Treaty
 Designed to Be Acceptable to US

file
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Treaty

TASS this morning released the text of the Soviet draft treaty presented to U Thant yesterday. The treaty draft seems to have been designed as a serious basis for negotiation with the US, despite the fact that the Soviets have already had flack on the subject from Communist China and Albania.

Nearly all of the substantive provisions of the Soviet draft is drawn from texts which the US has previously approved. Moscow evidently hopes to get the US to accept the Soviet draft as the basis for a treaty, and thus to establish a Soviet claim for having taken the initiative in this matter. At this moment, however, the Soviet stand on procedure for further negotiations is somewhat ambiguous, and Moscow may be hedging on procedure until it is confident that its draft has the edge. Counselor Zinchuk told Mr. Stoessel yesterday that the Soviet draft might be discussed at a meeting of the legal subcommittee of the outer space committee, but the draft was formally forwarded to U Thant, according to TASS, in light of the Soviet proposed General Assembly item.

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 By *gldw*, NARA, Date *11/1/02*

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 Excluded from automatic
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Broader Soviet Concept. The Soviet draft treaty has a somewhat broader concept than the American draft. The US draft of June 16 is an adaptation of the Antarctic treaty to celestial bodies. Moscow's approach is a draft which attempts to codify international law relating to space exploration (not just to celestial bodies) based in large part on the December 13, 1963 UN General Assembly resolution on legal principles.

Thus, the entire preamble of the Soviet draft comes from the December 13, 1963 resolution (including the reference to the 1947 resolution on war propaganda), as do nearly all of the substantive provisions which sprinkle in additional references to the moon and celestial bodies. The provision (first portion of Article IV) on weapons of mass destruction puts into treaty form the October 17, 1963 resolution, which included nondeployment on celestial bodies as well as bombs in orbit.

Potentially Touchy Military Angles Remain. The Soviet draft avoids the language which had appeared in the introductory passage of Gromyko's May 30 letter to U Thant about prohibition of military activities in space. The draft treaty follows Gromyko's outline of four points which should be included in a treaty. Thus, it refers to limiting activities in space to those which have peaceful purposes, and thereby does not frontally attack the American position that not all military activities in space are per se to be excluded.

The US and Soviet drafts are not, however, completely in accord on military provisions, and the issue could still prove troublesome. Article IV of the Soviet draft would prohibit "military bases and installations" (the US draft prohibits "fortifications," and we must confess that we do not know whether that is a difference or not). Article IV also bars military maneuvers (the Soviets picked up that notion from our proposals based upon the Antarctic treaty) and weapons tests on celestial bodies. The US draft treaty (Article 9) adds, as the Antarctic treaty did, a proviso that the use of military personnel, facilities, and equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose shall not be prohibited. Moscow's draft does not include such a provision. The Soviets presumably intend to use military personnel and equipment in their own space explorations, but they seem to be putting the onus for asking for exceptions to principles upon the US. Moscow may not in the event probe too deeply over what "any other peaceful purpose" may include, but could if it chose use that as a peg for renewing old charges that the US was engaged in space spying.

The Soviets in their draft accepted the idea of "free access" to all regions of celestial bodies. Gromyko's May 30 letter had made no mention of that principle which had appeared in the original American proposal as a reflection of the mutual observation provisions of the Antarctic treaty. The provision in the American

draft treaty (Article 6) specifies considerably more detail than the Soviet draft; the US draft specifies that all stations, installations, equipment, and space vehicles on celestial bodies shall be open at all time to representatives of other states conducting activities on celestial bodies. The difference raises two questions: First, whether in the negotiations Moscow will accept this degree of specificity on a mutual inspection concept, and second, whether, should the US accept the Soviet idea of a more general codification of law on space exploration, we will wish to amend our draft so as not to limit mutual observation of space activities to celestial bodies as distinct from the rest of space.

Other Differences: Disputes, Parties. Among the other differences between the US and Soviet drafts, two seem noteworthy to us:

--The American article on parties is more restrictive.

Potential signators are limited to members of the UN, specialized agencies and parties to the ICJ Statute and other states invited by the General Assembly. The Soviet draft is open to all states and used the idea of multiple depository states which was used in the 1963 test-ban treaty as an apparent device to insure universality and the inclusion of unrecognized communist regimes.

--The US draft would refer disputes to the ICJ; the Soviet draft calls only for consultations in the event of disputes.

→ Our file 28
2 days

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

November 25, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Enclosed is a message from the Under Secretary to Mr. Bill D. Moyers regarding a possible Presidential announcement on the Outer Space Treaty, together with messages containing alternative drafts of such an announcement and the current text of the treaty itself. The Department believes it would be timely to preposition this material with Mr. Moyers at The Ranch so that such an announcement may be made as soon as agreement has been reached on the treaty.

