Rec'd 4:30 pm Sep 21, 1964

EXECUTIVE (4)

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 21, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Democratic Emphasis on Defense and Space.

1. Actual expenditures for last four years (FY 1961 through 1964) on Defense and Space - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $214,709,000,000

2. Actual expenditures for FY 1960 (last full year of Republican Administration) on Defense and Space - - - - - $46,133,000,000

3. If FY 1960 expenditures were projected through 1964, the total for the last four years (FY 1961 through 1964) would have been - $184,532,000,000

4. Actual four years (FY 1961 - 1964) expenditures on Defense and Space exceeded the projected Republican expenditures by - $30,177,000,000.

E. C. Welsh

E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE OS FG11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Communications Satellites

a. Syncom III has been successfully placed into position over the intersection of the dateline and the equator. Initial television tests with the Kashima station in Japan, from which television of the Olympics will be transmitted, were successful. Routine voice and teletype traffic are being transmitted from California, the Philippines, and the Kingsport satellite communications ship at Guam.

b. The portable terminal in South Vietnam is being used daily for communications directly to Hawaii via Syncom II.

2. ComSat Corp. The Communications Satellite Corporation's first annual stockholders meeting on September 17 elected a management-picked slate of public shareholder directors. No Presidential appointed directors were announced.

3. British Space Program. The British Government has decided to conduct an independent space program using their Black Knight launch vehicle. The British are also participating in the joint European space program.

4. Gemini. The first manned Gemini flight is now scheduled for the first quarter of 1965 rather than the last quarter of 1964, as previously indicated.

5. Space Launchings

a. The Soviet Union put up a large recoverable payload into orbit at a 65 degree angle of inclination from the equator September 13.

b. The Department of Defense put a payload into orbit September 14.

6. Apollo Ships. A $65 million contract has been awarded for the conversion of three range instrumentation ships to be used in support of the manned lunar landing project.

7. Weather Satellites. U. S. weather satellites continued to prove valuable in tracking tropical storms. The Nimbus and Tiros satellites tracked Hurricanes Ethel, Flora and Gladys in the Caribbean and Atlantic, and Typhoon Hilda in the Hong Kong area.

8. Solid Rocket Firing. The largest solid rocket segment ever cast, 10 feet in diameter and 30 feet long, is scheduled for firing September 21. The 100-ton, 600,000 pound thrust unit is part of NASA's 260-inch solid rocket development program.

9. XB-70A Test Flight. The Air Force Mach 3 experimental aircraft will have its first flight test (approximately 650 MPH) Saturday, September 19.

10. Saturn Launch. The Saturn test vehicle (SA7) is scheduled for launch early this afternoon (Friday). If successful, it will put in orbit 36,700 pounds, including the "boilerplate" of an Apollo spacecraft.

11. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(September 17)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbital	38	42	11	28
Escape	0	2	1	1

for E. W. Hall
E. C. Welsh

cc: Messrs. Jenkins
Reedy
Kilduff
Means

EXECUTIVE
FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 11, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Congress. Future prospects of U. S. aviation will be the subject of a two-day panel seminar by national experts assembled by the House Space Committee in January 1965.

2. Hurricanes

a. Cape Kennedy escaped significant damage Thursday when Hurricane Dora veered northward. Schedules of the launch vehicles removed from pads in anticipation of the blow are not expected to be delayed.

b. The Tiros and Nimbus weather satellites have played important roles in warning communities of "Dora's" path. Nimbus has been particularly useful since its infrared cameras provide the capability of photographing and tracking storms at night.

The weather satellites also discovered a tropical disturbance in the Atlantic on September 5 which developed into Hurricane Ethel, and have tracked tropical disturbance Florence from September 5.

3. Saturn Launch. The Saturn I booster is scheduled to place 39,200 pounds into orbit September 18. The orbited weight will include a boilerplate model of the Apollo spacecraft, the Saturn Instrumentation Unit, and the spent S-IV stage.

4. U. S. Launch. OGO-1, the largest and most complex scientific satellite the U. S. has developed, was placed into orbit September 4. Though some of the booms and antennas did not function as intended, satisfactory data are being received from 19 of the satellite's 20 experiments.

5. Reentry Test. An AEC isotope generator, minus nuclear materials, is to be fired from Wallops Island 700 miles over the Atlantic to demonstrate reentry burnup of the fuel capsule.

6. US/USSR Cooperation. An unprecedented wealth of Russian scientific information is being presented by Soviet scientists at the 15th International Astronautical Congress in Warsaw. U. S. representatives say the Russians for the first time are giving technical laboratory data in the space medicine field, and more open exchanges on a scientist-to-scientist basis.

7. Gemini Delay. Lightning damage to the Titan II booster scheduled to orbit the unmanned Gemini spacecraft has caused replacement of all 19 Titan II electronic components and a launch delay of six weeks.

8. Re-start of KIWI. The first attempt to re-start a KIWI nuclear reactor was made successfully September 10. The reactor was run at full power for 2 1/2 minutes.

9. Madagascar. Under an agreement with the Malagasy Republic the NASA tracking station on Madagascar is being moved to a more suitable location and expanded to include equipment for working with Gemini and scientific satellites. Construction on the site was begun September 7.

10. Surveyor. Congressional budget cuts have forced NASA to drop plans for two of the seven Surveyor spacecraft to be soft-landed on the moon.

11. International Fellowships. Thirty-nine scholars from 14 countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America have been granted one-year NASA fellowships to study at 21 American universities.

12. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(September 10)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth orbital	38	42	11	26
Escape	0	2	1	1

E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE
OS
FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 4, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Congress

a. The Senate Space Committee's hearings on the development of launch vehicles have been postponed, probably until next session.

b. In a move to increase the scientific knowledge and competence available to the Congress, a new science and technology division of the Library of Congress' Legislative Reference Service has been established.

2. OGO. NASA's Orbiting Geophysical Observatory is scheduled for launch by an Atlas-Agena from Cape Kennedy this evening.

3. Lunar Trip Timetable. NASA Administrator Webb has announced that the goal to land men on the moon in this decade will still be sought despite congressional budget cuts.

4. Titan III Launch. Though successfully launched, the Titan III-A test vehicle failed to orbit when its third stage did not burn properly. It impacted in the Atlantic approximately 2,700 miles from Cape Kennedy.

5. Mars Trips. NASA plans to send two Mariner payloads on Mars trips this year. However, the follow-on 1966 launchings are now to be rescheduled for 1969 using a more advanced payload.

6. Europa I. The first prototype of the European Launch Development Organization's (ELDO) space booster has been assembled in England. The booster has a British first stage, a French second stage, a West German third stage, and is designed to launch an Italian satellite into orbit in 1966.

7. Soviet Activity. Although the Soviet Union has not released details of recent launchings, a greater variety of flight patterns and an

increased launch rate has appeared in the past few weeks. Cosmos 44, launched August 28, was placed in a near circular 500 mile orbit, quite different from any previous Soviet launch.

8. Nimbus I. Nimbus I. launched last week, has met all design objectives. APT pictures are being read out by both domestic and foreign stations to provide local weather information. Night-time infrared photographs are comparable in quality to daylight Tiros photographs and have added a new dimension to Weather Bureau coverage of storm patterns. High-quality daylight photographs from the advanced camera system are also being put to immediate operational use.

9. Vietnam. The space program is supporting the U. S. commitment in Vietnam in two practical ways: (1) an automatic picture transmission station has been set up in the country to record weather photos from Tiros and Nimbus satellites; and (2) a portable communications terminal has been installed so that Syncom II and III can provide direct command telephone communications between Hawaii and Saigon.

10. Nuclear Rocket Reactor. The final test of the Kiwi series of nuclear reactors in Nevada was a great success in meeting all objectives, and providing confidence that flight craft built to the same principles would perform as intended. This will be followed promptly by tests of the Nerva rocket, an actual flight-type nuclear engine.

11. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(September 4)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth orbital	37	42	11	27
Escape	0	2	1	1

E. C. Welsh

increased launch rate has appeared in the past few weeks. Cosmos 21, launched August 10, was placed in a near circular 300 mile orbit, quite different from any the Soviet launch.

6. Mapping. Mariner 4, launched last week, has met all design objectives. All 7 pictures are being read out by both Goldstone and Canberra stations to provide local weather information. Lightweight lunar photographs are comparable in quality to daylight Tiros photographs and have added a new dimension to lunar surface coverage of atlas quality. High-quality daylight photographs from the advanced camera system are also being put to more late operational use.

7. Weather. The space program is supporting the U.S. commitment to Weather in two practical ways: (1) an automatic picture transmission station has been set up in the country to record weather photos from Tiros and ESSA satellites; and (2) a portable communications terminal has been installed so that Tiros II and III can provide direct co-ax and telephone communications between Hawaii and Asia.

8. Nuclear Propulsion. The final test of the Kiwi series of nuclear reactors in Nevada was a test success in meeting all objectives, and proving that such a nuclear rocket built to the same principles would perform as intended. This will be followed by ground by tests of the Phoebus model, an actual flight-type nuclear engine.

SPACE PAYLOADS LAUNCHED BY SCHEDULE

(To be filled in)

	USA			USSR		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Month behind schedule	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

E. C. Welsh

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FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 2, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Military Space Expenditures.

The Republican Platform says that the Democratic Administration "has retarded our own military development for near and outer space..."

The facts refute that statement.

In the last four years of a Republican Administration (1957-1960), space expenditures by the Department of Defense equalled $1.0 billion.

In the last four years of Democratic Administrations (1961-1964), space expenditures by the Department of Defense equalled $4.7 billion.

The Democrats have pushed military space activity by a 4.7 to 1 ratio compared with the Republicans.

In addition, NASA space expenditures, which also contribute to national security, have increased even faster, by a 12 to 1 ratio compared with the Republicans over the same period.

E. C. Welsh

File (4)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE OS FG11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 28, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Congress. The Senate Space Committee has rescheduled hearings on the National Space Program's booster development program for September 1-2.

2. Hurricane Cleo. Winds from Cleo buffeted Cape Kennedy late Thursday night, doing minor damage but delaying operations.

a. The first launch of a Titan III-A has been postponed 72 hours and is tentatively rescheduled for August 31. Schedules of the other three launch vehicles currently on pads cannot be reaffirmed, however, until the electrical power is turned on and all systems are tested for possible water damage.

b. Cleo was discovered August 20 by Tiros VII and VIII passes. Continuous tracking provided the Miami Hurricane Center with unique information on the intensity of the storm, forming the basis for advance alerts.

3. U.S. Launches.

a. The first Nimbus picture-taking polar orbit weather satellite was launched this morning from PMR in an elliptical (about 260-578 NM) orbit instead of the planned 500 NM circular orbit. Camera turn-on is scheduled for mid-afternoon.

b. A 97-pound ionosphere satellite (Explorer 20) was launched into a 600 mile polar orbit August 25 to measure electron distribution in near space and the ionosphere.

c. The Department of Defense successfully launched a military payload into polar orbit August 21.

4. Soviet Launches.

a. Cosmos 42 and 43 were launched with a single booster August 22. This launch was not similar to the triple launch four days earlier

(Cosmos 38, 39 and 40 mentioned in last week's report). This was the first double launch by the Soviets from their base at Kapustin Yar; several plural launches have taken place from their main base at Tyuratam.

b. Also on August 22 the Soviets placed Cosmos 41 into a highly eccentric orbit ranging out to about 20,000 miles. This pattern is entirely unlike any other Cosmos flight, and speculation is that the mission fell short of its goal.

5. OGO. The Orbiting Geophysical Observatory, the most complex scientific payload the U. S. has ever attempted to launch, is scheduled to be placed into orbit September 3. The spacecraft has over 100,000 separate parts, carries 20 experiments to measure space phenomena, and is scheduled for a highly elliptical orbit ranging from 175 to 92,000 miles high.

6. Military Comsats. The Air Force will proceed with a separate military communications satellite system. Three of the Titan III-C test vehicles will be used, each to launch eight satellites into a near-synchronous equatorial orbit in 1966.

7. Syncom III. The Syncom III communications satellite is now moving toward its station over the international dateline, where it will be used to test military and other communications, including televising the Japanese Olympics.

8. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(August 28)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbital	35	40	11	25
Escape	0	2	1	1

for E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE ③ 37
FG 1
OS

Washington Roundup

LBJ and Aerospace

President Johnson goes to Atlantic City this week to accept his party's presidential nomination as "a man who" is heavily committed to continuing the aerospace policies of his predecessor.

Unlike former Vice President Richard M. Nixon who impatiently awaited the day he could put some of his own proposals into practice, President Johnson can rightfully claim authorship of much of President Kennedy's aerospace policy.

It was Vice President Johnson whom President Kennedy asked for recommendations on what the United States should do about space and the supersonic transport. The response: Be first in both. As vice president, Johnson recommended the Apollo program and did some real head knocking to find out what was wrong with the supersonic transport effort.

All signs indicate Johnson as president is still as enthusiastic as ever about the national space program and considers the aerospace industry a pillar in his emerging "great society" concept. His big-picture view of the space effort:

"Seldom in its lifetime is a country fortunate enough to be confronted with such a challenge as that of the national space program. It enables our people to devote their skills, their courage, their initiative and their resources to a continuing series of projects which dwarf their imagination while enriching their country."

Given this attitude, President Johnson—if he is elected—can be expected to continue to take a personal interest in the health of the aerospace industry. Insiders close to the space program maintain that, should any real disarmament ever occur, he will stress a growth of space programs to ease the economic impact. He already has endorsed the Pentagon's attempts to perfect a system to brace industry against any sudden shifts in space and defense policy, and he has enthusiastically supported the bill creating the national commission to find ways to take the sting out of automation.

McGraw Hill's
AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE
August 24, 1964

From the desk of
E. C. WELSH

August 24, 1964

To: Mr. Walter Jenkins

The President may be interested in the attached favorable comment.