TRH
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

As stated

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STATE - FOR MOYERS FROM KATZENBACH

LIMDIS..

SUBJECT: Outer Space Treaty

As Arthur Goldberg has informed you yesterday and President few days ago, we are very close to reaching full and final agreement on the text of the outer space treaty. There remain a few minor points in the text and one question about an interpretive statement to be made by Goldberg in the General Assembly on the article concerning tracking facilities. No questions of real substance remain. We have been trying since Saturday to get Russians to complete process of working out completely agreed text. They have dragged their feet and we are still unable schedule a concluding meeting with them. We will continue to press them to complete this job, and full agreement could be reached at any time on very short notice. Goldberg is seeing Morozov today to press this matter again.

Our intended procedure is as follows:

(1) When all remaining issues have been settled, Goldberg and Morozov would hand agreed treaty text to Chairman of Legal

Subcommittee,

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Subcommittee (Lachs of Poland) who would then seek co-sponsors for this treaty and an accompanying General Assembly resolution endorsing treaty; co-sponsorship would be open to the 28 members of UN Outer Space Committee.

(2) We would tell Soviets that, when treaty text is handed to Lachs, both of our governments should consider themselves free to take the wraps off the treaty and make suitable announcement concerning agreed text; knowledge of agreed treaty would very soon leak to the press.

As you know, there has already been one fairly accurate piece in Washington Post, which is understandable in view of widespread consultations that have been involved among UN delegations.

In view of importance of this treaty, Goldberg and I recommend that President announce agreement from ranch as soon as the US is in a position to do this. We will flash word to you telephonically. Such an announcement would carry forward the initiative President undertook last May 7 in proposing a space treaty. Alternative draft texts of an announcement are being

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sent in next following message, along with current text of GA resolution and treaty itself. Shorter version seems more appropriate for press release, while longer version could form basis of personal announcement by President before press and TV. Latter seems preferable, if his voice permits since it would afford maximum publicity. Goldberg would follow announcement at Ranch with immediate press backgrounder in New York to provide fuller details on agreement.

Timing of this scenario could begin very soon so I wanted to preposition necessary materials with you for review and editing so announcement would be ready to go on a moment's notice.

If you have any questions about details call Joe Sisco.

END

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LIMDIS

FOR MOYERS

As mentioned septel, there follow alternative versions -- one short and one long -- of suggested Presidential announcement to be given when agreement reached on Outer Space Treaty.

BEGIN SHORT VERSION

1. I have the pleasure today of announcing an accomplishment of lasting importance to the United States and the world community. We have reached agreement in the United Nations on a treaty governing the exploration of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. I made suggestions for such a treaty on May 7 and asked Ambassador Goldberg to seek early discussions. In the course of negotiations at New York and Geneva, the other members of the UN Outer Space Committee -- including the Soviet Union -- made very important contributions and worked with impressive good will for rapid agreement. Each of these members should derive great satisfaction from the result.

2.. The treaty constitutes the most important arms-control development since the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. It puts in treaty form the "no-bombs-in-orbit" UN resolution, and it further

restricts

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restricts a number of military activities on celestial bodies. Moreover, it specifies that there is to be permanent free access for all nations to all areas and installations on celestial bodies. This total openness, taken with the other provisions of the treaty, should make any warlike preparations on the moon impossible.

3. In addition to the arms-control measures it embodies, this treaty has historic significance as a master plan for the new age of space exploration. No other great wave of human expansion has had the advantage of similar political forethought, and the world has often paid for the lack in bloody conflict. The treaty offers reassurance that we have learned enough to avoid repeating old mistakes. National sovereignty over the moon or other celestial bodies is ruled out, and many other areas of possible conflict are covered. Nations are obligated to avoid harmful interference with the rights of others and to promote international scientific advancement. Astronauts are to be protected and promptly and safely returned to their countries if they should land in distress. Parties to the treaty assume liability for damages caused by their space launchings. Another provision, even more important to small nations than large, will require information derived from space exploration to be reported to the world community.

4... I plan

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4. I plan to present this treaty to the Senate for advice and consent early in the next session of Congress, and I hope that the United States will be one of the first countries to ratify it. I hope, too, that the good will which allowed such rapid negotiation of this pact will carry over into other important fields. Of highest priority is the negotiation of a treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. I can pledge that the United States will continue to work with good will, dedication and a sense of urgency for this and further steps towards peace and order.

END SHORT VERSION.