E. C. Welsh

For President

(34)

File

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 21, 1964

OS
FG 11-4

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Gemini. A freak lightning strike at Cape Kennedy damaged electronic gear aboard the Titan II launch vehicle that was to place an unmanned Gemini spacecraft in orbit later this year. Repairs may postpone the first manned Gemini flight from December into early 1965.

2. U. S. Launches

a. Syncom III communications satellite, launched successfully on August 19, has been positioned into a synchronous orbit and will be available for TV transmission of the Japanese Olympics to the United States.

b. On August 26, the Department of Defense is scheduled to launch a Titan III-A booster test vehicle from Cape Kennedy.

c. NASA is scheduled to launch on August 25 a 97 pound ionosphere monitoring satellite from the Pacific Missile Range.

d. A 182 pound package successfully launched into a ballistic trajectory by a Scout launch vehicle August 18 reentered the atmosphere at 18,850 miles per hour to test Apollo heat shield materials.

e. The Department of Defense successfully launched a military payload into polar orbit August 14.

3. Soviet Launches

a. Indications are that Cosmos 37 was a Vostok-sized spacecraft in a low altitude orbit, and could portend a Soviet manned launch.

b. August 18, the USSR launched three payloads (Cosmos 38, 39, and 40) into orbit, using what they claimed was a new booster.

c. As of August 21, USSR has placed twice as many payloads into earth orbit as they had by this time last year.

4. ComSat

a. The international communications satellite agreements were given formal approval by 11 States in Washington August 20.

b. The companies holding ComSat Corporation stock have thus far nominated a total of nine individuals for the six carrier director positions on the Corporation's board. Election of these and the six public directors is scheduled for September 17.

c. ComSat Corp. has asked the FCC for an exclusive grant to operate ground terminals in the U. S. This could provoke opposition from other potential operators and in Congress.

5. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(August 21)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbital	34	36	11	22
Escape	0	2	1	1

E. C. Welsh

The White House
Washington

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FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 14, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Congress

a. The Senate-House conferees decided on a $5.25 billion appropriation for NASA, splitting the difference between the House $5.2 billion and Senate $5.3 billion. Also agreed to was the $500,000 appropriation for the Space Council.

b. The House Government Operations Committee has completed hearings on communications satellite systems, and is expected to recommend that DOD proceed vigorously with the establishment of a separate communications satellite system.

2. Mars Flights. Two Mariner spacecraft are scheduled to be launched late this year to take photographs of Mars. Unlike Ranger, the Mariners are intended to fly close by rather than impact the planet. Instruments aboard the craft are scheduled to obtain magnetic, micro-meteoroid, radiation, and planetary atmospheric data.

3. Navigation Satellite System. The Navy Navigational Satellite System has been declared operational by DOD. The system is currently in use by Navy surface ships and submarines to provide high precision position fixes on a world-wide, all-weather basis.

4. Launches.

a. The Nimbus weather satellite launch is scheduled for the week beginning August 23.

b. Syncom III, which hopefully will be used to bring the Olympic Games TV pictures from Japan, is slated for launch August 18.

c. A 370 pound Scout sub-orbital payload will be launched August 14 to test Apollo heat shield materials.

5. Spacecraft Found. The press has reported the fact that a U. S. spacecraft descended by parachute in Venezuela. It has been recovered and examined by officials.

6. Soviet Activity.

a. The Soviets are now testing ICBMs over the Pacific.

b. USSR launched Cosmos 37 on August 14.

c. The Russian press is carrying reports of an early resumption of manned space flights.

7. Spasur. The Navy has started installation of an experimental space surveillance complex in southern Texas to detect and locate dark (non-radiating) satellites and to predict orbits.

8. Large Solid Rocket Test. A 10 foot diameter solid rocket to be used for the Titan III launch vehicle experienced a nozzle failure after having successfully fired for 95 seconds. Damage to the test stand was slight.

9. Gemini Paraglider. The pilot lost control in the first manned test of a Gemini landing by paraglider, and had to parachute from the Gemini capsule. The capsule, which was air dropped for the test, landed without major damage.

10. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(August 14)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	34	34	11	19
Escape	0	2	1	1

E. C. Welsh

Rec'd Pres's office Aug 7, 1964

EXECUTIVE

OS

FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 7, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Congress. The Senate passed on August 5 the Independent Offices Appropriation bill giving NASA $5.3 billion. Senator Proxmire's amendment to cut the NASA budget by $100 million was defeated 69 to 20. This vote contrasts with the close rejection (42-38) of Senator Fulbright's amendment to cut $267 million June 24.

2. Ranger.

a. Initial analyses of Ranger VII photos indicate that the lunar surface would not deter manned landing.

b. The next two Ranger launches, scheduled for next January and March, will photograph different areas from Ranger VII's Sea of Clouds.

3. Soviet Launch Tests. The Soviet Union has announced they will test improved "carrier rockets for space objects" over the Pacific some time after August 14. Impact area is a 150-mile diameter circle centered 1,400 miles southwest of the Hawaiian Islands.

4. Nimbus. The polar-orbiting, picture-taking weather satellite is scheduled for launch August 14.

5. Mapping by Satellite. The French National Geographic Institute has taken photographs of the U. S. satellite ECHO I for the purpose of reconciling the map grid system of Algeria with that of France.

6. Centaur Delay. Fourth launch of the Centaur liquid hydrogen fueled booster has been postponed from September to October this year due to extensive tests of the hydraulic pump which was probably responsible for failure of the third flight.

7. U. S. Launch. The Air Force successfully launched into polar orbit a military payload by Thor-Agena on August 5.

8. Japanese Launch. Japan launched its first weather observation probe July 22 from its National Space Development Center, located approximately 100 miles south of Tokyo.

9. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(August 7)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	34	33	11	18
Escape	0	2	1	1

E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 6, 1964

Mr. George E. Reedy,
Press Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of the compilation of statements on space by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower which is part of a collection prepared by NASA's historical office.

If there is any other material of a historical nature on space you may wish, I am certain Dr. Eugene M. Emme, NASA's chief historian can supply it.

Cordially,

Lillian

Lillian Levy, AFAR-2,
Universal Bldg. North,
Room 836-G
Washington, D.C.

GER --

We decided not to acknowledge this since she is working with Liz Carpenter, but thought you would like to see this anyway.

cg

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CENTRAL FILES

Rec'd Pres. Off. 7-31-64 1:35 pm

File EXECUTIVE OS FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 31, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Ranger. The NASA Ranger 7 spacecraft completed its 69 hour, 228,000 mile voyage to the moon at 9:25 A.M., E.D.T., July 31. It impacted near the "Sea of Clouds" on the sunlit portion of the moon facing earth. Some 4,000 still pictures (apparently high quality) of the lunar surface were sent by radio back to earth in the 15 minute period before impact.

2. Congress.

(a) The Senate Appropriations Committee has reportedly agreed on an FY 1965 appropriation of $5.2 billion for NASA. Senator Fulbright is expected to make an effort to cut the appropriation on the floor.

(b) The Military Operations (Holifield) Subcommittee will hear State, Defense, and the ComSat Corporation on August 6, 10, and 11, respectively, to wind up their report on the military communications satellite program. The Subcommittee has been critical of the delay of getting started on an operational military command and control system.

3. DOD/ComSat. Negotiations between DOD and the ComSat Corporation toward a shared communications satellite system have been terminated. A coordinated Government study showed that a shared system was impractical. A separate system will be established for U.S. Government requirements.

4. International Communications Agreements. On Friday, July 24, the U.S. Government and the ComSat Corporation initialed international agreements along with 13 other nations on the establishment of a global system. Approval of the two agreements -- one for governments and one for communications entities -- are contingent on approval by appropriate authorities.

5. Scheduled Launches.

(a) Nimbus, the polar-orbiting, picture-taking weather satellite, is scheduled for launching from the Pacific Missile Range during the week of August 10.

(b) Syncom III is scheduled for launching on August 18. It will be the first launch of a thrust augmented Delta vehicle and the first attempt to attain a truly "stationary" orbit -- both synchronous and equatorial. The satellite will be placed over the 180th meridian in the Pacific.

6. Soviet Launch. Cosmos 36 was launched into orbit July 30.

7. Potential Gemini Slippage. The Gemini launch schedule is being reviewed in light of technical difficulties. The current plan schedules the next unmanned flight for this fall and the first manned flight for December.

8. Nuclear Detection Satellites. The Vela Hotel nuclear detection satellites launched July 17 are functioning satisfactorily. Predictions of operating life run as high as two years. The first pair, launched in October 1963, are still transmitting data.

9. Tiros Hurricane Hunters. Last week, Tiros VII and VIII provided 15 useful views of tropical disturbances, including Typhoon Prudence off the Coast of Mexico, and Typhoons Flossie, Grace, and Helen in the Central and Western Pacific.

10. International Cooperation. The experiments of four foreign scientific teams have been selected by NASA for inclusion aboard the fifth Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO-E) scheduled to be launched in 1966. The experiments include two British proposals, and one each from France and the Netherlands.

11. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(July 31)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	32	32	11	18
Escape	0	2	1	1

E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

Dr. Welsh,

See the President's handwritten note in connection with par. 7 on page 2.

mjdr
Jul 25
11:50 a.m.

TO: Juanita Roberts

Reference is to the President's inquiry as to par. 7 of the attached report. The U. S. Government is not paying any of the cost of broadcasting the Japanese Olympics. The expenses are being met by the European Broadcasting Union, the National Broadcasting Co., and the Japanese Broadcasting Co. The project is being managed by the ComSat Corporation.

E. C. Welsh
July 27, 1964

original to Mrs Tenito

EXECUTIVE

OS
FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Soviet Venus Probe. Absence of any announcement by the USSR indicates that the mission of Zond 1 was not successfully accomplished. Since 1959, the Soviets have made approximately twenty attempts toward the moon, Venus, and Mars, all of which have been failures in one respect or another. Although their far-out space program has been characterized by difficulties, the volume of attempts reveals the emphasis of the Soviets on lunar and planetary exploration.

2. Ranger Launch. The U.S.'s seventh attempt to take pictures of the moon at close range via Ranger is scheduled for launch Monday, July 27. The 806 pound spacecraft will carry six television cameras programmed for 10-15 minutes of operation prior to impact, so as to produce several thousand pictures.

3. Ion Engines. An ion engine was successfully operated in space for the first time July 20. The small electric engine, designed for future interplanetary flights, was launched into space by a NASA Scout booster. It operated successfully for a half-hour, during which it was turned off and on several times.

4. ASSET. An Air Force 1,100 pound unmanned, glider-shaped spacecraft was recovered July 22 after a 25 minute, 40.3 mile high 1,403 mile downrange flight from Cape Kennedy. Purpose of the highly successful flight was to gather material and structures reentry environment data.

5. Nuclear Detection Satellites. The Vela Hotel nuclear detection satellites launched July 17 were successfully separated and injected into opposite sides of a 63,000 mile circular orbit. A third 4.5 pound scientific satellite continues in a highly elliptical orbit.

6. Congress. The Independent Offices Appropriation bill (including NASA and Space Council) will be marked up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on July 27 and by the full Committee July 30.

7. Japanese Olympics. Arrangements have been concluded to utilize a communications satellite to televise the 1964 Olympics from Tokyo to the U. S., Canada, and Europe. The launch of Syncom III, which will be used for this purpose, is scheduled for August 18.

8. International Comsat Talks. Week-long discussions between the U. S. and 17 other nations concerning participation in a global communications network were started July 21. The major issue before the 18 nations is the voting formula for arriving at basic decisions on such items as (1) the type of satellite system to be used; (2) overall budgets; and (3) eligibility of contractors for major procurement.

9. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(July 24)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	32	32	10	17
Escape	0	1	1	1

E. C. Welsh

Cc: Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Reedy
Mr. Kilduff
Mr. Means

orig to Pres desk 7-22-64 info

(3)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE
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FG 260

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 21, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Subject: BARRY Goldwater on Space

In the June 1964 issue of a magazine called Science and Mechanics is an article by Senator Goldwater entitled: "A Realistic Space Program for America."

In brief, the article states the following:

1. "We are spending entirely too much money on the manned moon program."

2. The manned lunar program should be abandoned for the time being and instrumented launches only should be sent to the moon.

3. "All manned space research should be directed by the military."

4. Concentration of space activities should be in near-earth areas where the threat lies.

5. Billions of dollars saved from abandoning the manned lunar program could go into military space missions.

6. Emphasis should be placed upon developing manned and unmanned capabilities of identification, interception, and destruction of enemy space vehicles.

7. Condemns the nuclear test-ban treaty.

8. Urges "crash" development of the "Nike-X anti-ICBM" and of the "laser as a weapon."

E. C. Welsh

Nothing else sent to Central Files as of 8/28/64

9/57

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 17, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. A pair of 493 pound nuclear detection satellites were launched today by an Atlas Agena. They were accompanied by a third small scientific satellite. In November 1963 our first pair of nuclear detection satellites were launched into 50,000 mile orbits and have been operating successfully for almost eight months.

b. A classified Air Force payload was successfully launched into a polar orbit by a Thor Agena launch vehicle July 10.

c. The Soviet Union launched into different orbits the twin satellites Electron 3 and 4 with the same booster July 10. These satellites detect and measure radiation.

d. The Soviet Union launched a large satellite Cosmos 35 July 15th into an orbit with a 51 degree inclination from the equator giving it maximum daylight coverage of the U. S.

2. Titan III. The fourth stage (transtage) of Titan III was successfully fired statically for more than six minutes on July 11th, marking a major development milestone toward the first Titan III launch in August.

3. Soviet Venus Probe. Zond I, the Soviet space vehicle launched towards Venus last April 2, is scheduled to pass near or strike Venus next week. It is not known whether the satellite is still communicating with Soviet tracking stations.

4. Ranger Launch. The U. S. Ranger VII moon probe is scheduled to be launched between July 27-31 when lighting conditions are favorable for onboard TV coverage pictures of the moon's surface. Astronomers will try to observe the impact.