BEGIN LONG VERSION

1. I am happy to announce that the United States has reached agreement on a Treaty to govern man's activities in outer space. We have taken this great stride through consultations held in the United Nations, which first began to discuss this subject after my statement on May 7 calling attention to the need for a Treaty. As I said then, it is vital that when man lands on the moon there should be a set of rules and procedures agreed throughout the international community so that this new age of exploration will be an age of peace, tranquility, and cooperation.

2. Since

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2. Since this spring, Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg has been participating for the United States in public meetings of the United Nations Outer Space Committee and private negotiations in Geneva and New York. We have had detailed and extensive consultations with the member nations of the Outer Space Committee, including, of course, the Soviet Union. The result is a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

3. Throughout this period all Executive agencies have lent their helping hand to bring about this result. The Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Council have all contributed to the work. We have also benefitted greatly from the wise counsel of the six Congressional advisers to the U.S. Delegation -- Senators Margaret Chase Smith and Walter Mondale, Representatives George Miller and James Fulton, and, more recently, Senators George Aiken and Albert Gore of the Committee on Foreign Relations. We have also consulted widely with the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Aeronautical and Space Sciences, under the chairmanship of Senators J.W. Fulbright and Clinton Anderson, and the House Committee on

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Committee on Science and Astronautics, under the chairmanship of Congressman Miller. I hope that this Treaty, which I intend to submit to the Senate for its advice and consent as soon as the 90th Congress convenes, will be widely supported.

4. The Treaty establishes a regime of peace and law in space. It provides that outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies shall be free for exploration and use by all countries. Free access to all areas of celestial bodies is guaranteed. Claims of sovereignty to outer space, or the moon and other celestial bodies, are prohibited. Activities in space are required to be conducted in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant rules of international law.

5. The Treaty includes major arms-control provisions, the most significant advances in this field since the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. There is a prohibition against stationing any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction anywhere in outer space. Building on the pattern of the Antarctic Treaty, which the Senate approved in 1960, we have also agreed to ban
the establishment

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-6-

the establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications on celestial bodies. And we have agreed to prohibit the testing of any type of weapons or the holding of military maneuvers on celestial bodies. Naturally, there will be no prohibition on the use of military personnel or military equipment on celestial bodies for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

6. All areas of celestial bodies, and all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles are to be open to all parties to the Treaty. In this way we can be sure that every country lives up to the arms limitations which it accepts under the Treaty. The Treaty requires that reasonable advance notice of any projected visit be given, thus assuring that there will be no threat to the safety or normal operation of a facility to be visited.

7. We have also reached agreement on provisions protecting our astronauts. Information discovered concerning conditions in outer space which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts must be reported. Countries are committed to render all possible assistance to astronauts in the event of accident, distress or emergency landing. If an astronaut lands in a foreign country, that

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country, that country is obligated to return him safely and promptly.

8. Other provisions of the Treaty hold a country responsible for what its citizens and business entities do in outer space.

The member countries of international organizations, and the organizations themselves, are declared responsible for space activities in which international organizations engage..

9. Each party to the Treaty will be responsible for any damage caused to others by its space activities. A launching country is to consult with other countries on any space activity that might cause potentially harmful interference with another space program. A launching country's jurisdiction over its astronauts is recognized, and property rights in space vehicles are maintained.

10. A particularly important provision of the Treaty calls upon countries to inform the Secretary General of the United Nations, the public and the international scientific community of the nature, conduct, locations and results of their activities in space, to the extent feasible and practicable. We hope that this will lead to the broadest possible sharing of the fruits of space activities consistent with our national security.

END LONG VERSION.

END

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By *[signature]*, NARA, Date *11/1/02*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FOR MOYERS

As mentioned septel, there follows text of draft Outer Space Treaty for release when agreement is reached. Final text of treaty may contain some minor, non-substantive variations in wording.

TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES
IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE
INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

The States Parties of this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international cooperation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such cooperation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling

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Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

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Article 1

The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international cooperation in such investigation.

Article 2

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article 3

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Article 3

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and understanding.

Article 4

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.

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Article 5

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article 6

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by

non-governmental

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non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the State concerned. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article 7

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facilities an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article 8

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Article 8

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article 9

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Article 9

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake

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undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article 10

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article 11

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Article 11

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article 12

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to this Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article 13

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Article 13

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international inter-governmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connexion with activities carried on by international inter-governmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article 14

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

2. This

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

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

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, 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 of and accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This

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

Article 15

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

Any State Party to this Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty 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 notification.

Article 17

This Treaty, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments.

Duly

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Duly certified copies of this Treaty 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 Treaty.

DONE in, at the cities of,
the day of one thousand nine hundred
and

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