5. Convention Coverage. The Republican Convention was and the Democratic Convention will be telecast live to nine European countries via NASA's Relay II satellite.

6. Cancellation. The low-flying Mach 3 nuclear powered ramjet system (Pluto) of strategic weapons carriers has been cancelled. The Tory test reactor in Nevada used in the program is being disassembled.

7. Syncom Anniversary. July 26 will mark the first anniversary of the world's first synchronous communications satellite, Syncom II. This spacecraft, which has been positioned over both the Atlantic and Pacific, has carried voice communications between fixed and mobile terminals in the U. S., Africa, Europe, Panama, Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.

8. International Agreement. Twenty nations including those of western Europe, Japan, Australia, Canada, and the U. S. will meet in Washington July 21 for the purpose of completing agreement on international arrangements for commercial communications satellites.

9. NASA Visitors. The Prime Minister of Malaysia will visit the Kennedy Space Flight Center on Sunday, July 26. The President of the Malagasy Republic will visit the Goddard Space Flight Center on Wednesday, July 29.

10. Concorde SST. The Concorde SST development program costs have increased from about $500 million to $784 million according to U.K. Aviation Minister Amery. First flight is scheduled for 1967.

11. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(July 17)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	27	30	10	17
Escape	0	1	1	1

E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE

05

L04

July 14, 1964

Dear Mr. Adams:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of July 4. He sincerely appreciates your complimentary comments and thanks you for your interest. The thoughtful enthusiasm that your letter reflects represents the kind of support that is most useful to the space program.

Sincerely,

(signed) Donald F. Hornig

D. F. Hornig

Mr. Joseph C. Adams
3445 N. W. 38 Street
Washington, D. C.

W. H. Files (2 copies)
DFH Chron
DHS Chron
DHS Subj
S&T CHron
S&T Subj

DHS:hk

S&T Control No. 1152

EXECUTIVE
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Congress

a. Senate Space Committee hearings on the question of the status of space booster planning are scheduled for July 27.

b. The Senate Appropriations Committee plans to mark up the NASA appropriation bill during the week of July 20. The NASA request is for $5,368,506,000, which includes the full amount permitted under the recently passed authorizing legislation plus $141 million FY 1964 supplemental request.

c. Senator Fulbright renewed efforts to cut $267 million from the Apollo appropriations in a statement filed July 2 with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. Reasons cited include the need for additional funds for solving earth-based social problems and a conviction that lunar landing will not be achieved during this decade.

2. ComSat Corporation

a. The Communications Satellite Corporation has made a firm decision to sponsor satellite transmission of TV of the Japanese Olympics this fall to the U. S., Canada, and Europe. It is planned to use Syncom III, to be launched in the near future, and DOD antenna, being modified for the purpose.

b. Six members of ComSat's interim Board have been nominated for positions on the permanent Board to be elected by the stockholders in September.

3. JPL Reorganizations. Major General Luedecke, General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, has accepted a new post equivalent to General Manager of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory for space activities under Dr. Pickering.

4. International Cooperation. NASA and the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) have agreed to launch two ESRO-built satellites in 1967. The satellites will perform an integrated study of the polar ionosphere and measure solar and cosmic radiation.

5. Launchings. The Air Force launched a classified payload by Atlas-Agena into polar orbit on July 6.

6. Ion Engine. The first flight test of an electric rocket of the ion engine type is scheduled by NASA at Wallops Island July 16. It will be launched by a Scout booster.

7. Space Education. NASA will participate in about 200 aerospace workshops and teacher institutes at colleges and universities in every State but Hawaii and Wyoming this summer. The sessions last from one to three weeks.

8. Storms Detected. The Tiros Weather satellites detected in one day last week, nine disturbed areas in the tropical regions of the Atlantic and Pacific. Typhoon Cora in the western Pacific was one of the areas identified.

9. Laser Broadcasts. The American Broadcasting Company plans to introduce the first operational broadcasting use of the Laser beam during its coverage of the GOP Convention. The new communications system would both transmit and receive pictures and sound signals on a light beam rather than the usual microwave communications system, and has a range of about 20 miles.

10. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(July 10)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	26	28	10	14
Escape	0	1	1	1

E. C. Welsh

gpy

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16

EXECUTIVE
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FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 2, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Congress. The Senate-House conferees have agreed to a NASA FY 1965 authorization of $5,227,506,000, or $76,494,000 less than requested. The amount is $18,787,250 less than the Senate authorization and $33,695,500 more than the House authorization.

2. Launches.

a. An attempt to launch a military satellite by a Scout launch vehicle in California June 25 failed when the vehicle exploded over the launch site.

b. Centaur III, an Atlas booster with a Centaur liquid hydrogen second stage, failed in an orbital attempt when the second stage stopped burning after 254 seconds rather than the planned 377 seconds. The second stage fell into the South Atlantic. Thirty-nine of the 42 objectives of the test were successful, however.

c. The Soviet Union July 1 launched Cosmos 34 satellite into an earth orbit having a 65 degree angle of inclination from the Equator.

3. Titan IIIA. The first Titan III rocket, without solid rockets attached to its sides, has been accepted by the Air Force. It is scheduled for launch from Cape Kennedy in August.

4. Goddard Stamp. The Post Office Department will honor rocket pioneer Dr. Robert H. Goddard with a commemorative eight cent air mail postage stamp in October. The stamp will mark the 50th anniversary of his first patent in the space field, and will have as its first day of issue his date of birth, October 5.

5. Houston Center. Manned Spacecraft Center personnel have begun moving into the new facilities at Clear Lake, near Houston. Some 700 NASA and contractor personnel are moving now, and 600 more will move early next year.

6. Gemini Tracking Station. A new tracking station for the two-man Gemini spacecraft was opened at Carnarvon, Australia, replacing earlier Mercury stations at Muchea and Woomera, Australia.

7. Pakistan. With a successful flight June 18, 4 Judi-Dart meteorological sounding rockets have now been launched by Pakistan in the cooperative project, with NASA supplementing the work of the International Indian Ocean Expedition.

8. PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(July 2, 1964)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	26	24	10	14
Escape	0	1	1	1

E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE

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July 1, 1964

STRAIGHT WIRE

Professor Courtland D. Perkins
President
American Institute of Aeronautics
and Astronautics
Sheraton Park Hotel
Washington, D.C.

The pre-eminence of the United States of America among all the nations of the world in the twin sciences of aeronautics and astronautics is due in great measure to the encouragement of progress and dissemination of knowledge through our professional technical societies. I wish to offer my congratulations to you on this, the First Annual Meeting and Technical Display, of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. I am particularly pleased that you have selected this occasion to honor the highly respected and very able Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I wish you and your Association continued success in this era of space.

Lyndon B. Johnson

cc: PR Unit and Mr. Reedy
Mr. Holborn
Central Files

LBJ:FLH:lbm

EXECUTIVE

OS

June 29, 1964

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

It was thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the Republican Critical Issues Council's statement on the national space program, and I appreciate your assurance that the Council does not want to make the space program a partisan political issue.

I fully agree that the space program should be kept under review by competent authorities, and I can assure you that no specific target date will be allowed to become a straitjacket if at any time our reviews show that a different schedule would be wise. On the other hand, schedules and targets are an important means of keeping this great adventure going, and there is nothing in our present assessments that suggests any present reason to slacken in our nationally approved effort to reach the moon as soon as we can.

I remain grateful for your personal letter, and I am glad to be able to have this kind of informed and non-partisan exchange of views with you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable Milton S. Eisenhower
Chairman
Republican Critical Issues Council
1625 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

LBJ:McGB:ab
3

Copy to Adm. James E. Webb, NASA - 6/30/64

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Ruby
Type up
letter with
corrections
W J

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

June 15, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Walter Jenkins
The White House

Returned herewith is the correspondence with Mr. Milton Eisenhower, along with Dr. Dryden's suggestion in which I concur. The target date phraseology is a little better than the complete identification of the program with the word "schedule."

James E. Webb
Administrator

Enclosures

Mr. Webb:

Dr. Dryden suggests the following as a replacement in paragraph 3:

You recommend that I call a conference of leading authorities in space sciences and technology to examine the wisdom of pursuing the lunar objectives to meet a target date. I suggest that business efficiency alone justifies as firm a target date and schedule as practicable, although there may be differences as to what the precise details of the schedule should be. Moreover, ----

Walter,

Call up Jim Webb. Read him the Eisenhower letter and our proposed reply. See if he can give me a better suggestion before I sign.

LBJ/mjdr
June 9, 1964
12:14 noon

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1964

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It was thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the Republican Critical Issues Council's statement on the national space program. It has been examined with interest.

I appreciate receiving your assurance that the Council does not want to make the space program a partisan political issue. It is a growing asset to our whole country and merits being treated as such.

You recommend that I call a conference of leading authorities in space sciences and technology to examine the wisdom of pursuing the lunar objectives in accord with a schedule. I suggest that business efficiency alone justifies as firm as possible a schedule, although there may be differences as to what the precise terms of the schedule should be. Moreover, a conference of our leading space authorities would be weighted heavily by those already participating enthusiastically in the program.

Thank you for your letter as well as for the Council's report.

Sincerely yours,

Honorable Milton S. Eisenhower
Chairman
Republican Critical Issues Council
1625 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

6/30

Bruce:

Pls Conversation

TJH

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1964

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

It was thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the Republican Critical Issues Council's statement on the national space program, and I appreciate your assurance that the Council does not want to make the space program a partisan political issue.

I fully agree that the space program should be kept under review by competent authorities, and I can assure you that no specific target date will be allowed to become a straightjacket if at any time our reviews show that a different schedule would be wise. On the other hand, schedules and targets are an important means of keeping this great adventure going, and there is nothing in our present assessments that suggests any present reason to slacken in our nationally approved effort to reach the moon as soon as we can.

I remain grateful for your personal letter, and I am glad to be able to have this kind of informed and non-partisan exchange of views with you.

The Honorable Milton S. I
Chairman
Republican Critical Issues Council
1625 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1964

Mr. Eisenhower:
~~Milton~~

Dear Mr. ~~Chairman~~:

It was thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the Republican Critical Issues Council's statement on the national space program. ~~It has been examined with interest.~~

amd I appreciate ~~receiving~~ your assurance that the Council does not want to make the space program a partisan political issue. ~~It is a growing asset to our whole country and merits being treated as such.~~

~~You recommend that I call a conference of leading authorities in space sciences and technology to examine the wisdom of pursuing the lunar objectives to meet a target date. I suggest that business efficiency alone justifies as firm a target date and schedule as practicable, although there may be differences as to what the precise details of the schedule should be. Moreover, a conference of our leading space authorities would be weighted heavily by those already participating enthusiastically in the program.~~ you

A

~~Thank you for your letter as well as for the Council's report.~~

Honorable Milton S.
Chairman
Republican Critical Issues Council
1625 K Street, NW.
Washington, D.C.

CRITICAL ISSUES COUNCIL

Welch

Held

sponsored by

Republican Citizens Committee of the United States

1625 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006 ● (202) 783-3025

June 2, 1964

Dear Mr. President:

The Republican Critical Issues Council has issued a statement on the nation's space program which praises most of what is being accomplished but which questions the wisdom of a target date for a lunar landing. This restrained statement was prepared after consultation by several Council members with leading scientists and engineers, regardless of the political affiliation of the consultants.

The Council has no desire to make this a partisan political issue. I therefore suggest that you call a conference of leading authorities in space science and technology and ask the participants to re-evaluate the space program with special reference to the moon shot.

I enclose a copy of the Critical Issues Council's statement. The recommendation to you in this letter is purely personal.

With respect,

Sincerely,

Milton S. Eisenhower

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20025

NEWS from . . . .

Republican CITIZENS
1625 K Street, Washington, D. C. 20006
Tel.: (202) 783-3025

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

James M. Clark, Jr.
Assistant to the Chairman
Critical Issues Council

Tel.: (202) 783-3025

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY A.M.'s - May 28, 1964

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 28, 1964--The Republican Citizens Committee's Critical Issues Council today asked that the deadline of putting a man on the moon by 1970 be dropped to permit "the achievement of a sounder program for manned lunar exploration at annual expenditure rates lower than those now committed or proposed."

The Council, which is headed by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, said in a paper examining America's military and civilian space program: "the manned lunar landing program represents a challenge, to be sure, but we do not believe that the hoped-for psychological or propaganda advantages call for the present efforts to meet a publicized deadline, currently stated as prior to 1970. We find no reason to believe that putting a man on the moon could contribute to our military strength. We see no evidence that urgent defense objectives warrant a crash program or that a meeting of deadlines such as 1970 serves any significant national objective."

As for the military space effort, the Council asserted, "We are aware of no compelling argument thus far for the development and deploying of weapons in space. . . . Today and in the foreseeable future there seems to be no military need for putting nuclear weapons in orbit."

The Republican policy group said "the exploration of our universe is a goal too vast, too hazardous, too costly, and too important to all mankind to be financed and conducted by one country alone, and least of all in an atmosphere of unfriendly competition."

Under present world conditions, the Council said it "strongly" supports continuing military space activities, including the development of manned orbiting laboratories. But with respect to the civilian space effort, the Council stated, "we would urge a re-examination of objectives and of the pace at which various

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elements of this program are carried forward."

The prestige the United States has acquired among nations by its space research "has a considerably higher value than we have apparently realized," the paper said. But there is a risk of losing "our present leadership in scientific discovery and knowledge" unless further space research is given the "highest priority."

"The present lunar program is not regarded as primarily scientific in its objective," the Council declared. "Admittedly a project of considerable human interest, it is chiefly a prestige item, intended to win the man-to-moon race. Indeed, if this race is not won, or if a premature attempt involves a loss of life, its prestige value largely vanishes."

"This fact, coupled with the setting of a deadline date, necessarily gives the lunar landing project the character of a 'crash' program. This is increasingly true when the schedule slips, as is bound to happen in an undertaking of this novelty and complexity. Crash programs are notoriously expensive, wasteful and prone to premature execution."

In calling for a re-planning of the present civilian program "to provide for a more orderly, yet aggressively pursued, step-by-step program," the Council suggested the following five steps:

(1) continued development of launch vehicle systems necessary to meet the revised program objectives;

(2) detailed instrumented exploration of the lunar surface;

(3) sufficient study of the space and lunar environment to permit manned flights to the vicinity of the moon and ultimately to the surface of the moon with confidence in their safety;

(4) collaboration in civilian and military programs to launch manned orbiting laboratories;

(5) further negotiation with other nations for cooperative space exploration.

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The Council believes that new techniques and processes expected from the lunar program "have been much exaggerated." A more orderly program should produce "as much and probably more in the way of by-products" than a crash effort.

"Finally," the Council said, "we stress the need to count the cost in manpower when making decisions about great space programs which require thousands of skilled personnel, especially scientists, engineers and technicians, all in short supply. By attracting too much of our best innovating talent into one field . . . we are likely to rob other areas of . . . the high level talent they need."

The members of the Council are:

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Chairman - President, The Johns Hopkins University.
Elliott V. Bell - Chairman of the Executive Committee, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.; Editor and Publisher, Business Week.
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN (ret.) - Chief of Naval Operations, 1955-61.
Arthur F. Burns - Chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisers, 1953-56; Professor of Economics, Columbia University.
Albert L. Cole - General Manager, The Reader's Digest Association.
James H. Douglas - Secretary of the Air Force, 1957-59; Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1959-61.
Marion B. Folsom - Under Secretary of the Treasury, 1953-55; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 1955-58.
Thomas S. Gates - Secretary of the Navy, 1957-59; Secretary of Defense, 1959-61.
T. Keith Glennan - Member of the Atomic Energy Commission, 1950-52; Administrator of NASA, 1958-61; President, Case Institute of Technology.
Oveta Culp Hobby - Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 1953-55; President, Houston POST Publishing Company.
Walter H. Judd - Member of 78th-87th Congress as Representative from the 5th District of Minnesota.
Mary P. Lord - U.S. Alternate Representative to the U.N. General Assembly, 1953-59; U.S. Delegate to the General Assembly, 1958-60.
Clare Boothe Luce - Member of the 78th and 79th Congresses from the 4th District of Connecticut; U.S. Ambassador to Italy, 1953-57.
Deane W. Malott - President, Cornell University, 1951-63.
James P. Mitchell - Secretary of Labor, 1953-61.
General Lauris Norstad, USAF (ret.) - Supreme Allied Commander, SHAPE, 1956-62.
Don Paarlberg - Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, 1957-58; Special Assistant to the President and Food For Peace Coordinator, 1958-61; Professor of Economics, Purdue University.
C. Wrede Petersmeyer - President, Corinthian Broadcasting Company; Trustee, Committee for Economic Development.
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr. - Judge, N.Y. Court of General Sessions, 1959-60.
Charles S. Rhyne - President, American Bar Association, 1957-58.

(more)

Raymond J. Saulnier - Chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisers, 1957-61; Professor of Economics, Columbia University.
Lewis L. Strauss - Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, 1953-58; Secretary of Commerce, 1958-59.
Walter N. Thayer - President, New York Herald Tribune.
Henry C. Wallich - Member, President's Council of Economic Advisers, 1959-60; Professor of Economics, Yale University.

# # #

(Full text of the Council's statement on America's space program is attached.)

CRITICAL ISSUES COUNCIL
1625 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: (202) 783-3025

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY A.M.'s
MAY 28, 1964

Critical Issues Paper No. 7
FULL TEXT

AMERICA'S SPACE PROGRAM: AN APPRAISAL

The basic objective of the United States space program should be the exploration and, ultimately, the utilization of space for peaceful purposes. Our program should seek to add to man's knowledge and understanding, to extend his mastery of nature, and to put this knowledge, understanding and mastery to work for the benefit of mankind.

In pursuing this objective we should take every opportunity to enlist the cooperation and participation of other nations, in accordance with their degrees of interest, technical competence and resources. The exploration of our universe is a goal too vast, too hazardous, too costly, and too important to all mankind to be financed and conducted by one country alone, and least of all in an atmosphere of unfriendly competition.

Today, however, we must also be fully responsive to those military needs which can be served best by the development of capabilities in space. Under present world conditions we must be certain that we avail ourselves of opportunities to strengthen our military capabilities whenever this can be done by appropriate applications of space technology.

These two areas of activity within our national space program are recognized clearly in the Space Act of 1958. Our continuing task is to coordinate these civilian and military activities in space so that there is achieved an effective and economical national program in which both elements are strong and mutually supporting.

Soundly conceived military space programs must be based on the expectation of accomplishing military objectives most effectively by utilizing the space environment. Their future, like that for non-military purposes, is dependent upon scientific research and analysis of observational space missions. We strongly support the continuing development of space systems for military reconnaissance, communications, meteorology and navigational aids. Vigorous programs are necessary also to explore the potentialities of satellite inspection and ballistic

(more)

missile defense. In certain of these activities and for other future military requirements, the need exists for determining man's ability to operate effectively, performing important and useful tasks over extended periods of time, in the harsh environment of space. To achieve this objective, the development of manned orbiting laboratories should be pursued.

We are aware of no compelling argument thus far for the development and deploying of weapons in space. It is important to recognize that the significance of developments in weapons technology, as in other fields, seldom can be anticipated. But, for example, today and in the foreseeable future there seems to be no military need for putting nuclear weapons in orbit.

With respect to the civilian space effort we would urge a re-examination of objectives and of the pace at which various elements of this program are carried forward.

By a series of intelligently conceived and brilliantly engineered experimental and observational devices this country has attained leadership in the scope and detail of its fundamental scientific findings and analyses concerning the outer atmosphere and the space environment of the earth. The prestige thus acquired among nations has a considerably higher value than we have apparently realized.

Of especial significance is the fact that this accumulating knowledge and understanding is bound to lead to identification of facts and phenomena to exploit for both civilian and military uses, many times in ways which we cannot yet predict. Moreover, such a background is invaluable for the attainment of maximum capability in the conception and performance of space vehicles, their instrumentation, and the protection and effectiveness of their passengers.

For these reasons it is our considered opinion that research directed toward knowledge and understanding of our space environment and man's capabilities in its pursuit should have highest priority. Therefore, determined and continuing emphasis upon the scientific and engineering aspects of space exploration is of paramount importance. If we fail to follow this course, we run a serious risk of losing our present leadership in scientific discovery and knowledge, and with it the initiative for the exploration of space and its useful exploitation.

The present lunar program is not regarded as primarily scientific in its

objective. Admittedly a project of considerable human interest, it is chiefly a prestige item, intended to win the man-to-moon race. Indeed, if this race is not won, or if a premature attempt involves loss of life, its prestige value largely vanishes.

This fact, coupled with the setting of a dead-line date, necessarily gives the lunar landing project the character of a "crash" program. This is increasingly true when the schedule slips, as is bound to happen in an undertaking of this novelty and complexity. Crash programs are notoriously expensive, wasteful and prone to premature execution.

Thus, the manned lunar landing project represents a challenge, to be sure, but we do not believe that the hoped-for psychological or propaganda advantages call for the present efforts to meet a publicized dead-line, currently stated as prior to 1970. We find no reason to believe that putting men on the moon could contribute to our military strength. We see no evidence that urgent defense objectives warrant a crash program or that a meeting of deadlines such as 1970 serves any significant national objective. We urge, therefore, that such a dead-line be dropped. Also, the lunar program should not be allowed to divert funds from fundamental scientific research in the environment of space.

We do believe in the value of a manned lunar landing as an essential experimental step in consideration of possible future plans for landing on a neighboring planet. Such a prospect would be of extraordinary scientific and human interest.

Accordingly, we recommend a replanning of the present program to provide for a more orderly, yet aggressively pursued, step-by-step development. Such a program would include:

1) after careful appraisal of existing programs, the continued development of launch vehicle systems necessary to meet the revised program objectives;

2) instrumented exploration of the lunar surface and the acquisition of detailed knowledge of the immediate lunar environment;

3) the acquisition of sufficient knowledge about the environment of space, and particularly of cislunar space, to permit with confidence the undertaking of manned flight to the vicinity of the moon and ultimately manned lunar landings;

4) joint collaboration between the civilian and military programs in the

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use of manned orbiting laboratories in an exhaustive effort to study the capabilities of man in space;

5) continued negotiation with other nations toward cooperation and participation in a world-wide collaborative effort in space exploration and its exploitation for the benefit of all mankind.

We stress the importance of the United States continuing to maintain its present superiority in instrumented space exploration. The decisive leadership which we have in this area should be extended to the lunar program. We believe that our investment in space will not realize an adequate return if the Soviet Union achieves a succession of successful, instrumented flights, or a manned scientific orbiting laboratory, which, at the time, are beyond our capabilities. We emphasize further that such instrumented flights are necessary not only to provide valuable scientific information but also data vitally important to the undertaking of manned flight in a successful lunar program. To be more specific, we are concerned lest the United States may find itself in a position where only the Soviet Union has available, as a result of its instrumented or other flight programs, the information essential to the prosecution of a successful program of manned lunar exploration.

Much has been said of the importance of the space program to civilian industry through the "spin-off" of new techniques and new processes which may result in the development of new or improved products and, in some instances, new industries. We believe that such benefits have been much exaggerated. Certainly, "spin-off" or industrial "fall-out" will not be greater because the space program is paced by a manned lunar landing objective arbitrarily established for political, psychological or propaganda purposes. Indeed, a more orderly and moderately paced program should produce as much and probably more in the way of by-products as more opportunity becomes available for the exercise of sound management and the making of decisions based in many instances on the availability of more complete data.

An orderly progression, pursued aggressively but without undue haste, would permit the achievement of a sounder program for manned lunar exploration at annual expenditure rates lower than those now committed or proposed. We believe it is urgent that such reorientation and re-planning be done now before irrevocable

(more)

commitments are made to a less soundly conceived and more costly program than is necessary.

Efforts should be continued to encourage cooperative programs with other nations, including the Soviet Union, with as free and complete interchange of scientific and technological data as is practicable. Realism suggests that true joint operation of highly complex, costly and technologically intricate programs may be difficult of accomplishment, but continuing emphasis upon progress in this direction should well repay the effort.

Finally we stress the need to count the cost in manpower when making decisions about great space programs which require thousands of skilled personnel, especially scientists, engineers and technicians, all in short supply. By attracting too much of our best innovating talent into one field such as space exploration, we are likely to rob other areas of industry, science and education of the high-level talent they need.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE
OS
FG11-4

June 26, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Congress. The Senate rejected an attempt to cut a quarter of a billion dollars out of the Apollo program, and passed a total NASA authorization for FY 1965 of $5,246,293,000. This amounts to a $52.5 million restoration of a $110.2 million cut imposed by the House.

2. Launches.

(a) The third Atlas Centaur launch, scheduled for today, has been postponed until Tuesday, June 30.

(b) The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 33 satellite June 23 into a near circular earth orbit inclined at 65 degrees to the equator.

3. Communications Satellite. Syncom II, directed to move slowly westward over the Pacific Ocean, came into the range of the Philippine Islands last week. A link was successfully tested between a terminal at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines and a portable terminal at Fort Myer, Virginia.

4. New Weather Satellite. NASA plans to accept this week the Nimbus A spacecraft from the General Electric contractor. Launching of the polar orbiting weather satellite is scheduled for mid-summer 1964.

5. Satellite Starflash. The bright light flashes from the Air Force Starflash satellite launched June 13 have been tracked optically and photographed by NASA. The photographs will provide geodetic data, as well as information on atmospheric drag.

6. French Space Plans. The French are considering plans to develop and launch a manned orbital space system before the end of this decade. Necessary funds are, however, in doubt.

7. Ranger B. The unmanned spacecraft scheduled to be launched towards the moon on a picture-taking mission in late July arrived at Cape Kennedy this week and appears to have survived the trip from the west coast.

9. International Programs. The Netherlands Government has informed NASA that all necessary approvals have been obtained for a cooperative sounding rocket project to investigate the equatorial upper atmosphere circulation by sodium vapor experiments launched from Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in late 1965.

10. PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE

(June 26, 1964)

	USA		USSR	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Earth Orbit	22	24	10	13
Escape	0	1	1	1

E. C. Welsh

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

EXECUTIVE
FG 697 (5)
FG 260
LA 6/Missile + Space Sites
FG 999
OS
LA

JUN 23 1964

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

There may be some consideration being given to the dissolution of the Missile Sites Labor Commission inasmuch as the bulk of the work has been completed for the Atlas, Titan and Minuteman operational facilities.

However, as you know, the manned lunar program to which we are committed still requires a great deal of important construction. This must be carried forward without delay if we are to achieve our objective of landing men on the Moon and successfully returning them within this decade.

In recognition of the magnitude of this undertaking and in the interests of economy, reliability and saving of time, your Missile Sites Labor Commission took jurisdiction of the activities at the Kennedy Space Flight Center, Cape Kennedy, Florida, the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Alabama, and the Mississippi Test Facility at Hancock, Mississippi. Project stabilization agreements were developed for these activities and the labor organizations have been asked to recognize the "no strike" pledge, the contractor organizations have been similarly asked to recognize the "no lock out" arrangements, and all parties including the affected Government Agencies have been asked to cooperate fully with the Commission in the accomplishment of uninterrupted and economical operations.

While the existence of the project agreements has not prevented local problems from arising, and though the MSLC lacks the authority to make a final and binding decision but rather depends upon mediation and the prestige of your office to do its work, the Commission has played a vital role in reducing the number of labor hours that otherwise would have been lost at these locations.

Nothing else sent to Central Files as of 7/23/64